Second Series, Vol. XLVI—No. 31.

Friday, September 9, 1960
Bhadra 18, 1882 (*Saka*)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Eleventh Session)

(Vol. XLVI contains Nos. 21—31)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

62 nP. (INLAND)

THREE SHILLINGS (FOREIGN)

CONTENTS

COLUMNS

Oral Answers to Questions—

*Starred Questions Nos. 1230 to 1233, 1235, 1236, 1238, 1240 to 1243 and 1264-B. . . . . 7705—44

Short Notice Questions Nos. 10 and 11 . . . . . 7744—49

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1193 to 1211, 1211-A, 1212 to 1216, 1216-A, 1216-B, 1216-C, 1216-D, 1217 to 1229 and 1229-A, 1234, 1237, 1239, 1244 to 1264. 1264-A, 1264-C, 1265 to 1274, 1274-A, 1275, 1275-A, 1276, 1277 and 1278 . 7749—7805

Unstarred Questions Nos. 2349 to 2430, 2430-A, 2430-B, 2431 to 2497, 2499 to 2521, 2524 to 2531, 2533 to 2542 and 2544 to 2553 7805—7943

Correction of reply to U.S.Q. No. 761 dated 16-8-60 . . . 7943-44

Motions for Adjournment—

1. Alleged non-implementation of Colliery Labour Award ; . 7944—46
2. Inter-State movement of fertilisers ; and . . . . . 7946—48
3. Action taken against Central Government Employees who went on strike . . . . . 7948—50

Business of the House 7950-51

Papers laid on the Table . . . . . 7951—53

Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—
Minutes 7954

Committee on Subordinate Legislation—
Minutes 7954

Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House—
Minutes 7954

Committee on Petitions—
Minutes 7954

Joint Committee on Offices of Profit—
Minutes 7955

Committee on Subordinate Legislation—
Ninth Report 7955

Committee on Petitions—
Tenth Report 7955

Joint Committee on Offices of Profit—
Second Report 7955

Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance—

1. Retrenchment of the employees of the Rehabilitation Finance Administration . . . . . 7955—57
2. Revision of pay scales of Central Government Employees 7957—59
3. Famine conditions in Mysore 7959
4. Supply of wheat to Flour Mills in Punjab 7959
5. Schedule regarding rates for payment to cane-growers ; and . 7959-60
6. Cracks in Chattar Manzil Palace, Lucknow. 7960

Correction of Answer to Starred Question No. 589 7960-61

Statement *re* : decisions on recommendations of Direct Taxes Administration Enquiry Committee . . . . . 7961—63

Shri Morarji Desai . . . . . 7961—63

Statement *re* : Cotton Textile Prices 7963-64

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri . . . . . 7963—64

* The sign + marked above a name indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

[*See cover page* 3 *also*

CONTENTS—*contd.*

	Columns
atement *re* : Wrong delivery of registered letter	7964—69
Dr. P. Subbarayan	7964—67
Statement *re* : Plastic Ebonoid-making equipment	7970
Shri Anil K. Chanda	7970
Bills introduced—	
1. Employees' Provident Funds (Amendment) Bill ; and	7970
2. Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill	7970—71
Delhi Primary Education Bill	7974—8081
Motion to consider, as passed by Rajya Sabha	7974—8050
Shri M. H. Rahman	7974—82
Shri Tyagi	7982—89
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri	7989—92
Shri Mohammed Imam	7992—98
Shri Radha Raman	7998—8005
Shri Supakar	8005—08
Shri Naval Prabhakar	8008—13
Shri Jagdish Awasthi	8013—19
Shrimati Jayaben Shah	8019—24
Shri Amjad Ali	8024—28
Shri Radhelal Vyas	8028—31
Shrimati Laxmi Bai	8031—34
Shri M. R. Krishna	8034—37
Shrimati Krishna Mehta	8037—40
Dr. K. L. Shrimali	8040—50
Clauses 2 to 26 and 1	8050—81
Motion to pass	8081
Dr. K. L. Shrimali	8057—59, 8068—81
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—	
Seventieth Report	8082
Private Members' Bills introduced—	
1. Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1960 (*Amendment of section* 162) by Shri K.T.K. Tangamani	8083
2. Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1960 (*Amendment of section* 92) by Shri Ram Krishan Gupta.	8083-84
3. Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 1960 (*Amendment of section* 405 *etc.*) by Shri Ram Krishan Gupta.	8084
4. Companies (Amendment) Bill, 1960 (*Insertion of new sections* 13*A and* 624*A and amendment of section* 293), by Shri M. R. Masani.	8084
Child Marriage Restraint Bill—	
Motion to consider, negatived	8085—94
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav	8085—89
Shri Hajarnavis	8089—92
Shri Mohan Swarup	8092—94
Indian Contract (Amendment) Bill, withdrawn—	
Motion to consider	8094—98
Shri S. C. Samanta	8094—97
Shri A. K. Sen	8097-98
Daily Digest	8099—8116
Resume of the Eleventh Session	8117—20
Consolidated Contents [August 29 to September 9, 1960/Bhadra 7 to 18, 1882 (Saka)]	i—vi

LOK SABHA

Friday, September 9, 1960/Bhadra 18, 1882 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Sanskrit Commission

\+

*1230. **Shri Nardeo Snatak:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Supakar:
Shri Madhusudan Rao:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1484 on the 14th April, 1960 and state;

(a) whether comments on the recommendations contained in the report of the Sanskrit Commission have since been received from the remaining States/Union Territory Administrations;

(b) if so, whether they have been considered; and

(c) the steps taken to implement the recommendations?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The comments on the main recommendations of the Commission were placed before the Central Sanskrit Board for consideration and for making recommendations to Government. The Board has decided to consider these comments on receipt of the comments from the remaining Universities.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 123].

श्री नरदेव स्नातक : इसका उत्तर हिन्दी में भी दिया जाए ।

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : यह प्रश्न तो हिन्दी में नहीं था । उत्तर का अनुवाद किये देता हूं :

(क) जी,हां ।

(ख) जो मुख्य सिफारिश थीं वे केन्द्रीय संस्कृत बोर्ड के सामने रखी थीं, और केन्द्रीय संस्कृत बोर्ड ने कहा है कि जो भी सिफारिशें हैं उनके ऊपर सब यूनीवरसिटीज की राय आ जाए, उसके बाद उन पर विचार करेंगे; और

(ग) एक स्टेटमेंट लोकसभा की टेबल पर रख दिया गया है । [देखिये परिशिष्ट ३, अनुबन्ध संख्या १२३]

Shri Supakar: May I know what steps the Sanskrit Board are taking? Have they any scheme for the publication of our palm leaf and other manuscripts, any scheme for research in Sanskrit?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The hon. Member will look into the statement. It is a very comprehensive statement. It indicates the various steps which are being taken for the promotion of Sanskrit including the publication work.

श्री नरदेव स्नातक : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि आयोग की सिफारिश पर किन प्रसिद्ध पुस्तकों की छपायी का कार्य हुआ है, यदि हुआ है तो उनका नाम बताया जाए और यह भी बताया जाए कि कितना काम हुआ है ?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The statement says:

> "Details of a scheme for printing of popular Sanskrit Books and out-of-prit works are being worked out. Some of the names of the out-of-print works have already been suggested by the Central Sanskrit Board for reprinting."

The scheme is being worked out, and Government will take steps to implement it.

Shri Supakar: My question related to the items which are not covered by any of the eleven items mentioned in the statement. The research scheme that is mentioned in the list only relates to elementary things like evolving textbooks, but I wanted to know if there was any scheme for research into things like the Vedas, the Upanishads and other such ancient Sanskrit works. Also, about the reprint of books, I want to know whether Government have schemes about publishing manuscripts which may be lost or destroyed in course of time.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The statement which has been placed on the Table of the House indicates the steps that Government have taken for the implementation of some of the recommendations. As far as the other recommendations are concrened, development of research, publication of manuscrips etc., the Central Sanskrit Board has not considered them. They would be considered as soon as we have received recommendations from all the maining universities.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The statement says:

> "On the advice of the Central Sanskrit Board a scheme is being worked out for the establishment of a Central Sanskrit Institute."

May I know by what time this Institute will be established, and where it is going to be established?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The proposal is to take over the Hyderabad Sanskrit College, and we are at present working out a scheme under which we could take it over. I cannot say definitely, because still some negotiations have to be made with the managing committee and the organisers there, but there is a proposal to set up an Institute at Hyderabad.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: In para 4 of the statement I find that some of the names of the out-of-print works have already been suggested by the Central Sanskrit Board for re-printing. May I know the names of these books, and whether they include the Vedas also?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I am afraid I do not have the list of books which have been recommended, but I will be very glad to supply the information to the hon. Member.

Shri Achar: The statement says:

> "A scheme for giving financial assistance to Voluntary Organisations/Institutions working in the field of Sanskrit has been formulated and announced through the Press."

May I know whether any specific amounts have been allotted for next year, or at least in the Third Plan for this purpose of aiding these institutions?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: In the Third Plan we propose to increase the provision considerably, and we have provided Rs. 1.27 crores. For the year 1960-61 we have made a provision of Rs. 3,50,000 for propagation and development of Sanskrit.

Shri Achar: My question was with regard to the specific institutions referred to in para 5 of the statement. It says a scheme for giving aid to these institutions or organisations is being worked out. May I know whether any specific amounts have been provided for aiding them?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: This assistance will be provided to these institutions out of the total amount which is pro-

posed to be allocated in the Budget and in the Third Plan.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : इस विवरण में जो संस्कृत के विश्वविद्यालय हैं जैसे बनारस का विश्वविद्यालय, उनको सहायता देने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं रखी गयी है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जो केन्द्रीय संस्कृत बोर्ड है वह इस पर विचार करेगा, या यूनीवरसिटी ग्रांट्स कमीशन इस पर विचार करेगा, या सरकार सीधे इस पर विचार कर रही है ?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The University Grants Commission have also been giving grants to the universities and university departments are being taken care of by the university Grants Commission.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know why Hyderabad is chosen as Hyderabad is not famous for the learining of Sanskrit? May I know why other places famous for learning of Sanskrit or as seats of Sanskrit learning should not be chosen?

An Hon. Member: Banaras.

Shri Raghunath Singh: In South India also, not only Banaras—Kanchi, Trivandrum, Nawadwip.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: In selecting this institution, we had before us the recommendation which was made by the Sanskrit Commission itself. The Commission had spoken very highly about this institution, and there are a number of institutions which are working along with this institution. It is considered to be one of the finest institutions and therefore, we are considering taking it over as a Central Sanskrit Institute.

Shri Jaipal Singh: In view of the fact that most libraries in the world now have taken to making photostat copies in order to make precious, perishable, ancient manuscripts more authentic, economical and more widely available, may I know whether this Sanskrit Commission at any stage went into this matter?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: This is a suggestion for action, and I will place it before the Central Sanskrit Board.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: May I know whether Government has considered further the possibility of putting into effect the most important recommendation of the Commission, namely that Sanskrit be made an additional official language?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: In this matter I think I have explained at length that it was not possible to have Sanskrit as the official language, but we have recommended to the State Governments that they might implement the three-language formula, where Sanskrit along with the regional languages could be included as a compulsory course.

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : इस समय संस्कृत के जो तीन विश्वविद्यालय हैं—कुरुक्षेत्र, तिरुपति और काशी विश्वविद्यालय—उन तीनों की स्थिति पर्याप्त दयनीय है । क्या यह अच्छा नहीं होगा कि केन्द्रीय शिक्षा मन्त्रालय की ओर से केन्द्रीय सरकार के तत्वावधान में एक संस्कृत का विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित किया जाये ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : जहां तक केन्द्रीय सरकार का ताल्लुक है, वह हैदराबाद के इंस्टीच्यूशन के विकास के लिये योजना बना रही है और उस पर विचार किया जा रहा है । कुरुक्षेत्र यूनिवर्सिटी को वैसे तो संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय कहा जाता है, लेकिन मेरे ख्याल में उस में संस्कृत का कुछ अधिक काम है नहीं । वाराणसी में जरूर एक अच्छा संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय है । यू० पी० गवर्नमेंट उस को चला रही है । कोई वजह नहीं है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार उस को ले ले ।

Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav: In view of the fact that the majority of the roots of our national languages are from Sanskrit, are Government thinking of making it a compulsory subject, especially since this language

was being taught continuously for four years in the secondary schools?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I have already answered that question. As far as the introduction of Sanskrit in schools is concerned, we have already made that recommendation to the State Governments. I am afraid in the present context it would not be possible to go beyond this formula.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: From Nabadwip there has been a persistent demand that some help should be given to the Sanskrit College there and that should be turned into a Sanskrit University. Nabadwip has been an ancient seat of Sanskrit in India. May I know whether some help at least will be given so that the colleges can expand their activities and gradually develop into a university?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I do not think the hon. Member expects me to make any commitment at this stage. I am not aware of any request or proposal, but it will certainly be considered by Government when it is made.

Shri Sampath: May I know how many States have so far implemented the three-language formula agreed to?

Mr. Speaker: In relation to Sanskrit.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: That does not arise out of the main question. If the hon. Member will put a separate question, I shall be glad to answer it.

Shri Sampath: He just now said that.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to know the position in relation to Sanskrit. Possibly, the hon. Minister has not got the details.

Shri Sampath: He just how said that.

Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav: It is there in paragraph 11 of the statement. Therefore, we want the information.

Mr. Speaker: If it is there in the statement, it need not be asked. He may kindly look into the statement.

Shri Vajpayee: Is it a fact that no steps have been taken so far to make the study of Sanskrit compulsory in the secondary schools, in so far as the Centrally administered areas are concerned?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I have already answered that question.

The matter has been fully discussed in the Central Advisory Board of Education where we have agreed that three languages should be taught in the schools, and Sanskrit could be taught as a composite course along with regional languages. It would, however, not be possible to introduce Sanskrit as an additional language in the institutions. The hon. Member is certainly aware that there is already a great deal of controversy with regard to languages, and we do not want to add to the controversies. In fact, sometimes, compulsion discourages languages. If people are persuaded and they understand the value of Sanskrit, they would themselves voluntarily take up the study of Sanskrit. So, our policy in this matter is to encourage and develop Sanskrit studies and suggest to people to take to voluntary study. I think that would be in the better interest of Sanskrit than any introduction of compulsion in the secondary schools.

Shri Supakar: Since the Government of India are encouraging the increase in emoluments in the case of primary school teachers and also in the case of college teachers, may I know whether the Board have any scheme to ask for Central assistance for increasing the pay of teachers in the traditional Sanskrit *Tols* and *Pathasalas* etc?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: This proposal has not come before the Sanskrit Board so far.

Shri C. D. Pande: In view of the fact that there is so much of bitterness about languages in this country, will Government consider the feasibility of evolving a simplified form of Sanskrit so that it may be understood

everywhere and people may learn it more easily, for, as it is, Sanskrit is a difficult language to learn?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: That is a suggestion for action, and will be considered by the Sanskrit Board.

Shri C. D. Pande: Will Government consider the feasibility?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Yes.

Production in Neyveli Lignite Project

+

*1231. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:**

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the schedule of produotion in Neyveli Lignite Project has been upset;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to adhere to the schedule?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) No. Progress is in accordance with time schedule drawn up with due regard to the probable dates of commissioning of the thermal power station and the fertilizer plant.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know the approximate production and how far the target has been achieved?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The present progress is confined to the removal of the overburden and the installation of the thermal power station. Lignite is not being mined at the moment. In fact, lignite cannot be mined unless it is utilised also. So, as soon as the consuming units come up, the lignite will also be mined to feed those consuming units.

Shri Tangamani: May I know by what time the thermal plant will go into operation, and also the probable date when the mining operation will start?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The first unit of the thermal power station, which is being put up in collaboration with the Soviet organisation, is likely to be commissioned during the fourth quarter of 1961. So far as the fertiliser scheme is concenerd, the commercial production of urea is scheduled to commence in June, 1963. The clay-washing scheme is also one of the component schemes. It is expected that this plant will go into commission by the third quarter of 1961.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: May I know whether it is not a fact that the project authorities are facing very great difficulties in controlling the pressure of the underground water, and what alternative proposals have been formulated to enable them to bring the lignite to the surface?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The peculiar difficulty of this project is the upward thrust of underground water. There are artesian wells in the vicinity. The only way to control this upward thrust is to undertake pumping in considerable volume. The tests with regard to these pumps have been already undertaken, and I cannot conceive of any alternative method of reducing the upward pressure of water except to undertake pumping on a fairly extensive scale.

Shri S. R. Arumugham: In view of the shortage of fertilisers in the country, may I know why Government cannot formulate a scheme to start the fertiliser plant earlier than the scheduled date? May I know what difficulties are facing the Government in starting the fertiliser plant earlier than the scheduled date?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Every hurry takes time.

Shri Narasimhan: May I know how many of the bucket wheel exacavators have been commissioned?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The hon. Member would probably know better because it is quite near his nome constituency.

Shri Narasimhan: I really do not know.

Sardar Swaran Singh: I think two of them have already been commissioned.

Shri Narasimhan: How many more remain to be commissioned?

Mr. Speaker: Why can he not go and see it during the recess?

Shri Narasimhan: But I would like to know it beforehand.

Mr. Speaker: By that time another well would have been sunk.

Shri Narasimhan: These are very big machinery, and cost crores of rupees. There are four or five such bucket wheel excavators. I would like to know how many have been commissioned, because it has been stated that the progress is according to schedule. I would like to know this in a preliminary way before going there.

Mr. Speaker: From the next session, I am not going to allow questions on matters which can be understood by hon. Members themselves. They have got passes, and they can go from end to end in this country. Nobody seems to use the pass, and everybody comes and asks questions about what exists on the surface of the ground and what can be seen. Only things which cannot be understood by them will be allowed to be raised here.

Shri Narasimhan: I submit that these are very complicated and big machines.

Mr. Speaker: He can go and see how they work.

Shri Narasimhan: I have seen it once. Three months ago, I did see them.

Mr. Speaker: Then, it is too old.

Shri Mohammed Imam: May I know what are the possibilities of despatching lignite to Mysore and other States in replacement of coal, and when it will be done?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The possibility will arise when we start manufacturing briquettes, because raw lignite cannot be transported. It is only when briquettes are manufactured and are surplus to the requirements of the locality that the question of their transport to areas outside the State of Madras, to adjoining areas, will arise.

Shri Mohammed Imam: When will the process of the manufacture of briquettes be undertaken and in how much quantity?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The briquetting and carbonising plant is likely to go into production by the third quarter of 1963.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: May I know whether any precautionary steps have been taken to avoid combustion taking place in the process of handling the lignite?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I presume the usual safety measures would be taken by the Corporation.

Shri Narasimhan: My original question was....

Mr. Speaker: Let him ask a separate question.

Shri Narasimhan: Last time it was stated that the excavators were not working according to schedule and Government were trying to make them work according to plan. May I know whether the efforts for making them function have succeeded, and if so, how far?

Sardar Swaran Singh: As I said a moment ago, two bucket wheel excavators have arrived. As to how many more are likely to be commissioned is a matter about which I have no information. If a separate question is tabled, I will collect the information.

Shri S. R. Arumugham: May I know whether samples of lignite have been sent to East Germany for testing before starting a steel plant in the Salem area?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Not yet, because lignite in requisite quantity cannot yet be mined.

Children's Museum in New Delhi

\+

*1232. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply **given to** Starred Question No. 68 on the 11th February, 1960 and state the nature of progress made so far in setting up Children's Museum in New Delhi?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): The Plans and estimates of the building of the Children's Museum at New Delhi have since been examined and revised. These are likely to be finalised shortly.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether such museums are to be set up in other Cities also?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: There is no proposal at the present moment. Even the estimate of cost of the present building seems to be too high and we do not know whether in our present financial position we could go in for the construction of this building.

Shri Tyagi: What is the estimate of cost of this building?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Formerly the estimate was Rs. 20,20,162. The C.P.W.D. has revised the estimate to Rs. 14,50,293.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: In view of the present financial stringency, may I know whether Government propose to postpone the construction of this museum?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: My own feeling is that it should not be postponed, but certainly we should try to reduce the cost of the building.

शहरी सम्पत्ति की अधिकतम सीमा

*१२३३. **श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री:** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार संघ राज्य-क्षेत्रों में शहरी सम्पत्ति की अधिकतम सीमा निर्धारित करने के लिये उसी तरह का विधान बनाने के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रही है जैसा कि जोतों की अधिकतम सीमा निर्धारित करने के लिये बनाया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में कब तक विधान बन जाने की सम्भावना है ;

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) का उत्तर नकारात्मक हो, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) क्या शहरी सम्पत्ति की अधिकतम सीमा निर्धारित करते समय चल और अचल दोनों प्रकार की सम्पत्तियों को ध्यान में रखा जायेगा ?

वित्त उपमंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत): (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) यह सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता ।

(ग) जोतों की अधिक से अधिक सीमा और सामान्य सम्पत्ति की अधिक से अधिक सीमा में कोई बराबरी नहीं है ।

(घ) यह सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता ।

(a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A ceiling on land holdings and a ceiling on property in general are not on the same footing.

(d) Does not arise.

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : माननीय मंत्री जी ने अभी बताया है कि जोतों की अधिकतम सीमा और शहरी सम्पत्ति की सीमा में कुछ बराबरी नहीं होती हैं । क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि इसका क्या कारण है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : यह तो एक लम्बा सा सवाल है । जोतों की सीमा के सवाल का मुख्य उद्देश्य यह होता है कि जोतों का बटवारा इस तरह से हो कि अधिक से अधिक उत्पति हो, गांवों की आमदनी बढ़े और शहरी सम्पति की सीमा का यह मतलब होता है कि जो आमदनी होती है उसको कम किया जाएगा । दोनों में जो मैंने कहा बराबरी नहीं है, उसका अर्थ यही होता है ।

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रारूप में लिखा गया है कि शहरी सम्पत्ति की सीमा निर्धारित करने का परिणाम यह होगा कि देश की उत्पादन शक्ति पर उसका प्रभाव पड़ेगा । क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि अचल सम्पत्ति की सीमा निर्धारित करने से क्या कोई प्रभाव पड़ेगा ?

Mr. Speaker: I believe the hon. Member is on one of the five Committees which have been appointed. They will go in detail into the recommendations made in the Plan and suggest any alterations necessary. We cannot dispose of proposals made in the Plan now during Question Hour.

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : सरकार की दलील यह है कि शहरी सम्पत्ति पर अगर कोई सीमा लगाई जाएगी तो उससे उत्पादन को हानि पहुंच सकती है । इस बात को मानते हुए क्या सरकार की तरफ से कोई ऐसे कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं जिससे उद्योग और खास तौर से छोटे उद्योग गांवों में ले जाये जा सके जिससे गांवों और शहरों की आमदनी में जो बहुत भारी विषमता है, वह कुछ दूर हो सके ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : जी हां । उपाय हो रहा है, रोज हो रहा है ।

Shri B. C. Kamble: May I know what are the reasons for Government holding the view that a ceiling on land is not on the same footing as a ceiling on urban immovable property?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The first difference is that agricultural land has been considered the property of the State in this country from time immemorial. That is not the case with other property.

Shri Sonavane: May I know why a ceiling has been applied to land holdings and no ceiling is proposed to be applied to urban property? Will this not constitute discrimination under our Constitution?

Mr. Speaker: I have already referred to this matter. The hon. Member may discuss it in the Committees on the Plan.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: May I know whether it is the policy of Government to have a socialistic pattern of society in India? If so, without having a ceiling on property, can Government form a socialistic pattern of society in India?

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Safeguards for Linguistic Minorities

***1235. Shri Rami Reddy:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) what are the proposals of the Southern Zonal Council in regard to the safeguards for linguistic minorities in the component States;

(b) whether the proposals have been implemented by the component States of the Council; and

(c) the action taken by the Centre in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c). The proceedings of the fifth meeting of the Southern Zonal Council, which embody the Council's decisions on the report of the Ministerial Committee set up by it to consider safeguards for linguistic minorities and a copy of the Committee's report have been placed in the library of Parliament. Copies of the proceedings have been sent to the State Governments concerned for implementation.

Shri Rami Reddy: May I know whether it is a fact that in Madras schools where Telugu is the medium are being closed? If so, what action is taken in the matter?

Shri Datar: I am not aware of it. In fact, the Madras Government has already taken a decision to implement all these recommendations.

Shri Narasimhan: Are Government aware that in the Report of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities he has dealt with these matters exhaustively and is more or less satisfied with the progress made in Madras?

Shri Datar: That is quite correct.

Shri B. C. Kamble: In view of the recent riots in Assam State, will Government reconsider the question of the quantum and quality of the safeguards provided for linguistic minorities?

Shri Datar: There is nothing to reconsider the principles which are accepted and which were laid down in a circular which was placed on the Table of the House before the reorganisation of States.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: May I know whether Government are proposing any measures to be adopted for safeguarding the linguistic minorities during the coming census so that they can be properly enumerated?

Shri Datar: There is no question of taking any special steps. The minority languages will be duly enumerated and that would be sufficient for the hon. Member's purpose.

Swami Ramananda Tirtha: Is it a fact that the safeguards given to the linguistic minorities are not being properly implemented? Will Government consider any further steps to see that these minorities get their due share of full safeguards provided to them?

Shri Datar: I would request the hon. Member to see the Report of the Ministerial Committee. They have dealt with this question in full, and all the members of the Southern Zonal Council have accepted it. Now the matter is being implemented. I submit that these decisions deal with the question in a very satisfactory and exhaustive manner.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether Government will request the various State Governments to recruit teachers for teaching in minority language schools in other States, particularly Tamil teachers to be recruited by the Madras Government for the Kerala State where there is a dearth of such teachers?

Shri Datar: That is a different question. If the hon. Member has any suggestions to make I shall surely convey them to the State Government.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that in certain States the factual ignorance of the enumerators results in inflated or deflated figures—this way or that way—may I know what steps Government propose to take to see that this does not happen and that the Census Reports are free from being challenged from time to time?

Shri Datar: The hon. Member will kindly see the various forms that have been issued by the Census department. They deal with all the questions that the hon. Member has in view. Steps will be taken to see that the record is accurate.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Is it within the knowledge of the hon. Minister that in some States, at the time of enumeration, the State Government is given the choice to define certain items which are given to the enumerators? For example, last time, in Assam, in the last census, there was a census taken of indigenous landholders and the definition was given by the State Government which led to a number of anomalies which has been commented upon by the Census Superintendent of Assam, Mr. Baghaiwalla. Would the hon. Minister kindly see that these things do not recur this time?

Shri Datar: This is a general question. The main question related to the States in the South. All the same, if the hon. Member has any specific suggestion to make, I shall surely convey that to the Registrar General of Census to be looked into.

Shri Achar: May I know if Government is aware of the fact that in the last Kerala elections they were not able to find enough Karnataka knowing officers in the Kasergod taluk on account of which Malayalam knowing officers were posted and inconvenience was caused?

Shri Datar: I am not aware of this. But, at the instance of the hon. Member we have written to the State Government in respect of certain matters, so far as Kannada language in certain parts were concerned.

Discipline Committee Report

\+

*1236. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Supakar:
Shri Assar:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri Madhusudan Rao:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1731 on the 27th April, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the report of the Discipline Committee to study the problem of student indiscipline in the Universities has since been submitted;

(b) if so, whether a copy of the same would be laid on the Table; and

(c) the steps being taken to implement the recommendations made therein

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes Sir, after the Commission has considered the report.

(c) The Commission has still to consider the report.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: What are the main recommendations in this regard?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I have only said that I will place a copy of it on the Table of the House after the Commission has considered the report.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know what is the situation at present; whether indiscipline is increasing or decreasing?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The situation is much better.

Shri Tyagi: Do these recommendations tend to inspire discipline among the students or only propose to inflict it by means of fear of punishment etc.?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: This is a very broad question with regard to discipline I think various measures have to be adopted. On the one hand, we have to create a sense of discipline in the students. At the same time, students must also realise that the authority of the teachers and the university authorities has to be maintained.

Shri Supakar: May I know for how long these recommendations will be under the consideration of Government?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: It is not too long. After the Commission considers the report Government will take necessary steps

श्री भक्त दर्शन: कमिशन ने क्या माननीय मंत्री जी को कोई सुचना दी है कि कब तक इस बारे में वह फैसला कर लेगा .

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली: कोई तिथि तो निश्चित नहीं की है, लेकिन मैं आशा करता हूं कि शीघ्र ही इस में कार्रवाई की जायेगी ।

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that indiscipline of students in under-developed countries is a sign

of the impatience at the sluggish developmental progress or the sluggish growth, may I know whether this aspect was also taken into consideration by this Committee?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The discipline of the students, in my opinion, has nothing to do with the developed or under-developed economy. Students' discipline depends, ultimately, on the values and traditions which are placed before them by the older generation.

Mr. Speaker: I cannot allow this argument. Does ancient tradition or backwardness lead the students also to burn and set fire to houses etc.? (*Interruptions*).

Shri Tyagi: It is the leadership which leads to.....

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow an argument. Even the most backward communities in the world are disciplined. It does not depend upon education. It depends upon breeding. The parents must take care; the teachers must take care; the whole community must also progress. Everywhere there is a strike. In the Calcutta University if the students find the science papers that are set are stiff, they go on strike. Therefore, does it mean that students themselves must hereafter set the question papers, correct the answer papers and allow the examinations to be held and pass them? Where are we going? I cannot understand. Instead of the whole Parliament condemning the kind of thing that is being done all over India, we are trying to encourage them. I do not mean to attribute motives to anybody. But, nothing shall be said here like that. It is a menace. Every parent is afraid that his boys may also join the strike. In the circumstances, I would appeal to all hon. Members to see that nothing is said here which would create indiscipline. They are going to be the future Ministers of this country

Shri Hem Barua: On a personal explanation, Sir I have maligned....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Hem Barua: I have been maligned, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: No, no. (*Interruptions*). The hon. Member need not, go on repeating an explanation because he himself suspects that the explanation has not been accepted. Therefore, too much of emphasis or a personal explanation is not good. On the Assam debate, I allowed him an opportunity to explain. He spoke not from this side but from that side saying that he was not responsible and that all the allegations were made against him indirectly. I had allowed him full time to explain. Let him not explain again. I accept his explanation, whatever others may do or not do.

Shri Hem Barua: The thing is this. When I put this supplementary question I did not have the picture of all these incidents in my mind. Honestly speaking, in the name of God and man, I say that when I put that supplementary question, I had only one thing in mind and that was the general idea that in underdeveloped countries all the world over, indiscipline is the phenomenon. It is a world phenomenon. In the context of that I put that question. But I am being maligned.

Mr. Speaker: I am really surprised at all this. I am not prepared to accept that my country is underdeveloped. A good man may not be rich or powerful. Again and again, I do not know how our people also say this. Our civilisation is an ancient civilisation where social values depend on service and sacrifice and not on wealth and power. There is a conflict in the world—pardon me for saying so—there is conflict in the world, wealth and power trying to have mastery over goodness. Unfortunately, it is coming to this: a good man means a good for nothing man. Let us not imitate others. Even though a country may be poor, it might be one of the most highly enlightened countries in the world. It is sickening to see,

again and again, our own people saying that we are under-developed. I can never appreciate that. I would not allow this Parliament to be used for saying that we are under-developd. On planning and industry, of course, we can say we are under-developed. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Hem Barua: May I humbly submit, Sir, that all over the world the sociologists and others say that youth in an under-developed country is impatient at the sluggish progress of development in the country and these things are happening? (*Interruptions*).

राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप : अगर धार्मिक और सदाचार की शिक्षा दी जायेगी तो इंडिसिप्लिन नहीं रह जायेगी ।

Mysore Gold Mines

*1238. **Shri Mohammed Imam:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Mysore Gold mine in Kolar Gold field area is going to be closed;

(b) whether serious attempts were made to strike new reefs to this mine; and

(c) the number of employees and labourers that will be retrenched as a result of closure of this mine?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Shri Mohammed Imam: Has any attempt been made to strike new reefs in these Mysore mines; and how much has been spent on the exploration work?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: Just now I have not got the figure—of the exact amount—spent on exploration. But regular investigation is going on. After nationalisation, efforts were made. But, unfortunately, till now, we have not been able to find out any economic reef.

Shri Mohammed Imam: Sir, it was reported sometime back that this mine was going to be closed and all the labourers were going to be retrenched. I want to know the truth of this. In order to continue this mine it is necessary to explore new reefs and find out new reserves. Has it been done to ensure the longevity of these mines?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): Unfortunately, Sir, our efforts to find new reserves have not succeeded, and due to non-availability of ore reserves in that area it is quite possible that large-scale retrenchment may have to be undertaken. But efforts are always being made to transfer surplus workmen of the Mysore mines to the other two mines—the Champion Reef and Nandidrug. When these mines were taken over by the Government it was anticipated that our efforts would perhaps result in certain more discoveries. But we have not suceed so far. Our efforts are still continuing. We hope that we will find some new reefs and then the whole situation can be brightened.

Shri Mohammed Imam: My information is that no effort has been made to find out new reefs and to do developmental work. The authorities, I understand, have decided to close these mines. For these mines we paid a huge amount of compensation, at the time of transfer, to the Mysore Government. May I know what steps are going to be taken by the Government to ensure its longevity and to see that it yields gold? I understand that there are reefs and if suitable money is spent it will be possible to strike new ore.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I think Government would be better advised to be guided by technical opinion. We have no doubt in our mind that we are putting in the best effort to search for more gold ore reserves. If we do not find it, it is our misfortune, but we

continue with our efforts to find more reserves.

Shri Joachim Alva: Sir, we have less than four gold mines in India, and the Mysore gold mine is the core of our production. Why is it that the picture as the hon. Minister has drawn is so depressing after nationalisation as against the picture of production before nationalisation?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Sir, I do not wish to refer to the entire story of nationalisation of these mines. The hon. Member of this House are fully aware of all those facts and they might recollect in their minds what happened at that time. But my remarks is confined only to Mysore gold mines and not to other mines where we have better prospects of reserves.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Near about Kolar gold fields—about 30 or 40 miles away—the Geological Survey of India have carried out extensive prospecting work. After that, regular mapping and finding out the extent of deposits was undertaken. May I know at what stage that is?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I am sorry, I have not got those details with me, but it is a fact that round about Kolar gold fields the Geological Survey of India are putting in good efforts to find more reserves and let us hope that find some other prospecting areas.

Shri Achar: The Minister was not pleased to tell us how much is being spent for this prospecting. May I know who are the experts who are being utilised for this work, whether they are foreign experts or Indian experts, how many persons are employed and what is the nature of work that is being done now?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: We have enough experts to find out the reserves of ore and we need not get people from abroad for this purpose. My colleague, the hon. Parliamentary Secretary has already indicated that he has not got those figures. A separate question may be put and we will try to answer that.

Shri Basappa: With regard to these reefs may I know whether the opinion of the Mysore Government has been ascertained; if so, what is the exact view of the Government of Mysore in this matter?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Well, Sir, I have conveyed the views of my Government. If the hon. Member is desirous we can make enquiries from the Mysore Government also.

Financial Ceilings for Backward Classes.

+

*1240. { **Shri R. C. Majhi:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the financial ceilings originally fixed for various categories of backward classes in each State have been revised after the re-organisation of States; and

(b) if not, the reason therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri R. C. Majhi: Some of the States have been informed about these changes in the middle of the year. May I know whether this has in any way hampered their welfare scheme?

Shri Datar: The information about the revised ceilings was intimated to the various States in time.

Shri B. C. Kamble: May I know what are the revised ceilings decided upon by the Government?

Shri Datar: It is a long statement, Sir, dealing with the various categories of backward classes.

Shri B. C. Kamble: There are only four or five broad categories and he can easily enumerate the ceilings in respect of them.

Shri Datar: I may point out the criterion. The criterion was the transfer of population from one State

to another. Therefore, the ceilings had to be revised, and those that got a larger population were given a larger amount of ceilings.

Shri Subodh Hansda: Sir, the hon. Minister replied in the affirmative to part (a) of the question. If that is so, may I know whether in respect of the States which have not been affected by the States Reorganisation Commission's Report any changes have been made.

Shri Datar: About them, Sir, there was no question at all.

System of University Examinations

+

*1241 { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** **Shri Hem Barua:** **Shri Madhusudan Rao:**

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2641 on the 27th April, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the Committee set up by the University Grants Commission to examine the question of reform in the system of examination in the Indian Universities has submitted its final report;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the nature of action taken so far to implement the recommendations of the Committee?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether Government is considering the question of reforming the system of examination is the secondary and primary schools also?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: There are proposals, and some steps have already been taken in that connection.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether this Committee has suggested combining the results of final examinations with the internal assessment of the work of students—that is, to take note of the cumulative report in determining the merit of the students —and, if so, may I know what steps Government have taken to implement this particular recommendation?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Government will wait till the Committee has submitted its report.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस कमेटी को रिपोर्ट देने के लिए कितना समय दिया गया था, और इस मामले में इतनी देरी क्यों हो रही है ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : आप जानते हैं कि यह यूनिवरसिटी ग्रांट्स कमीशन की कमेटी है, इसको गवर्नमेंट ने नियुक्त नहीं किया है । यूनीवरसिटी ग्रांट्स कमीशन एक आटोनामस संस्था है । उनको दरख्वारत की जाएगी कि जितनी जल्दी हो सके इस रिपोर्ट को पेश कर दें ।

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: May I know whether the Committee has mentioned what are the shortcomings in the existing system of university examinations?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I could not follow the latter part of the question.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know the defects in the present system of examinations which are sought to be removed.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The present system of examination develops the habit of cramming among our students and they are not found to be very objective. It has been suggested that with regard to these two main considerations some kind of reform is necessary, and that matter is being discussed among all the educationists for a long time. As I said, we may await the findings of this Committee before we consider this matter.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: One of the things felt greatly was the fact that the courses in the colleges could

not be covered. Has there been any step to rectify this defect or to condense the courses so that the students may be able to cover their courses or the teachers may be able to give the requisite number of lectures?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: It is a suggestion for action. In any case, Sir, I would request hon. Members to wait till the report is submitted.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether this Committee has suggested spacing of examinations, selection of students and objective tests; if so, whether those factors were taken into consideration?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: All those matters are under consideration.

श्री जांगड़े : क्या सरकार के सामने यह बात भी विचाराधीन है कि परीक्षा के बाद एक साल तक उन्हें ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सेवा करनी होगी और वह भी उन की योग्यता में सहायक होगी ?

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether the present system of examination is different and whether any kind of social activity is also taken into account.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: If I have understood the hon. Member rightly, he asked whether national service would be considered as compulsory for the examination. That is a separate matter which is being examined. It has nothing to do with this particular committee.

Shri Thanu Pillai: May I know whether the committee have adopted their recommendations based on their experience of the local examinations or on a study of the conditions abroad?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: They have had the opportunity of discussing this problem with some foreign educationists also.

Synthetic Liquid Fuel from Coal

\+

*1242. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Nek Ram Negi:
Shri N. M. Deb:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a pilot project for the production of synthetic liquid fuel from coal has been set up by the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur;

(b) whether this liquid fuel is the invention of the said Institute;

(c) whether this has started operation; and

(d) if so, the daily output of this pilot project?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). The pilot plant was operated with success continuously for 20 days giving an output of 64 gallons per day. It is expected that this will increase to 100 gallons of crude oil per day for which it is designed.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether tests have been carried out about the various uses of the synthetic fuel and, if so, what are the different regions where they have been carried out and with what result?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Obviously tests have been carried out. Otherwise, crude oil would not have been produced.

Shri Subodh Hansda: What is the cost of production of this synthetic fuel?

Shri Humayun Kabir: This is being done on a laboratory scale as a part of the programme of the Indian Institute. So I do not have any separate account for the costs as yet.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know whether the research that has been carried out in the Kharagpur Institute of Technology has been co-ordinated with what has already been done in the Hyderabad Research Laboratory where also a similar process has been found?

Shri Humayun Kabir: According to my information, work is being done in this field at two places: the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, and the Central Fuel Research Institute, Jealgora. At Hyderabad, it is not exactly the same type of work.

Shri C. D. Pande: What is the percentage of recovery of this fuel and what is its calorific value? May I know whether the calorific value of this coal is less than that of ordinary fuel, when compared to the coal?

Shri Humayun Kabir: The main advantage of this process is that we have very large deposits of low grade coal which are unsuitable for metallurgical and other purposes, but they can give us synthetic petrol and once you have synthetic petrol, it would be just as good as any other petrol.

Shri S. C. Samanta: The hon. Minister said that this test has also been carried out in the Central Fuel Research Institute. May I know what was the result there and whether the production of this fuel on a commercial scale has been examined?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I did not say the same test. I said, similar test. This is an educational institution, and it undertook the processing of this low grade coal. At the time when this was begun, we did not have information about petrol supplies and we felt that it would be proper to use our coal as far as possible for making synthetic petrol.

Shri Tyagi: Is it not a fact that this proposal of synthetic petrol had once been rejected by the Government on the ground that it would be uneconomical to produce it and use it in relation to other kinds?

Shri Humayun Kabir: That is one view, but we have had two experiences which require at least a reconsideration of the question. Germany used very largely this synthetic petrol during the entire second world war. And we have also the case of the South African Government; they have built a plant with a capacity of 250,000 tons of synthetic petrol. Therefore, where low grade coal is available in sufficient quantities and petrol is not easily available, it is desirable to explore the possibilities and use it.

Shri Tyagi: How does the cost compare with the ordinary petrol?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I have already said that this is being carried on in an educational institution as part of research and it is in the laboratory stage. When the pilot plant produces it on more or less a commercial scale, then we can give figures about the cost.

Shri Goray: Is it possible to get some know how from Germany where this sort of petrol was manufactured and used on very large scale.

Shri Humayun Kabir: This process which is used is called Fischer Tropsch process. Actually, there are two processes for producing synthetic petrol both from Germany. The other process is called Bergins coal hydrogenation process. In this case, we did get from Germany two units of production, namely, the water gas generator and the reactor. The rest of the sections of machine was designed and fabricated in the institute itself which also, I think is a matter of congratulation.

Resettlement of Evicted Persons of Steel Plants

*1243. **Shri Muhammed Elias:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any plan has been drawn up to re-settle the evicted persons of Durgapur, and Rourkela;

(b) if so, what is the plan; and

(c) whether all the evicted persons have been resettled?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha): (a), (b) and (c). The projects have paid compensation for the land and houses etc. at the rates fixed by the acquisition authorities. The resettlement of displaced persons resulting from acquisition of land for the three plants and their townships is being attended to by the State Governments. However, it is understood that at Durgapur almost all displaced persons have been rehabilitated. For persons evicted at Rourkela, the Orissa Government have started resettlement colonies.

Shri Muhammed Elias: May I know whether the Government has got any scheme to absorb these evicted persons in those factories at Rourkela and Bhilai?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): So far as these persons whose lands or houses might have been acquired are concerned, apart from the fact that compensation is paid, the rehabilitation work is undertaken by the State Governments. Other things being equal, they are preferred for employment in the projects.

Shri Muhammed Elias: May I know whether the Government has got any scheme to train the persons who have been evicted to absorb them in the inspectorate? I want to know whether any technical school has been opened for this purpose.

Sardar Swaran Singh: It is not necessary to have a separate training scheme for evictees as such. They can participate in the other training schemes that might be there.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: May I know the number of persons comprising these evicted families who wanted employment, in Rourkela, and may I know how many of them have been employed so far?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I have not got that figure.

Shri Supakar: With regard to the people evicted from Rourkela, may I know whether all of them have been rehabilitated, or, is there any other scheme which has not been fully implemented?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The details of this scheme, as the Parliamentary Secretary informed the House, would be available with the State Governments. because the State Governments are looking after the rehabilitation of those who have been evicted, but this much information is available: as a result of the land acquisition at Rourkela, 2,444 families have been evicted. Excepting a few families who have made their own arrangements, all the rest have been rehabilitated by the Government of Orissa. For this resettlement, they have opened two colonies where 1,772 families have been given free plots for housing and subsidy for construction in addition to the compensation for the property. As most of the displaced persons are agriculturists, they are being allotted waste-land for reclamation free of cost in lieu of the lands acquired. Subsidy at the rate of Rs. 100 per acre is also paid for reclamation of waste-land. This shows that the State Governments are doing everything possible to rehabilitate them.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: May I know whether those persons who had been evicted from their lands in Rourkela applied for plots in the Rourkela township and, if so, whether they have been given any plot or any shop so that they could maintain themselves and carry on their work?

Sardar Swaran Singh: That is a matter of detail about which I have no information.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Last year, when this question was asked, I had mentioned that the persons who had been displaced were mostly Adivasis and that Government had given them land in the urban areas also but the agricultural lands were ten miles away. I want to know what the position now is. They cannot be left ten

miles away from their paddy fields since they are agriculturists.

Sardar Swaran Singh: I have no such information at the moment, and it is true that a person should be housed near his place of work. That is a matter of detail and the query might be directed by the hon. Member to the State Government.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Part (c) of the question says:

> "whether all the evicted persons have been resettled"?

Therefore, complete information should have reached the hon. Minister by this time.

Sardar Swaran Singh: I have given a fairly lengthy statement with regard to the number of families and all that. The particular supplementary he put was whether anyone of them has been allotted a shop in the township. I said, that is a matter of detail, about which I have no information.

Shri Khadilkar: Question 1264-B may kindly be answered.

Mr. Speaker: The Question Hour is over. How can I allow the hon. Member?

Shri Khadilkar: It is a very important question.

Mr. Speaker: Is the hon. Minister willing to answer Question 1264-B?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Yes, Sir.

Arrest of Solicitor and Honorary Consul of Ethiopia at Bombay

\+

*1264-B. { **Shri Khadilkar:** / **Shri Braj Raj Singh:**

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in April, 1959, the Bombay Customs arrested one Mr. I. S. Kanga, Solicitor and Honorary Consul of Ethiopia on a charge of conspiracy to smuggle and attempt at smuggling travellers' cheques, foreign currency and a diamond worth over Rs. 3 lakhs, and if so, the facts of the case;

(b) whether any other person or persons were detained, apprehended or arrested in this connection and if so, their names and the names of persons and places searched by the Police in connection with this case;

(c) whether any case was launched and if so, against whom;

(d) whether the said Kanga has been acquitted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay and if so, what Government propose to do;

(e) whether the Magistrate has in his judgment pointed out that one Manhar Bhagat, a nephew of Nanubhai Javeri, Jewellers, and a director of Nanubhai Industries Private Ltd. was really responsible for this attempt at smuggling;

(f) whether the said Bhagat had been originally apprehended and the premises of Nanubhai Javeri was searched by the police but no case was launched against him and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(g) what steps Government propose to take now in the light of the judgment?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) to (g). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 124].

Shri Khadilkar: From the judgment, it is very clear that the packet handed over to Mr. Kanga was given by one Shri Manhar Bhagat, partner of Nanubhai Javeri. It was to be carried to Geneva and the packet contained the seal of Junagad. I want to know why Shri Manhar Bhagat and Shri Nanubhai Javeri were not prosecuted. On whose advice was it decided not to prosecute them?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I have explained it in detail in the statement.

Shri Khadilkar: No; it is not stated there.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The statement says:

> "The residence and shop of Shri Javeri and the house occupied by Shri Manhar Bhagat were searched by the customs authorities. However, as adequate evidence to prosecute Shri Jhaveri and Shri Bhagat was not available, an application was made to the Chief Presidency Magistrate for their discharge, and only Shri Kanga was prosecuted."

Shri Khadilkar: I have got a copy of the judgment with me and it is clear from the judgment that, though the Magistrate has not passed any orders regarding the prosecution, the Junagad seal was recovered, was the connecting link between this handing over the packet. Is it not further evidence justifying prosecution?

Mr. Speaker: I cannot allow this argument. After all, the Magistrate incidentally made certain observations and that matter was taken up. The house was searched and the papers were placed before the public prosecutor or whosoever has to give advice. He gives his advice that whatever might be the other circumstantial evidence, the prosecution may not stand. What is the Government to do? Is it to take the advice of Shri Khadilkar in preference to the advice of the public prosecutor? These are very ticklish questions.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: The statement says:

> "However, as adequate evidence to prosecute Shri Jhaveri and Shri Bhagat was not available, an application was made to the Chief Presidency Magistrate for their discharge, and Shri Kanga was prosecuted."

After the prosecution was launched against Mr. Kanga, the judgment reveals that evidence was afterwards available. May I know now whether Government propose to prosecute Shri Javeri and the other gentleman, Shri Manhar Bhagat?

Mr. Speaker: What he wants to know is, it may be that some material was placed before the public prosecutor or the legal adviser. Now, according to the judgment, some more evidence is available. He wants to know whether the Government will take up this matter, as for advice whether this evidence is sufficient for prosecution and if so, whether they will be prosecuted, in view of this new evidence.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: So far as we are aware, no further evidence has come.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): There is no further evidence available. (*Interruption*).

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Perhaps the hon. Minister has not understood what we want. The point is, the cases against these people—Shri Manhar Bhagat and Shri Javeri—were allowed to be withdrawn from the court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate since evidence was not available then, and only Mr. Kanga was prosecuted. Now, during the pendency of the trial, it is revealed that a sealed cover was produced in the court of the Magistrate. My point is, since the circumstances have changed, whether Government now propose to prosecute Shri Javeri and Shri Manhar Bhagat.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I do not think on the basis of the evidence prosecution is necessary. We are taking departmental action in the matter and personal penalty—whatever may be possible—may be levied.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member says though the withdrawal was due to want of evidence, subsequently some sealed cover was discovered. Why should that also not be sent? He wants to know whether that will be a strong piece of evidence for prosecution.

Shri Morarji Desai: That was no new thing. All these things were

before the Law Ministry and the legal opinion was given on that.

Shri Tangamani: Was the case against these two people withdrawn or they were discharged? (*Interruptions*).

An Hon. Member: Withdrawn.

Mr. Speaker: We shall now take up Short Notice Questions.

Shri Hem Barua: I very humbly rise on a point of order in relation to Question 1236. I would humbly ask whether the Rules of Procedure of the House entitle the hon. Chair to say how a supplementary question is to be framed. Either a supplementary question is relevant or irrelevant. But I want to know whether the hon. Chair is empowered by the Rules of Procedure to say how it is to be framed and whether extraneous things—loot and arson—and the implications of the teachers being involved in certain things, which were apart from the mind of the man who put the question, are also permissible under the rules.

Mr. Speaker: The Chair is no dummy according to our rules. It has to clear up some misunderstanding. Parliament is the supreme body here, and there are a number of legislatures in the States. I have got the right to ask Members to avoid a particular kind of question. If a question creates a particular kind of impression, I would like the hon. Member to correct that impression. When a question is put inside the Chamber, I have got the right to say I am not going to allow it. I very often ask the hon. Member to correct it, in which case I allow it.

We are not carrying on correspondence on paper here. I have, therefore, to suggest to the hon. Member that this is likely to create a particular kind of impression, which I want to avoid. No such impression ought to be created. Of course, I do not attribute any motives to the hon. Member, who on the spur of the moment gets up and with *bona fide* intentions puts a question. I am sitting here and I am particularly anxious to avoid any kind of impression being created as to what might happen. Therefore, in view of what has occurred in the House—accusations and cross-accusations—recently about Assam,—the hon. Member comes from there and he also wanted to offer another explanation here—under those circumstances, I wanted to avoid any reflection being made or any inference being drawn adverse to the hon. Member who has put that question. Therefore, it is all very well-intended to see that no hon. Member even indirectly or intentionally creates a wrong impression. I consider that it is the duty of the Chair.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS

Proof and Experiment Centre, Balasore

S.N.Q. No. 10. Dr. Samantsinhar: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Proof and Experiment Centre near Balasore has been affected by the floods in Orissa;

(b) if so, in what way;

(c) the extent of damage done to property, arms and ammunitions;

(d) the total number of defence personnel and other employees who were living in tents during the floods; and

(e) whether those tents were habitable during floods and how many hours after the floods they were provided with alternative accommodation?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e). Do not arise.

Dr. Samantsinhar: May I know how many defence personnel are living in tents, for how many years and how long it will take to provide them permanent houses?

Shri Krishna Menon: This does not arise from the main question. But

I have no objection to replying to that. About 200 persons, including junior commissioned officers and other ranks and their families are accommodated there. They are in temporary accommodation. It will take some time before permanent accommodation is provided to the defence personnel all over the country.

Shri Supakar: How long are these people in temporary accommodation?

Shri Krishna Menon: I think it is going from one question to another.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The hon. Defence Minister has stated that over 200 families are given temporary accommodation. May I know the total employees in that proof station, or the actual number of employees out of which only 200 families are now in temporary accommodation?

Shri Krishna Menon: I did not say 200 families; I said 200 persons.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: What is the actual number of persons employed in that proof station?

Mr. Speaker: We are going away from one to another. The question was whether the temporary accommodation provided to defence personnel was affected by the floods. Why permanent arrangements have not been made is a larger question. When all the army personnel are provided with houses, they will also be provided.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Now some people in that area are living in temporary accommodation. So, I wanted to know the total strength of that place out of which 200 persons are given temporary accommodation.

Shri Krishna Menon: The actual number of persons employed in any military establishment is not disclosed. So far as this is concerned, Government sanction has already been given for starting the work on permanent accommodation. We cannot go into the details in regard to this.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: There were press reports that those areas were flooded. But the hon. Minister says that they were not flooded. We would like to know whether he has got the information from the local government, or is it his own information?

Mr. Speaker: If the newspaper report says the areas are flooded, the hon. Minister will certainly have made enquiries.

Shri Krishna Menon: There was a flood last year. Perhaps the information has percolated to the hon. Member only now.

Indian Labour Conference

\+

S.N.Q. No. 11. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:
Shri Prabhat Kar:
Shri Kodiyan:
Shri Rajendra Singh:
Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the item regarding 'Industrial relations in public sector' has been excluded from the agenda of the 18th Indian Labour Conference scheduled to be held on the 24th and 25th September, 1960;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same; and

(c) whether certain Ministries objected to its inclusion?

The Deputy Minister of Labour and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Government have since decided to include the subject "Industrial Relations in Public Sector" in the agenda and certain aspects of the subject would be open to discussion generally at the Conference.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am very happy that it has been included. I want to know whether intimations have been sent to all federations like the Defence Federation, Railwaymen's Federation and so on so that they will also participate in this conference.

Shri L. N. Mishra: The central trade unions which will be participating in this conference have been informed or are being informed.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: As the House is aware, the recognition of many of the trade unions of Central Government employees had been withdrawn. In that absence of recognition, how will they be represented in that conference? In addition to the recognised trade unions, will the other trade unions also be invited, even as observers if not members?

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): This is a conference with its own composition and its procedures, and other things are not quite relevant. The Indian Labour Conference is composed of the various central organisations of labour, and it deals with questions as they are placed before it. The question of other trade unions, whether recognised or others whose recognition has been withdrawn, has no relevance to this.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The hon. Deputy Minister has stated that certain aspects of the "Industrial Relations" will be discussed. May I know those aspects? May I also know whether any forum is going to be constituted for discussing it at a bi-partite level instead of tri-partite level?

Shri Nanda: Here is an opportunity for organised labour to express themselves on any aspect that they choose to discuss there. But, so far as the bi-partite question is concerned, arrangements will be made later on so that the workers, Government employees, can express themselves.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: May I know what Government have in mind as regards the definition of "public sector employment"? Does that include Central Government services, particularly, those services which have come to be known as essential services?

Mr. Speaker: This relates to "industrial relations".

Shri S. M. Banerjee: But railways is also an industrial concern.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: I want to know whether ordnance factories, telephone industries and so on are included.

Shri Nanda: Here "public sector" is considered in that wider context.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The question of taking the initiative for convening a bi-partite conference rests with the Ministry of Labour. But for a pretty long time it has not been done. Will it be done at least now?

Mr. Speaker: We are going from one question to another.

Shri Nanda: The position has altered considerably because of certain things which have happened recently.

Shri Tangamani: The hon. Deputy Minister stated that "Industrial Relations in Public Sector" will also be included. May I know whether the agenda will include the applicability of the unanimous recommendations of the tri-partite discussion to the public sector as well as the private sector?

Shri Nanda: There is another item on the agenda regarding the applicability of the various recommendations of the Indian Labour Conference.

Shri Anthony Pillai: In the original circular calling the tripartite conference the agenda included this item. Subsequently, a notice was sent out, withdrawing this item from the agenda. Now we have been informed that this is included again in the agenda. May I know the reason why Government, first of all, withdrew this item on the agenda and then re-introduced it?

Mr. Speaker: Anyhow, that has been re-introduced.

Shri Nanda: If the hon. Member is satisfied with the re-introduction, he should rest content with that.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It appears from the questions and answers that this item concerns only the public sector employees. I would like to know whether the representatives of the private sector employees will also be associated with the conference, at least as observers?

Shri Nanda: I have already answered that, I think.

Shri Anthony Pillai: I would like to know whether a note has been prepared by the Ministry of Labour for discussing this particular subject and whether that note includes the questions of right to strike, right of organisation of public sector employees as also the question of applicability of the Code of Discipline in the public sector industries.

Shri Nanda: We do not want to restrict the scope of discussion, so far as members are concerned, by circulating any note on the subject.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

जवाहर सुरंग

*११९३. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :**
श्री नवल प्रभाकर :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :
श्री केशव :

क्या **परिवहन तथा संचार** मंत्री २१ अप्रैल, १९६० के अताराकित प्रश्न संख्या २३७८ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जवाहर सुरंग का पूर्वी मार्ग कब तक बन कर तैयार हो जायगा; और

(ख) उसके लिये अनुमानत: कितने व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) जवाहर सुरंग का पूर्वी रास्ता भी यातायात के लिये जुलाई, १९६० को खोल दिया गया था । सुरंग में अभी कुछ छोटे निर्माण कार्य होने बाकी हैं जिन को सुरंग के एक रास्ते का यातायात बन्द कर उस दूसरे रास्ते से चालू कर पूरा किया जा सकता है ।

(ख) १.९१ करोड़ रुपये ।

Experiments on Yogi at All India Institute of Medical Sciences

*1194. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that series of experiments were conducted on a Yogi and then on 'normal' men at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi;

(b) if so, whether the results of these experiments have been finalised; and

(c) what are they?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar: (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 125.]

Chain-Pulling

*1195. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently Delhi-Sonepat train was stopped by pulling the alarm chain by some students for about 18 minutes;

(b) what action was taken to punish the offending passengers; and

(c) how many instances of chain-pulling have been reported from Delhi-Sonepat area in the last one year?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) 250 cases during the year ending 30th June, 1960.

Tungabhadra High Level Canal

*1196. **Shri Rami Reddy:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power be**

pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 140 on the 15th February, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the two Governments of Mysore and Andhra Pradesh have since submitted their proposals of the phased programme for the execution of the 1st stage of the Tungabhadra High Level Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the progress of work of execution of the first stage of the scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 126.]

ए० एच० व्हीलर एण्ड कम्पनी

***११६७. श्री विभूति मिश्र** : क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री २८ मार्च, १९६० के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १५११ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कुछ स्टेशनों और कुछ सेक्शनों पर मैसर्ज ए० एच० व्हीलर एण्ड कम्पनी के पुस्तकें बेचने के एकाधिकार के विरुद्ध प्राप्त अभ्यावेदनों पर इस बीच विचार कर लिया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री सें० वें० रामस्वामी): (क) जी हां ।

(ख) मेसर्स ए० एच० व्हीलर एण्ड कम्पनी के साथ जो ठेके हुए हैं उनकी शर्तों में संशोधन किया जा रहा है ताकि जिन स्टेशनों पर व्हीलर के बुक स्टाल नहीं हैं, वहां दूसरे ठेकेदार बुक स्टाल रख सकें और जिन स्टेशनों पर इस समय व्हीलर के बुक स्टाल हैं वहां व्हीलर के द्वारा नहीं बल्कि अन्य लोगों के द्वारा कुछ निर्दिष्ट संस्थाओं की पुस्तकें, पत्रिकाएं आदि बेची जा सकें ।

Demurrage and Wharfage Charges

***1198. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of demurrage and wharfage charges paid by the business community of India to the Indian Railway during the financial years 1958-59 and 1959-60;

(b) whether any representation has been made on behalf of the business community to the Railway Board that demurrage and wharfage should not be charged by the Railways on bank holidays because on such days railway receipts cannot be released by the banks; and

(c) if so, the Railway Board's reaction thereto?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) 1958-59 Rs. 3.63 crores (Approx.); 1959-60 Rs. 3.82 crores (Approx.).

(b) and (c). Yes, request for treating Bank holidays as 'Dies non' for purposes of wharfage and demurrage was considered but was not found acceptable.

"Punarnava"

***1199. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ayurved Research Council, Delhi has found an Indian herb, Punarnava, which has proved helpful in restoring eye-sight without the help of spectacles;

(b) if so, whether the possibility of using it on a larger scale has been explored; and

(c) the result thereof?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) to (c). The medicine Punarnava is under trial and it is too early to give any authentic report.

Purchase of Cargo and Passenger Ships

*1200. **Shri P. K. Deo:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Shipping Board recommended the purchase of passenger ships;

(b) whether the Government have decided to purchase cargo ships and tankers in place of passenger ships;

(c) the reason for the deviation from the recommendation of the National Shipping Board; and

(d) whether the requirements of the country's cargo and oil traffic were taken into consideration by the National Shipping Board?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The National Shipping Board have recommended the acquisition of five passenger ships during the Third Five Year Plan, three for restarting the India/U.K. Service and two for replacing the existing vessels operating in the India/Malaya and the India/East Africa Services.

(b) and (c). In view of the limited monetary allocation of Rs. 55 crores now indicated for development of shipping during the Third Plan, the targets recommended by the National Shipping Board for the acquisition of cargo ships, tankers etc., have had to be pruned down. However, it may be possible to consider the acquisition of two passenger vessels.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Training of Rural Artisans

*1201. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri R. C. Majhi:

Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Syllabus Committee appointed by Government to review the training of rural artisans and working of the Production-cum-Training Centres in Community Development Blocks has submitted its final report;

(b) if so, what are the main recommendations made in the report; and

(c) what action is proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A summary of the recommendations is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 127].

(c) The views of State Governments and the associated autonomous Boards have been invited. Action on the recommendations will be initiated after these views are received and considered in the Ministry.

Medical Officers in Delhi Government Hospitals

*1202. **Pandit D. N. Tiwari:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the senior medical officers of Delhi Government Hospitals are allowed or sent outside for examination of patients;

(b) if so, whether any fee is charged;

(c) the number of times medical officers of Delhi have gone out or were sent out within the last three years; and

(d) whether any amount is credited to Government for such work?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Greek Ship Aground Near Marmagoa

*1203. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Greek freighter 10,000 ton 'Rita' ran aground and broke into two on the morning of 1st July, 1960 half-a-mile away from Marmagoa and Indian ship 'Jag Jyoti' reached to help the ship; and

(b) if so, the help rendered by the Indian ship?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir. The accident occurred about 4½ miles south of entrance to Goa Harbour.

(b) The Indian Tanker m.s. 'Jag Jyoti' rescued 29 members of the crew of S. S. Rita' at great personal risk under very difficult conditions and brought them to Bombay. The survivors were made comfortable on board the Indian ship.

Electric Trains

*1204. **Shri Kalika Singh:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Adviser to the Indian High Commissioner in U.K. rode in one of Britain's new 90-miles per hour Diesel Electric luxury trains built by Metropolitan Cammell Carriage & Wagon Co., Ltd., of Birmingham;

(b) if so, how did he find its run;

(c) whether the Railway Board is negotiating for purchase of electrically driven trains aforesaid;

(d) if so, the nature of negotiations;

(e) whether Government is contemplating the manufacture of such luxury trains; and

(f) what is the seating capacity of these trains?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A maximum speed of 90 miles per hour was touched and riding was very comfortable.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) No.

(f) Normal seating capacity per coach is 36 passengers in the First Class and 42 passengers in the Second Class.

Registered Laden Weight to Goods Vehicles

*1205. **Shri A. M. Tariq:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the States which have not implemented the recommendations of the Government of India to allot registered laden weight to goods vehicles;

(b) whether on any of the National Highways, the goods vehicles have still registered laden weight which is less than what has been recommended by the Government of India; and

(c) if the reply to part (b) above be in the affirmative, what steps Government intend to take to bring this load up to the level recommended by the Government of India?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). A statement giving the information required is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 128].

Felling of Trees in Himachal Pradesh

*1206. **Shri Nek Ram Negi:**
Shri Inder J. Malhotra:
Shri A. M. Tariq:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that the annual felling of

trees in Himachal Pradesh in the reserved and protected State Forests by way of sales to the traders and the right holders is much greater than the trees actually grown by the Department of Forests, resulting in denudation and dark future prospects of State Revenue from the State Forests; and

(b) if so, the action taken in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) No, Sir. The annual fellings are done strictly according to Working Plans and do not result in denudation. Proper measures for restocking the blanks are always taken by sowing and plantings.

(b) Does not arise.

महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात को मध्य प्रदेश से गेहूं तथा चावल का संभरण

*१२०७. **श्री जांगड़े :** क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात को मध्य प्रदेश द्वारा गेहूं और चावल दिये जाने के बारे में जो बातचीत चल रही थी उसका क्या परिणाम हुआ; और

(ख) यदि करार सम्पन्न हो गया है, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्री (डा० पं० शा० देशमुख) : (क) और (ख). गेहूं की पूर्ति के लिये कोई करार अभी तक नहीं हो पाया है । जहां तक चावल का सम्बन्ध है, महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात की सरकारों ने मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा मांगे गये मूल्य पर चावल लेने से इंकार कर दिया है पर मैसूर सरकार ने १३,००० टन चावल लेना स्वीकार कर लिया है । शेष लगभग ६००० टन चावल भी मैसूर सरकार को देने के प्रश्न पर सरकार विचार कर रही है

Accident at Mathura

*1208. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the statement laid on the Table on the 1st August, 1960 on accidents and state:

(a) whether families of the 25 persons killed on the 8th July, 1960 at Yamuna Railway bridge in 12 UP Kumaon Express have been paid compensation;

(b) if so, the amount paid so far; and

(c) the steps taken to prevent people from boarding the roof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT

(i) Raids by Government Railway Police to prevent travelling on roof of trains by passengers.

(ii) Dealing with cases of passengers travelling on roofs under Section 118/(2) of the Indian Railways Act which provides for a fine extending to Rupees fifty and removal from the railway.

(iii) Exhibition at Railway stations of notices and pictorial posters asking passengers to desist from travelling on roofs and depicting the danger of such travel.

Panchayat Elections in Tripura

*1209. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:**
Shri Halder:

Will the Minister of **Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) what are the reasons for not holding Panchayat elections in Tripura;

(b) whether necessary rules have been framed and published for holding such elections; and

(c) if not, when are they expected to be finalised and published?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) and (b). Necessary draft rules including those for holding elections have been prepared. They have not yet been published. After the Rules are finalised elections will be arranged.

(c) By latter part of October 1960.

Renigunta-Tirupati Line

***1210. Shri Madhusudan Rao:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a double line will be laid between Arkonam and Renigunta, and that second line will be made to touch Tirupati before it reaches Renigunta;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof and the estimates for the same; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, whether it is possible to consider it during Third Five Year Plan period?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) 23 miles of patch doubling between Arkonam and Renigunta is being done during the Second Five Year Plan but there is no proposal to lay the second line touching Tirupati.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A B.G. connection between Renigunta & Tirupati cannot be included in the Arkonam-Renigunta doubling project.

Ticketless Travel by I.N.T.U.C. Workers

***1211. Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that at the time of I.N.T.U.C. Conference at Delhi recently 69 trade union workers of I.N.T.U.C. travelled from Bombay to Delhi without tickets;

(b) whether the above fact was brought to the notice of the Railway staff; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). A party of delegates to the I.N.T.U.C. conference travelling from Bombay to Delhi was checked between Khandwa and Itaris by the Divisional squad of travelling ticket examiners and 69 of them were found travelling without tickets. The Divisional Superintendent, Bhusawal reported the matter to the Central Railway Headquarters.

(c) Fare and excess charges due to the Railways were collected from the persons concerned.

Suitable action has been taken against the ticket checking staff at Bombay for not having ensured that the passengers had their proper journey tickets before entraining.

I.A.R.I.

***1211-A. Shri J. B. S. Bist:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Senior Officers in the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, have been granted extensions of service in spite of many competent officers being available to take over from them; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Only four Senior Officers of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, were granted extensions of service in the last three years.

(b) Shortage of highly qualified and experienced Scientists in the country.

Southern Rice Zone

*1213. Shri Warior:
Shri M. K. Kumaran:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Andhra Pradesh Government have informed the Union Government that they are intending to ban all export of rice from that State to other States in the Southern Zone;

(b) how far this ban may affect supplies and distribution in the States of the Southern Zone; and

(c) what remedial measures the Centre is contemplating to take in the event of a total ban of export of rice from Andhra Pradesh in the coming few months?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) to (c). The State Governments do not have the powers to ban any inter-state movement of foodgrains. Such powers vest solely with the Central Government. Therefore, the question of the Andhra Pradesh Government intending to impose a ban does not arise. The Government of Andhra Pradesh recently suggested that in view of the failure of monsoon and drought prevailing in certain parts of the state, the question of imposing restriction on the export of paddy and rice from Andhra Pradesh should be considered by the Central Government. Considering however the adverse effects this would have on the other states in the southern zone, it has been decided not to impose any ban on movement from Andhra Pradesh, but to meet the difficulties of the scarcity affected areas by making larger supplies available from the Central stocks.

रेलवे के ठेके

*१२१३. श्री प० ला० बारूपाल :
श्री बाल्मीकी :
श्री नारायण दीन :

क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोई ठेकेदार कई स्टेशनों पर चाय के स्टाल चलाने का ठेका ले सकता है ;

(ख) क्या इस प्रकार के ठेकों की संख्या कम करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ;

(ग) क्या इस प्रकार उपलब्ध होने वाले ठेकों के सम्बन्ध में अनुसूचित जातियों के उम्मीदवारों को ध्यान में रखा जायेगा ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) और (ख). वर्तमान आदेशों के अनुसार यह जरूरी है कि ठेकेदारों को आम तौर पर दो से ज्यादा स्टेशनों पर ठेके न दिये जायें और इन स्टेशनों पर उनके बिक्री यूनिट चार से ज्यादा न हों। इन आदेशों को अमल में लाने का काम प्रगति की विभिन्न अवस्थाओं में है।

(ग) जी हां।

Town Planning Organisation, Delhi

*1214. **Shri Jagdish Awasthi:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Town Planning Organisation contemplate to recruit some Clerks in that Organisation shortly;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor when the Organisation is in the winding up stage;

(c) whether any Committee had been set up before the retrenchment had actually started on 1st March, 1960 to assess the position of quantum of work after the retrenchment and its finding; and

(d) whether Government propose to give over-riding priority to the retrenched employees of the Town

Planning Organisation in the event of recruitment of the staff in that Organisation?

..**The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar)**: (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No such committee was appointed. The quantum of work was, however, assessed by the Chairman in consultation with Senior Technical Officers and a phased programme of retrenchment was accordingly drawn up.

(d) Necessary priority will be accorded in accordance with the existing instructions on this subject.

Suicide committed by a Veterinary Doctor in Madhya Pradesh

*1215. **Shri Braj Raj Singh:**
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri Rajendra Singh:
Shri Assar:
Shri B. K. Gaikwad:
Shri Sugandhi:
Shri Drohar:
Shri Mohammed Imam:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news item published in Hindi Hindustan dated the 21st August, 1960, to the effect that Dr. Parthasarthi, a young Veterinary doctor of 39 years of age committed suicide on the 11th August, 1960 in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details of the circumstances which compelled him to commit suicide;

(c) whether an enquiry has been ordered in this regard; and

(d) if not, whether an enquiry shall be conducted and report laid on the Table?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes.

(b) to (d). Dr. Parthasarathy had been under employment of the Government of Madhya Pradesh since middle of 1953. The circumstances leading to his suicide will, therefore, be known only to that Government. Any enquiry into the incident will also have to be ordered by that Government.

Rail Link between Howrah and Cuttack

***1216. Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Orissa have approached the Government of India for opening an alternative railway line from Howrah to Cuttack *via* Talcher on the South Eastern Railway to reduce the possibility of complete disruption of communication due to recurring floods; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government thereto?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The State Government have recommended a line from Rourkela to Talcher for the transport of iron ore and finished products from Rourkela for export *via* Paradip port.

(b) The proposal is not included in the list of new lines approved by the Planning Commission in the draft outline of the Third Five Year Plan and there are no prospects of the line being taken up in the near future.

Train Services between Howrah and Puri

***1216-A. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Railways be pleased to state:**

(a) whether direct train services between Howrah and Puri were restored by the 26th August, 1960 as indicated in his statement made on the 17th August, 1960;

(b) if not, when were they fully restored:

(c) what were the reasons for the delay in repairing the breaches in the railway track; and

(d) whether shuttle train services were arranged from both sides of the breach?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No, Sir. Though the railway track over bridge No. 239 referred to in the Statement of the 17th August was restored a day earlier on 25th August, 1960, direct train services between Howrah and Puri could not be restored due to extensive further breaches between Jenapur and Haridaspur.

(b) Direct train services were restored on 6th September, 1960.

(c) There was no delay in restoring the breaches of the 17th August statement. The other breaches were however very extensive and moreover, heavy rain continued for several days. The whole area was flooded with the result that it was not possible to complete the repairs earlier.

(d) Shuttle train services were running all the time, between Puri and Haridaspur on the south. On the North side, they were running between Howrah and Basta and between Rupsa & Bhadrak upto 25th August, 1960, on which date the track over bridge No. 239 was restored. Subsequently, train services were running between Howrah and Jenapur, leaving a gap of about 10 miles between Jenapur and Haridaspur stations, where no train services were possible due to the extensive breaches.

General Strike in Railways

*1216-B. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Braj Raj Singh:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway employees who went on strike from the 11th July, 1960 to the 16th July, 1960 are to lose their leave and other benefits like gratuity etc. because their absence from duty has been treated as break in service;

(b) if so, whether Government have issued any instructions to this effect;

(c) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the various circulars issued by the General Managers of various Railways to this effect; and

(d) whether steps are being taken to condone this absence by treating it as leave with or without pay?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a), (b) and (d). There are standing orders to the effect that absence of Railway employees due to participation in illegal strikes results in break in service. Service preceding the break does not count for benefits like leave and special contribution to Provident Fund. In view of this no special instructions have been issued on this occasion. Each case is considered on its merit by General Manager and recommended to Railway Board for condonation of the break in service. Break in service can only be condoned by the sanction of the President, whereupon the period is treated as dies-non, and not as leave.

(c) Yes, in one or two cases.

Creosoting Plant at Olavakkot

*1216-C. **Shri Jinachandran:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Creosoting Plant at Olavakkot Junction (Southern Railway) has stopped working due to non-availability of necessary oil from West Bengal; and

(b) what steps Government are taking to meet the situation that has been created by the closing down of the plant?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The treatment of sleepers at this plant

was suspended from 24th to 27th August on account of the non-receipt of 2 tank wagons containing Creosote oil which were delayed in transit.

(b) Does not arise as the plant is working regularly from 28th August.

दिल्ली में बाढ़

*१२१६-घ. श्री नवल प्रभाकर:
श्री च० कृ० नायर:
श्री प्र० गं० देव:

क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली के गांव बवाना के मुहाने (एस्केप) की ओर से आने वाले पानी में डूब गये हैं और बहुत से क्षेत्र में बाढ़ आ गई है;

(ख) कितने गांवों पर इसका प्रभाव पड़ा है और इस विषय में दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा की गई कार्रवाही का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) इन गांवों में से पानी को निकालने के लिये क्या प्रबन्ध किया गया है; और

(घ) अनुमानत: कितनी क्षति हुई है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् उपमंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) से (घ). अपेक्षित जानकारी का विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) जी हां। ग्राम बुद्धपुर नांगली पूना के निकट बवाना मुहाना में २७-८-६० को हुई दरार के कारण कुछ ग्राम प्रभावित हुये हैं।

(ख) बवाना मुहाना में दरार के कारण ५ ग्राम प्रभावित हुये हैं। बवाना मुहाना का रखरखाव पंजाब सरकार के सिंचाई विभाग के अधीन 'पश्चिमी जमुना नहर वृत्त' को करना होता है। बवाना मुहाना के दरार को बन्द करने के लिये दिल्ली प्रशासन ने तुरन्त ही बोरियां दीं और स्थानीय ग्रामीणों की सहायता से दरार को बन्द करने का काम आरम्भ कर दिया। पश्चिमी जमुना नहर वृत्त ने भी दरार को बन्द करने के काम को हाथ में ले लिया। दरार बन्द कर दी जा चुकी है।

(ग) जमीन का झुकाव बुरारी नाला की ओर है। यह नाला उत्तर-दक्षिण की ओर बहता है। फालतू पानी इस नाले की ओर बहने लगता है और फिर अन्त में जमुना नदी में जा मिलता है। अलीपुर ब्लाक के अधिक प्रभावशाली निकास के लिये एक निकास योजना अनुसन्धान अधीन है।

(घ) हानि का अभी तक अनुमान नहीं लगाया गया है।

Fisheries Delegation to Japan

*1217. Shri A. M. Tariq:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Kodiyan:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:
Shri Madhusudan Rao:
Dr. Samantsinhar:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2234 on the 18th April, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have received report of the official delegation which went to Japan for exploring the possibilities of collaboration with Japanese Industrialists in establishing Fishing Companies in India;

(b) if so, what are the main recommendations; and

(c) what is the expenditure incurred on the Delegation's visit and for how long they stayed in Japan?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 129].

Bhakra Mishap Enquiry Report

*1218. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Assar:
Shri Supakar:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Muhammed Elias:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Madhusudan Rao:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1565 on the 18th April, 1960, and state:

(a) whether the Central Government have received the report of Bhakra Mishap Enquiry Committee from Punjab Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 130].

State Transport Undertakings

*1219. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1502 on the 25th August, 1959 regarding conference on road transport at Indore and state:

(a) the result of the examination of the proposal relating to appointment of a Technical Liaison Officer in the Department of Transport to look after the interests of the State Transport Undertakings;

(b) the results of the consideration of the question of the payment of dealers' commission by the State Transport Undertakings; and

(c) the further progress made on the subject of setting up a Liaison Unit in U.K. to look after the interests of the State Transport Undertakings?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). A statement giving the information required is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) The three issues mentioned in the question were discussed further at the Eighth Conference of the representatives of State Transport Undertakings held at Bangalore in April, 1960. The Conference recommended that the Department of Transport should appoint a Liaison Officer in the rank of Joint Secretary to look after the interests of the Undertakings. It was also agreed unanimously that the Undertakings would collectively share on a *pro-rata* basis the cost of maintaining such an officer. This recommendation of the Conference has been accepted and the question of appointment of an Officer in the Department of Transport is under active consideration.

(b) A committee, consisting of the representatives of various State Transport Undertakings, has been set up to conduct joint negotiations with the suppliers on behalf of all the Undertakings. They have already started negotiations with the automobile manufacturers.

(c) The proposal has been dropped.

गंडक परियोजना

*१२२०. श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त :
सरदार इकबाल सिंह :
श्री अ० मु० तारिक :
श्री मूलन सिंह :
श्री विश्वनाथ राय :

क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री १५ फरवरी, १९६० के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १२३

के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गंडक परियोजना में ३१ जुलाई, १९६० तक किये गये कार्य का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि गंडक परियोजना की प्रवृत्ति बहुत धीमी है; और

(ग) इस परियोजना के पूरे होने में संभवत: कितना समय लगेगा ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत उपमंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) लगभग ८ साल ।

विवरण

भाग (क). बेटिआह तक मुख्य पूर्वी नहर का तथा डान शाखा नहर का विस्तृत सर्वेक्षण किया जा चुका है । भू प्राप्ति के कार्य को आरम्भ करने के लिये भू प्राप्ति नक्शे तैयार किये जा रहे हैं । भयसालोटन में बराज स्थल पर स्टाफ के आवास के लिये मकानों का निर्माण कार्य प्रगति पर है । रामनगर, बेटिआह, मोतीहारी, मुज्जफ्फरपुर, गोरौल, छप्परा, गोपालगंज तथा मसरख में मकानों का निर्माण कार्य पूर्ण हो चुका है । बगाहा से भयसालोटन तक की सड़क का निर्माण कार्य प्रगति पर है । बराज स्थल से दो मील के अन्तर में एक कच्ची 'लैंडिंग ग्राऊंड" बनाई जा चुकी है । इस्पात की प्राप्ति के लिये आवश्यक औपचारिकताएं पूर्ण की जा चुकी हैं ।

Buckingham Canal

*1221. **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Shri N. R. Muniswamy:
Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state what help the Central Government is giving to Andhra Pradesh and Madras Governments this year or proposes to give in the near future to improve the navigability of Buckingham Canal?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

The revised Second Five Year Plan includes a provision of Rs. 10 lakhs for the development of Buckingham Canal. It is proposed to make a grant of Rs. 5 lakhs each to the Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Madras for the purchase of a dredger for carrying out dredging operations on the Buckingham Canal lying in their respective areas. The Government of Andhra Pradesh submitted an estimate for purchase of the dredger, which was approved. They have recently asked for a grant of Rs. 2·5 lakhs during the current financial year to enable them to meet a part of their expenditure on the purchase of a dredger. This proposal is under consideration.

2. The Government of Madras have been asked to furnish detailed estimates for the purchase of a dredger and the amount that they propose to spend during the current financial year before the question of giving a suitable grant to them is considered.

हावड़ा-नागपुर मार्ग पर चलने वाली रेल गाड़ियां

*१२२२. **श्री जांगड़े** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे पर युद्धपूर्व समयानुसार डाक और यात्री रेलगाड़ियां चलाने, और इन रेल गाड़ियों के समय को कम करने और इन की रफ्तार बढ़ाने में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) क्या हावड़ा-नागपुर सेक्शन पर युद्ध से पहले चलने वाली स्थानीय रेलगाड़ियां फिर से चलाई जायेंगी और यदि हां, तो किस तारीख तक; और

(ग) हावड़ा-नागपुर लाईन के दोहरे हो जाने के बाद कितनी नई रेलगाड़ियां चलायी जायेंगी ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां): (क) से (ग). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है । **[देखिये परिशिष्ट ३, अनुबंध संख्या १३१]**

Allopathic Medicine Tablets

*1223. **Shri Nek Ram Negi:**
Shri Bahadur Singh:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the allopathic medicine tablets do not have their names engraved thereon;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that in the absence of names (full or abbreviation) on the tablets, great difficulties are experienced by the public and the Government employees in recognising the various tablets prescribed by the doctors; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes.

(b) Government are not aware of any difficulty experienced by the public or Government employees on this account.

(c) Government do not consider it necessary to provide by law that tablets should have their names engraved on them as apart from an increase in cost it is not necessary for the patients to be in possession of this information. Dealers and pharmacies, while supplying drugs against prescription, furnish the customers with the necessary advice regarding dosage and its administration.

Allotment of Foodgrains to Various States

*1224. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether foodgrains requirements of various States are being fully met by the Centre; and

(b) if so, the State-wise demands of wheat and rice and allocations made against them during 1959-60 and 1960-61 so far?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). The foodgrain requirements of different states are assessed from time to time after discussion with the State Governments concerned and supplies are arranged accordingly.

A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha giving the quantities of wheat and rice actually supplied to the States from Central stocks and from other States during 1959-60 and 1960-61 (upto July). [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 132.]

दिल्ली में टिटेनस के रोगी

*१२२५. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :**
श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :

क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(ख) दिल्ली और नई दिल्ली के अस्पतालों में आज तक कितने टिटेनस के रोगी प्रविष्ट किये गये और उन में से कितने मर गये;

(ख) इस रोग के फैलने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) इस रोग की रोक-थाम के लिये क्या उपाय किये गये ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) (क) जनवरी, १९६० से जुलाई १९६०

तक प्रविष्ट किये गये टिटेनस के ५०२ रोगियों में से २६७ रोगियों की मृत्यु हुई ।

(ख) टिटेनस टिटेनस-दण्डाणुओं के कारण होता है । इसके संक्रमण का मुख्य स्रोत मिट्टी, गलियों की धूल तथा जानवरों की विष्ठा है, और यह मनुष्य पर उसके किसी घाव के प्रत्यक्ष अथवा अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से दूषित हो जाने से फैलता है ।

(ग) यह जानने के लिये कि अस्पतालों में अथवा किसी अन्य रूप में इस में कोई विशेष सुधार किया जा सकता है या नहीं, गत वर्ष एवं इस वर्ष टिटेनस के रोग का विस्तृत अध्ययन किया गया । दिल्ली नगर निगम अथवा दिल्ली प्रशासन या केन्द्रीय सरकार के किसी अस्पताल में उपचार करने वाले समस्त व्यक्तियों को आवश्यकता होने पर, एण्टी-टिटेनस टीका मुफ्त लगाया जाता है ।

Canal Water Dues from Pakistan

*1226. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri A. M. Tariq:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 442 on the 26th February, 1960 and state whether any progress has since been made in the matter of realization of the "disputed" as well as balance of "undisputed" charges from Pakistan?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): No further payments of "disputed" or "undisputed" charges on account of canal water supplies have been received from Pakistan. The matter is still under correspondence between the two Governments.

बरवाडीह-बिजुरी लाइन

*१२२७. **श्री जांगड़े :** क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बरवाडीह-बिजुरी लाइन के निर्माण के बारे में १९४९-५० में शुरू किये गये कार्यों की, जिन पर एक करोड़ और ७० लाख रुपये खर्च किये जा चुके हैं, वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;

(ख) निर्माण-कार्य रोक देने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या उपरोक्त धन खर्च करने के बाद भी निर्माण निकट भविष्य में पूरा नहीं हो सकेगा; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उपरोक्त धन खर्च करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री सें० वें० रामस्वामी): (क) अभी इस सवाल पर विचार किया जा रहा है कि प्रस्तावित बरवाडीह-बिजुरी लाइन के बरवाडीह-परनडीह सेक्शन के बाकी काम को पूरा किया जाय या उसे बिलकुल छोड़ दिया जाय ।

(ख) खर्च में कमी करने की बड़ी जरूरत थी जिस की वजह से यह काम मार्च, १९५० में रोक दिया गया ।

(ग) तीसरी योजना के मसौदे में इस काम की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है ।

(घ) कोयला-खान जांच समिति, १९४५ की सिफारिश पर इस सेक्शन के बनाने का काम शुरू किया गया था । इस क्षेत्र की कोयला-खानों के भविष्य के बारे में इस्पात, खान और ईंधन मंत्रालय कुछ निश्चित रूप से नहीं कह सकता ।

दिल्ली-पटना ट्रंक टेलीफोन लाइन

*१२२८. **श्री विभूति मिश्र :** क्या **परिवहन तथा संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९५८, १९५९ और १९६० में अब तक दिल्ली और पटना के बीच ट्रंक टेलीफोन लाइन कितने दिन खराब रही ; और

(ख) दिल्ली-पटना ट्रंक लाइन पर नियमित सेवा सुनिश्चित करने के लिये सरकार का क्या उपाय करने का विचार है?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) तथा (ख). एक विवरण लोक-सभा के पटल पर रख दिया गया है ।

विवरण

(क) दिल्ली-पटना के बीच ट्रंक टेली-फोन लाइन थोड़ी थोड़ी देर के लिये कई दिन खराब रही । १९५८ के दौरान में इस प्रकार की खराबी कुल मिला कर २२० दिन हुई । इसी तरह १९५९ में २१८ दिन तथा जनवरी से अगस्त १९६० तक १३६ दिन खराब रही, फिर भी ऐसी कोई घटना नहीं घटी जबकि लाइन लगातार कई दिनों तक खराब रही हो ।

१९५८ के दौरान में इस परिपथ पर औसतन परिपथ हानि प्रतिदिन ४.८ घंटे थी । इसी तरह १९५९ में यह हानि ४.३ घंटे और जनवरी से अगस्त, १९६० तक यह हानि ४.३ घंटे थी ।

(ख) उक्त टेलीफोन परिपथ पहले सुदूर-संचार प्रणाली पर बनाया गया था, जिन्हें खराबी होने पर दूसरी लाइनों पर मार्ग देने के लिये प्राथमिकता क्रम में दूसरे स्थान पर रखा जाता था । मार्च ,१९५९ में उसे ऐसी प्रणालियों पर स्थानान्तरित कर दिया गया जिन्हें प्राथमिकता क्रम में अपेक्षा-कृत ऊंचा स्थान दिया जाता है, और उस के बाद से इस की कार्यक्षमता में थोड़ा सुधार हुआ है । नई दिल्ली और लखनऊ के बीच ज़मीन के भीतर डाली गई केबल वाहक प्रणाली पर स्थानान्तरित हो जाने के बाद निकट भविष्य में इस की कार्यक्षमता में और आगे सुधार होने की आशा है ।

Renewal of Radio Licences

***1229. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Posts and Telegraphs Department incur a heavy loss on account of non-renewal of radio licences;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been made in this connection with a view to assessing the loss annually and persons responsible therefor; and

(c) if so, with what result?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) A number of licences are not renewed but quite a large proportion is covered by subsequent renewal. It is therefore difficult to say if any actual loss occurs on this account.

(b) and (c). Non-renewal cases are reported annually by the Post Offices to the Heads of Circles, who pursue them with the holders. The results can be classified as follow:—

(a) Licence is found to have been renewed at some other Post Office.

(b) The Radio set is found to have been either dismantled or disposed of.

(c) The licensee renews his licence with surcharge due.

(d) The licensee is prosecuted.

(e) The licensee is not traceable.

Rihand Dam Project

***1229-A. Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Shri Fateh Singh Ghodasar:
Shri M. B. Thakore:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that cracks have been caused in Block No. 38 of the Rihand Dam and as a result of which 1200 gallons of water is flowing out every hour and all efforts to block the crack have failed?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): No, Sir. The Government of Uttar Pradesh have reported that no cracks have developed in the Rihand Dam.

Dolomite from Hirri Mines

*1234. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the estimated per ton cost of supply of dolomite from the Hirri Mines;

(b) what was the per ton cost of supply during first year of working; and

(c) what is the cost of per ton of dolomite now?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). The estimated per ton cost of supply of dolomite at Bhilai from the Hirri Mines is Rs. 24. The mines are still in the first year of working, and the average cost of supply at Bhilai during the period September 1959 to March 1960 was Rs. 21:19 per ton.

Hydrobiological Research in Lakes

*1237. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1769 on the 27th April, 1960 and state the progress made so far in carrying on hydrobiological research work in Dal Lake in Kashmir and Chilka Lake in Orissa?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The Botanical Survey of India, in the normal course of exploration of the flora of the country, has explored during recent years the Dal and other lakes of Kashmir and the Chilka Lake in Orissa. A report on the exploration of the Kashmir area including collections from Dal and other lakes has been published in the Records of the Botanical Survey of India, Vol. XVIII No. 2. A collection of the algal flora of the Chilka Lake is under study and a few papers on the flora of this region have also been published in scientific journals. There is no special programme for the hydrobiological research of these places under the 2nd Five Year Plan as the floristic survey of the Botanical Survey of India covers the whole of the country.

The Central Inland Fisheries Research Station, Calcutta, set up the Chilka Lake Research Unit in August 1956 for the development of the Chilka Lake fisheries.

Mechanisation of Dalli Rajhara Mines

*1239. **Shri P. K. Deo:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the mechanisation of the Dalli Rajhara Mines for the supply of iron ore to the Bhilai Steel plant; and

(b) when the mechanisation programme will be completed?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Progress of work towards mechanisation of Dalli Rajhara iron ore mines has reached an advanced stage. The work of mechanisation is expected to be completed during September, 1960. The Crushing and Screening Plant is expected to be ready for trial runs shortly.

Christian Missionaries in Tripura

*1244. **Shri Bangshi Thakur:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Hlamas (halams) and members belonging to Reang community in some parts of Tripura are being baptised to Christianity; and

(b) if so, whether such action is consistent with the order of the late Ruler of Tripura?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) There have been some cases of conversion to Christianity amongst

tribals of Tripura, including Hlamas and Reangs.

(b) No such order is traceable. It was, however, the policy of the Tripura Darbar to discourage missionary work for any new religion in the territory. Owing to the secular character of the Union of India of which Tripura now forms a part, the right to propagate any faith cannot be interfered with.

Transfer of Pensions from Pakistan

*1245. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:**
Pandit D. N. Tiwari:
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the procedure for the transfer of pensions from Pakistan to India and *vice versa* of (retired) Government servants who migrated from one country to the other from June 1955 to June 1959 has been finalised;

(b) if so, whether arrangements for payment to the persons concerned in each country have been made;

(c) if not, the reasons for delay; and

(d) the amount involved in such transfers?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (c). The matter is still under correspondence with the Government of Pakistan.

(d) Not known.

Co-operative Society for Nicobar Islands

*1246. **Sardar A. S. Saigal:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2694 on the 27th April, 1960 and state:

(a) what were the main objections for which the scheme of Consonil Co-operative Society for Nicobar Islands was rejected by Government; and

(b) what steps are taken by Government to devise a suitable organisation for handling Nicobar trade?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Half the shares of the proposed Cosonil Society were to be held by five members of one family, which works out to an average of Rs. 1½ lakh per member. This contravenes the provisions of Section 5(b) of the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912, which restrict the interest in shares of an individual member to Rs. 1,000 only.

(b) Government are considering the scheme of entrusting the trade in the Nicobars to the State Trading Corporation.

मध्य प्रदेश में खनन

*१२४७. **श्री जांगड़े :** क्या **इस्पात, खान और ईंधन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने संघ सरकार से प्रार्थना की है कि मध्य प्रदेश में खानों से निकाले जाने वाले किसी भी खनिज पदार्थ पर होने वाले लाभ में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को भी हिस्सा दिया जाये; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया हुई है ?

इस्पात, खान और ईंधन मंत्री (सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख) केवल कोयले के विषय में प्रार्थना प्राप्त की गई है। वह भी केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश के कोरबा क्षेत्र में स्थापित की जाने वाली नई कोयला खान के प्रबन्ध और आर्थिक मदद में भाग लेने के लिये है। आशा है कि राज्य द्वारा लिये जाने वाले भाग का ढंग तथा विवरण का आखिरी फैसला इस वर्ष के अन्त तक किया जायेगा जब और जैसे ही न्यायतः हिस्सा लेने की बात तै होगी उस के बाद ही व्यव-

साथ के कार्य के परिणामस्वरूप होने वाले लाभ या हानि में राज्य को इस का भाग बांट दिया जावेगा ।

Social Injustice

*1248. **Shri B. C. Kamble:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have defined "Weaker Sections" as per Article 46 of the Constitution of India for achieving the purposes of protecting them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, which are specially mentioned in Article 46, have been specified. But the Central Government have not considered a comprehensive definition of "Weaker Sections of the people" necessary or practicable.

Indian Students Going Abroad

*1249. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Ambassador to the U.S.A. has recently suggested to Government that those Indian students who are not properly equipped or oriented should not be allowed to go abroad for studies;

(b) if so, full details of the suggestion;

(c) whether the Government of India made any reference in this connection to the University Grants Commission;

(d) if so, its reaction; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken in connection with this matter?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). It has been suggested that students who go abroad for higher studies should be better orientated to the new surroundings.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) It has been suggested that orientation courses should be arranged for the benefit of students desirous of proceeding abroad.

(e) The matter is receiving consideration.

Oil Survey in Jaiselmer

*1250. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:**
Shri Chandak:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether search for oil and gas in Jaiselmer area has been suspended for the last 2 years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Stanvac has made any offer for prospecting the area; and

(d) what are Government's reactions thereto?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The matter is under consideration.

Ceiling on pay attachable by Civil Court Decree

*1251. **Shri Nek Ram Negi:**
Shri Bahadur Singh:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to State:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Rules fixing the ceiling of salary of Rs. 100 as non-attachable by a civil court decree were made in days prior

to 1930 when the cost of living was much below what it is today;

(b) whether in view of the Pay Commission recommendations, the merger of dearness allowance into basic pay will further affect the Government employees adversely in respect of those whose pay stands attached to a civil court decree;

(c) if the reply to part (b) above be in the affirmative whether Government propose to provide some relief to its employees by raising the ceiling of non-attachable pay from Rs. 100 to Rs. 300 (as has been done in case of diet charges of T.B. Patients); and

(d) if so, from what date, and if not the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) It was in the year 1937 that the Civil Procedure Code was amended to provide that the salary of a public officer to the extent of Rs. 100 and one half of the remainder shall not be liable to attachment.

(b) and (c). As the Code of Civil Procedure 1908 is under the examination of the Law Commission, this matter has also been referred to them for their consideration.

(d) Does not arise.

Training of the Deaf in Photography

*1252. **Shri B. C. Mullick:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the All India Federation for the Deaf has submitted a scheme to the Ministry with regard to the training of the deaf in photography;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An application was received direct in December, 1957. A revised application through the Delhi Administration was received in October 1958.

(c) A grant of Rs. 2,073 has been sanctioned.

Children's Theatres

*1253. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether children's theatres exist in various States in the country;

(b) if so, the number and the names of places where they exist;

(c) what form of help is extended by the Government to these theatres; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the Madras Government have converted the old Assembly Building into a children's theatre?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Pump Attendant, M.E.S. Meerut

*1254. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the gratuity claim in respect of one pump attendant in Garrison Engineer's office M.E.S. Meerut who died in an accident on duty on the 27th August, 1955 has not yet been finalised;

(b) if so, the reasons for this delay;

(c) the officers responsible for non-finalisation of this claim;

(d) whether the widow of the deceased has also been served with eviction notice from the quarter; and

(e) if so, steps taken by Government?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Shri Sant Ram, a temporary meter pump attendant, died on 27th August, 1955 in the premises of the pump house. A Court of Inquiry and the results of a police investigation revealed that death was due to illness. The claim to gratuity payable to the widow has not been finalised as the details of the deceased's service under the U.P. Government have not been verified to the satisfaction of the audit authorities. As the widow is not entitled to the Government quarters which she has continued to occupy, she has been served with notice of eviction. Steps are being taken to expedite settlement of her claim.

Tax on Gratuity to Employees

*1255. **Shri Khimji:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether gratuity paid to employees in the private sector is taxed;

(b) whether gratuity paid to employees of the Government is not taxed; and

(c) if the answer to the parts (a) and (b) above be in the affirmative, the reasons for the same?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) Yes, Sir. Gratuity received by employees in the private sector is taxable in their hands under the Indian Income-tax Act under the head "income from salaries". However, if the gratuity relates to past services for a period of not less than five years, certain relief is granted to the assessee under the provisions of section 60(2) of the Indian Income-tax Act, whereby the tax is charged at a concessional rate.

(b) Payments of death-cum-retirement gratuity received after 16th April, 1950 by employees of the Central Government under the Revised Pension Rules and also gratuity received by employees of a State Government under a scheme similar to that of the Revised Pension Rules are 'exempt' from tax under the proviso to Explanation 2 to section 7(1) of the Income-tax Act.

(c) The death-cum-retirement gratuity given by Government is part of an integrated Pension Scheme which is based on the assumption that that gratuity will not be taxable. The law has specifically been amended in order to secure this result.

General Insurance Business

*1256. **Shri Radha Raman:**
Shri Pahadia:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some insurance Companies such as Indian Globe and Standard have closed down their business of general Insurance;

(b) the actual number of such Companies, which have closed their business since nationalization of Life Insurance business and the total number of employees involved in them; and

(c) the reasons for their closure and the action Government have taken or propose to take for future protection of such companies operating in the country?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) Yes, Sir. But Indian Globe Insurance Company Limited has transferred its business to New India Assurance Company Limited while the Standard General Assurance Company Limited has closed down certain branches only. The Head Office of this Company is still transacting business.

(b) 15 Indian and 23 non-Indian companies have closed down their General Insurance business since nationalization of Life Insurance. The information regarding the number of employees affected by the closure is not available.

(c) The companies are not required under the law to notify reasons to the

Government for transfers, amalgamation, voluntary closures or liquidation etc. nor does the Insurance Act permit the Government to interfere with the right of a company either to close down or to divert its business.

भारतीय वायु सेना केन्द्र, गुड़गांव

*१२५७. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या **प्रतिरक्षा** मंत्री ३ अगस्त, १९६० के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १७९ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध मे यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वायु सेना सिगनल केन्द्र, गुड़गाव में आग की दुर्घटना की जांच रिपोर्ट पर निर्णय करने में इतना अधिक विलम्ब होने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ख) इस बारे में अन्तिम निर्णय देर से देर कब तक होने की आशा है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण मेनन) : (क) तथा (ख). प्रतिवेदन पर निर्णय ले लिया गया है । चूंकि इस विषय में कुछ उलझनें हैं और कई अधिकारियों से विचार विमर्श आवश्यक था, विलम्ब अनिवार्य था ।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में विपणन अधिनियम लागू करना

*१२५८. **श्री पद्म देव :** क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भूतपूर्व पेप्सू राज्य का विपणन अधिनियम हिमाचल प्रदेश में लागू कर दिया गया है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार आलू के बीज के विपणन तथा कृषकों को उन का उचित मूल्य दिलाने की व्यवस्था करने के लिये कोई कार्यवाही कर रही है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस का ब्यौरा क्या है ।

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) इस अधिनियम को हिमाचल प्रदेश में लागू करने का एक प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है ।

(ख) और (ग). हिमाचल प्रदेश के आलू के बीजों के विपणन के प्रश्न पर पिछले वर्ष विचार किया गया था और ऐसा अनुमान किया गया कि आलू के व्यापार के स्वतंत्र यातायात पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने से मार्कीटों पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ेगा । अतः यह निर्णय किया गया कि व्यापार को प्रतिबन्ध रहित हो रहने दिया जाय ।

African Horse Disease

*1259. **Shri Birendra Bahadur Singhji:**
Shri Kamal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the 61st Cavalry Ponies, stationed at Jaipur (Rajasthan) were affected by the African Horse Disease; and

(b) if so, what was the number of ponies that died or were destroyed, as a result of the disease?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 36 horses died and 49 horses were destroyed.

Indian Haj Notes

*1260. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state whether Indian Haj notes are being sold in the market of Jeddah and Mecca in blackmarket on a very high value and black-marketeers are getting profit to the extent of 21—25 per cent. per hundred rupee note?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): No, Sir. According to the information received from the Indian Embassy, Jeddah, Haj Notes are not selling at a premium.

Oil exploration in Bengal Basin

*1261. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to explore again Bengal basin by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the other steps Government intends to take in the matter?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The matter is yet to be considered.

Industrial Management Pool

*1262. **Shri A. M. Tariq:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 710 on the 3rd March, 1960, and state:

(a) the number of posts in the Industrial Management Pool which still remain to be filled in each grade;

(b) the manner in which these posts will be filled;

(c) whether rules for this service have been finalised; and

(d) how the future recruitment in this cadre is proposed to be made?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (d). A statement indicating the position is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 133].

I.A.S. etc. Examination

*1263. **Shri Madhusudan Rao:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of chances for sitting for all India Service like I.F.S., I.A.S. etc. have been reduced from three to two within the age of 21 to 24;

(b) if so, the reason therefor;

(c) whether Government received any representations to revise the decision and to revert to old rule; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The decision to restrict the number of chances, a candidate appearing at any competitive examination can avail of, to two, has been taken by Government on the recommendations made by the Public Services (Qualifications for Recruitment) Committee. The decision is, however, to be made applicable in regard to the combined competitive examination for the IAS, IPS and the Central Services to be held in 1961 and thereafter.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

'Bankers' Mission

*1264. **Shri Hem Barua:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the three-men Bank Mission wrote a 21-page joint letter to the President of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, released simultaneously in New Delhi, Rawalpindi and Washington, in which it is said that 'to all apprehensions the Plan (India's Third Plan) is a big plan, and if it can be made more manageable by the omission of some projects the need for which is less immediate this, in our view, would be worth doing; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government to this specific suggestion?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Yes Sir; except that the Mission have used the word 'appearances' and not 'apprehensions' in their letter.

(b) The Report of the three-Man Bank Mission was received in April 1960. Since then, the Draft outline of the Third Five Year Plan has been

published. In preparing the Draft Outline, care has been taken to see that the Plan as a whole is manageable and is within the country's resources.

Akali Agitation

*1264-A. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some personnel of the Army headquarters participated in the recent Akali agitation in Delhi;

(b) if so, their number; and

(c) whether any action has been taken against these Army men?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) to (c). No Service personnel of Army Headquarters is involved; one civilian clerk was involved and was arrested and produced before a magistrate of the civil authorities. He is now under suspension.

Bank of China

*1264-C. **Shri Assar:** Will the **Minister of Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Bank of China has become anti-Indian propaganda and spy centre in Calcutta and Bombay;

(b) whether it is a fact that notices have been served on two high ranking officers of the Bank of China to quit India;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Bank of China has refused the request of our Government for Indianisation of employees of the Bank;

(d) if so, what steps have been taken by Government; and

(e) the total number of employees serving in the Bank of China and out of that how many are Indians?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji R. Desai): (a) Government have no definite information, although one or two employees of the bank have come to adverse notice.

(b) In the case of two officers permission for the extension of stay in India was not given and they were served with notices to leave the country.

(c) and (d). The information available to Government indicates that between the 1st January 1954 and the 1st January, 1959, the number of non-Indian officers drawing Rs. 1,000 or more came down from 17 to 13 and that one Indian officer in the range of pay of Rs. 1000 to Rs. 1500 was appointed.

(e) It is understood that the bank employs at its Calcutta and Bombay offices more than a hundred persons and that about one-third of them are Indians.

Steel production in Ordnance Factories

*1265. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1481 on the 14th April, 1960 and state whether Government have considered the proposals for balancing and modernising the capacity of Ordnance Factories for steel making?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): Such proposals are under active consideration.

Panna Diamond Mines

*1266. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:**
Shri S. A. Mehdi:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the present production of diamonds in Panna mines is about a third of what it was in 1953;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for this sharp decline; and

(c) whether Government are looking into the ways and means of raising the diamond production in the above mines to at least its previous level?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The reasons for this sharp decline are as follows:—

(1) Lesser number of licencees worked the State Government owned 'Shallow areas'.

(2) The Panna Diamond Mining Syndicate who were one of the major producers of diamonds stopped working their mines.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Amalgamation of uneconomic Coal Mines

*1267. **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Nek Ram Negi:
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1482 on the 14th April, 1960 and state at what stage is the proposal for introduction of legislation for compulsory amalgamation of uneconomic coal mines?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): The draft Bill is still under consideration.

Diplomas of Rural Institutes

*1268. **Shri Pangarker:**
Shri B. C. Mullick:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1262 on the 2nd April, 1960 and state whether the final report has since been received from the Inter-University Board of India about the recognition of the Diplomas of Rural Institutes by the Universities?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): No, Sir.

Steel Plant in Andhra Pradesh

*1269. **Shri Rami Reddy:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Andhra Pradesh have sent up proposals for the setting up of a medium sized steel plant in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the report has been examined by the Centre; and

(d) the action taken in regard to part (a) above?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (d). Certain material regarding the availability of raw materials, water supply, transport facilities etc. has been received from the Andhra Pradesh Government with the request that the feasibility of setting up a steel plant be considered. This is being examined by a Technical Committee in the context of 200,000 tons of pig iron, envisaged to be produced in the Third Five Year Plan, from small units.

Staff College Course for Territorial Army Officers

*1270. **Shri Muhammed Elias:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Territorial Army officers are eligible for Defence Services Staff College Course; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Defence Services Staff College is meant essentially for training regular officers to take up appointments as staff officers in formation

Headquarters. The number of Staff appointments which can be filled by Territorial Army officers is very limited and the necessity for giving them training in the Defence Serives Staff College has not been felt.

Representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Services

*1271. **Shri B. C. Kamle:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to pages 360 and 361 of part II of the Eighth Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1958-59 giving figures regarding representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes *vis-a-vis* the total number of permanent employees in Class I and II Central Government Services;

(b) steps taken by Government to improve the representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Classes I and II Services; and

(c) whether Government have taken any steps or propose to take steps to exercise powers vested in them under sub-clause (4) of Article 320 of the Constitution of India?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Several steps have been taken by Government for improving the representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in all Classes of Government service. A statement showing the more important steps is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 134].

(c) Sub-clause (4) of Article 320 does not vest Government with any powers; it only dispenses with the requirement of consultation with the Public Service Commission in certain matters.

Lignite Project, Palana

*1272. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) what progress has been made in the finalisation of the lignite project at Palana in Bikaner district; and

(b) what is the nature of Central assistance being given to the Project?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) The matter is still under the consideration of the Rajasthan Government. It has been suggested to them that the Project may be included in their Third Plan, in consultation with the Planning Commission.

(b) Does not arise at this stage.

Oil survey in U.P.

*1273. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether oil prospecting has been going on in Ujhani, District Budaun, U.P., for some time past;

(b) if so, the progress made so far; and

(c) the approximate expenditure incurred in connection therewith?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Structural Well No. 1 at Ujhani was spudded in on 26th August, 1960 and the well has been drilled down to a depth of 233 metres on 2nd September, 1960.

(c) Expenditure already incurred so far is on transporatation of the rig and other equipment and on accommodation and foundation work etc., the total of which would be of the order of about Rs. 40,000.

Central Government Employees Representative in N.D.M.C.

*1274. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of representations were made by Central Government employees both individually as well as through their staff councils, against the decision of the Government to withdraw the membership of their elected representative in the New Delhi Municipal Committee;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Chief Welfare Officer is unable to visit various colonies of Government servants and represent their day to day difficulties due to his multifarious duties:

(c) if so, whether Government propose to restore the seat to an elected representative of Government servants; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Representations were received from three staff councils of Central Government employees.

(b) The Chief Welfare Officer is in constant touch with the staff welfare organisations and welfare officers of the various Ministries and Departments of the Government of India, and also visits from time to time the localities in New Delhi, where Government servants reside, to acquaint himself with their problems.

(c) No.

(d) The existing arrangements are considered adequate.

Hand Grenade in Delhi

*1274. **Shri D. C. Sharma** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a hand grenade was found with one Suraj Bhan of Rohtak at a bus stop in Delhi in the third week of August 1960 who is said to have brought it to murder a certain truck driver;

(b) whether it is also a fact that such grenades have been used in Delhi in explosions in the past and they are suspected to have been brought from Kashmir;

(c) if so, the action taken against the person;

(d) whether it is also a fact that a party of the Crime Branch of Delhi police has gone to Kashmir to investigate the source of the hand-grenade; and

(e) if so, their findings?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (c). On the 15th August, 1960 a hand grenade was recovered by the Delhi Police from the possession of one Suraj Bhan of Rohtak District while he was getting down from a bus at the Shadipura Bus stand in Karol Bagh. He was immediately arrested. A case has been registered against him, which is under investigation.

(b) In August 1956, there were two hand grenade explosions in Delhi. There is no evidence to show that they were brought from Kashmir.

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise.

Assistant Superintendents Examinations

*1275. **Shri P. K. Deo:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the candidates who secured 45 per cent. and above marks in the Assistant Superintendents Examinations held in 1955, 1957 and 1958 were declared as "Qualified" by the Union Public Service Commission and promoted as and when vacancies arose even after 3 to 4 years of their passing;

(b) whether the competitive character of these departmental examin-

ations was ever maintained by Government and if so, how the left-overs of 1955, 1957, and 1958 examinations were promoted in 1958 and 1959;

(c) whether it is a fact that the result of all the qualified candidates of 1959 examinations was not allowed to be published; and

(d) if so, why Government have not asked Union Public Service Commission to follow the established practice to safeguard the interest of its employees?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) All the candidates recommended for appointment by the Union Public Service Commission on the basis of the Assistant Superintendents (Regular Temporary Establishment) Examinations held in 1955, 1957 and 1958 were appointed to the Regular Temporary Establishment of Grade III of the Central Secretariat Service. With the exception of 33 qualified candidates of the examination held in 1955, who were appointed in 1958 along with the qualified candidates of the 1957 examination, all the qualified candidates of these examinations were so appointed in the same year in which the results were announced. No such candidates were appointed to the Regular Temporary Establishment of Grade III 3 to 4 years after the results of the examinations were declared

(b) Only 33 left-over qualified candidates of the 1955 examination, were appointed along with the qualified candidates of the 1957 examination in 1958 as a sufficient number of vacancies were available to accommodate them in the Regular Temporary Establishment of Grade III. In regard to the examinations held in 1957 and 1958 although according to original estimates a smaller number of candidates were expected to be appointed to the Regular Temporary Establishment of Grade III, the final decision was to appoint all the qualified candidates and, therefore, there were no left-overs. This does not, however affect the competitive character of the examination.

(c) No. The Union Public Service Commission were informed that it was proposed to make only about 50 appointments on the results of this examination, but the Commission recommended as many as 78 candidates (including nine belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who had secured lower positions in the order of merit) for appointment. Recommendations for appointment on the basis of examinations held by the Commission are made by them in their discretion and Government do not interfere in the matter.

(d) Does not arise.

पंजाबी विश्वविद्यालय

†१२७५-क. **श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत सरकार ने पंजाब राज्य सरकार को पंजाबी विश्वविद्यालय खोलने की अनुमति दे दी है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में यह कहा है कि अनेक राज्य केन्द्र की अनुमति लिये बिना ही विश्वविद्यालय खोल रहे हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि पंजाबी विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना से पंजाब में चल रहे साम्प्रदायिक आन्दोलन को बल मिला है ; और

(घ) क्या केन्द्र उक्त विश्वविद्यालय के लिये वित्तीय अनुदान देगा ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) आयोग ने अपनी तीसरी वार्षिक रिपोर्ट में यह लिखा है कि नये विश्वविद्यालयों की स्थापना में या तो उन की सलाह ली ही नहीं जाती और यदि ली भी जाती है तो केवल रस्म पूरी करने के लिये ।

(ग) पंजाबी विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना के विषय में भारत सरकार को कोई जानकारी नहीं है। उस की स्थापना से पंजाब के साम्प्रदायिक आन्दोलन को बल मिलेगा या नहीं यह प्रश्न मुख्य रूप से राज्य सरकार के विचार करने का है।

(घ) इस प्रश्न के उठने का अभी समय ही नहीं आया है।

All India Investment Centre

*1276. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri A. M. Tariq:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Kalika Singh:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 588 on the 3rd March, 1960 and state the nature of progress made so far in setting up the All India Investment Centre to attract foreign capital?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): It has been decided to set up the Indian Investment Centre as a registered society with a governing body which will consist mainly of non-officials connected with banking and industry. On June 20, 1960, two Project Agreements were signed between the Government of India and the United States Technical Co-operation Mission to assist in the establishment and initial operation of the Indian Investment Centre. Copies of these agreements are in the Parliament Library. The composition of the governing body is in the process of finalisation.

Kargil-Leh Road

*1277. **Shri P. K. Deo:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether snow-clearing machines have been indented to keep the Zoji Pass and other elevated areas in the Srinagar-Kargil-Leh road clear for traffic in the winter months;

(b) if so, when those machineries will be available for use; and

(c) the cost of such machineries and from which countries they are indented?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) No indents have been placed.

(b) and (c). Do not arise at present.

Violation of Foreign Exchange Regulations

*1278. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Air Travel Agent entered into a shady deal with 62 passengers for travel to London and New York *via* Paris;

(b) whether his office was raided by the Enforcement Branch Staff;

(c) whether the passengers were scheduled to leave on 1st and 2nd September, 1960;

(d) what is the nature of violation;

(e) the result of interrogation; and

(f) the steps taken in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Information was received by the Government that Messrs General Tours and Travels arranged for the travel of some passengers from New Delhi to London and New York *via* Paris and to meet the expenses of their stay in London for a couple of days. The foreign exchange required for the purpose was reported to have been arranged in an unauthorised manner without any sanction from the Reserve Bank of India.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A batch of 70 passengers left by Air France on 31st August, 1960. 16 passengers left Delhi by P.I.A. to catch the Air France Service from Karachi. None of the passengers of this party left on the 1st or 2nd September.

(d) As indicated in (a) above.

(e) and (f). The premises of the agent and the residence of the proprietor were searched by the Enforcement Directorate and as a result certain documents were seized. The passengers were contacted prior to the departure and their statements have been recorded. These statements confirm that the travel agent had arranged to meet their expenses of stay in London for a couple of days.

Iron and Steel for Irrigation and Power Projects in Andhra Pradesh

2349. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2398 on the 21st April, 1960 and state:

(a) if the required information has since been collected; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The requisite information is still awaited from the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

(b) Does not arise.

Rural Electrification

2350. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Maharashtra Government has sent any proposal for Central assistance for rural electrification programme during the year 1960-61 so far; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Sailing Vessels

2351. Shri N. M. Deb: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) when the construction for new sailing vessels will be taken up; and

(b) the places where it is proposed to be taken up?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). After a preliminary survey of all the likely building centres and on the basis of information received, it is proposed to encourage the construction of improved types of sailing vessels at three selected centres, i.e., one on the Saurashtra Coast, one on the Malabar-Konkan Coast and one on the South-East Coast. The exact locations have, however, not yet been decided on finally. The scheme is expected to be implemented as soon as the various technical details have been finalised.

P. & T. Employees in Kerala

2352. Shri Easwara Iyer: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of employees in Class III and Class IV of the Post and Telegraph Department in Kerala State;

(b) the number of employees of the Post and Telegraph Department in Kerala State who are placed under suspension on or after 12th July, 1960;

(c) the number of such employees dismissed from service on or after 12th July, 1960; and

(d) the number of employees so suspended against whom departmental proceedings have been taken up and are pending?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) 7011.

(b) 1391.

(c) 237 were dismissed on conviction in a court of law. The cases of 37 officials have so far been reviewed and they have been reinstated. Other reviews are in progress.

(d) Departmental proceedings were instituted against 1154 suspended offi-

cials. Of these, proceedings against 264 are still pending.

Consumption of Flour in Punjab

2353. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated annual consumption (in tons or maunds) of atta, maida, suji and wheat bran in Punjab; and

(b) what is the milling capacity for each item available in the State at present?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Precise detailed information is not available, but bulk of the produce of about 2 million tons of wheat of Punjab is consumed locally in Punjab mostly as atta and to some extent as maida, suji and bran.

(b) The total three-shift milling capacity of the Roller Flour mills in Punjab is about 40,000 tons per month. In addition there is a large number of *chakkis* producing whole meal atta. Information about the separate milling capacity of each type of wheat product is not available, but during 1959, the roller flour mills in Punjab produced about 24,000 tons of maida and a little over 5,000 tons of suji during the year.

Cattle in Delhi

2354. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the present number of cattle in Delhi according to their species;

(b) the number out of these which are useful and of those which are useless; and

(c) the measures adopted by Government to increase the number of useful cattle and to decrease the number of useless cattle?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) According to 8th All India Livestock Census (1956) there were 2,35,539 cattle in Delhi consisting of males over 3 years 36,777, famales over 3 years 82,277 and youngstock 1,16,485.

(b) According to the same Census 628 males and 293 females were estimated as useless.

(c) For increasing the proportion of useful cattle and decreasing the proportion of useless cattle the following measures are being adopted:

(i) Supply of improved bulls for breeding.

(ii) Grant of subsidy @ Rs. 10 p.m. per calf for rearing high quality Hariana young bulls and heifers.

(iii) Utilising the resources of Gaushalas for cattle breeding.

(iv) Holding of cattle shows and milk yield competitions.

(v) Artificial insemination of cattle.

(vi) Castration of scrub bulls and non-descript male calves.

(vii) Rounding up of stray cattle and sending out those which are unproductive and useless, to the Gosadan, Gularbhoj.

D.T.U. Buses in Road Accidents in Delhi

2355. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state the number of road accidents in Delhi since 1st April, 1960 so far (month-wise) in which D.T.U. buses were involved?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): A statement giving the information required is laid on the Table.

STATEMENT

Month	Number of accidents		
	Major	Minor	Total
April, 1960	4	114	118
May, 1960	2	112	114
June, 1960	4	124	128
July, 1960	6	122	128
TOTAL	16	472	488

The figures for the month of August, 1960 have not been compiled so far by the Delhi Transport Undertaking.

Visakhapatnam Port

2356. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1656 on the 1st April, 1960 and state the further progress made so far in the development of Visakhapatam port?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): Tender papers for the construction of the four additional berths have been approved by Government and tenders will be invited shortly.

Lay-out plans and estimates for the ore loading plant to be installed at two of the four berths have been prepared by the Development Adviser attached to the Department of Transport and they are under the consideration of Government.

Ticketless Travel

2357. { Shri D. C. Sharma: / Shri Ragunath Singh:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ticketless travellers detected from 1st April, 1960 upto-date;

(b) how it compares with the corresponding period of last year; and

(c) on which Railway there was largest detection of such ticketless travellers?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The number of ticketless travellers detected from 1st April, 1960 to 30th June 1960 was 22·3 lakhs as against 21·3 lakhs during the corresponding period of the last year.

(c) On the Northern Railway, during April to June, 1960.

Sleepers Supply from Punjab

2358. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Punjab has been able to supply any sleepers during the year 1960; and

(b) if so, to what extent?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

गोशालाओं के प्रबन्ध का प्रशिक्षण

२३५९. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय गोसंवर्धन परिषद् ने गोशालाओं के प्रबन्ध का प्रशिक्षण देने के लिये गुजरात राज्य में एक केन्द्र खोला है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह केन्द्र कब से चल रहा है और इस पर कितना व्यय हुआ है ?

कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री मो० व० कुरणप्पा) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) फरवरी, १९६० से । इस केन्द्र के चलाने पर लगभग २३,००० रुपये वार्षिक व्यय का अनुमान है ।

C.H.S. Dispensary in Laxmibai Nagar

2360. Shri Ram Kishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Short

Notice Question No. 16 on 29th April, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have inquired into the causes of the death of a clerk on the 11th April, 1960 at the Contributory Health Services Dispensary, Laxmibai Nagar; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The final report on the investigation of the death of late Shri Kundan Lal Dhawan as received from the Investigating Officer, reveals:—

(i) that the patient apparently died from sudden failure of heart;

(ii) that there was no evidence to suggest any negligence on the part of the medical staff, who treated late Shri Kundan Lal Dhawan.

Mental Health Services

2361. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1061 on the 23rd March, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the Central Council of Health has since considered the proposal to establish a Central Council of Mental Health with a view to develop mental health education in the country and for co-ordination of various activities of State Governments in the field of Mental Health Services; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). No meeting of the Central Council of Health has since been held.

Yamuna Hydel Project

2362. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta**
Shri A. M. Tariq:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 414 on the 26th February, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the Uttar Pradesh Government have since sent the revised reports in respect of Yamuna Hydel Project (Stages I and II) to the Central Water and Power Commission for examination;

(b) if so, the opinion expressed by the Commission thereon; and

(c) the special steps being taken to complete the project as early as possible?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The reply is in the negative.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Air Freight Rates

2367. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1826 on the 29th April, 1960 and state:

(a) whether freight rates of the Indian Airlines Corporation have since been revised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). The Indian Airlines Corporation have since sompleted the computation of basic cargo rates and excess baggage rates in accordance with the recommendation of the Air Transport Council and have submitted them to the Central Government for approval. Government's approval to these revised rates is likely to be accorded shortly, whereupon the Corporation propose to introduce the revised rates with effect from 1st November, 1960.

Warehousing Corporations

2364. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 127 on the 15th February, 1960, and state the progress made so far in setting up a Joint Self Insurance Scheme for all the State Warehousing Corporations and a common constructive agency?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): It has been found that there are legal and technical difficulties in setting up a Joint Self Insurance Scheme for the State and Central Warehousing Corporations. It may be mentioned in this connection that the functions of the Central and State Warehousing Corporations, as prescribed under the Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporation Act, 1956, do not include the function of insurance in respect of the stocks of the depositors. It has, however, been decided that in place of the Joint Self Insurance Scheme, an indemnification scheme should be introduced for each warehousing corporation, which would enable each corporation to indemnify the depositors against all usual risks, except in the case of really hazardous goods which will continue to be insured with insurance companies. This scheme has been commended to the State Warehousing Corporations and the state governments have been requested to amend the relevant provisions of the State Warehousing Acts and rules made thereunder so as to exempt the State Warehousing Corporations from compulsory insurance with insurance companies in cases in which the corporation is prepared to give indemnity against losses to the depositors.

The proposal to set up a common construction agency has been dropped, as the majority of the State Warehousing Corporations are desirous of undertaking constructions on their own or through the State P.W.D.

Hassan-Mangalore Rail Link

2365. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Kunhan:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1847-A on the 29th April, 1960 and state at what stage is the proposal for the construction of the Hassan-Mangalore rail link?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): The Hassan-Mangalore Railway line does not find a place in the list of new lines included by the Planning Commission in the draft outline of the Third Five Year Plan.

House Building Co-operative Societies in Delhi

2366. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Ramji Verma:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2560 on the 26th April, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the cases of House Building Co-operative Societies in Delhi for releasing lands; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). The cases of all the Societies are still under consideration. However, in pursuance of the decision taken in January, 1960, certain Approved colonies, the layout and building plans of which had been approved by the local competent authority, were excluded from the purview of the Delhi Administration's Notification for acquisition of 34,070 acres of land. One such colony was owned by a co-operative Society, namely, Swantantra Co-operative House Building Society.

Tinnevelly-Cape Comorin Line

2367. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1695 on the 26th April, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the Railway Board has since examined the Traffic Survey Report regarding the proposed rail link from Tinnevelly to Cape Comorin; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The Traffic Survey Report is still under examination.

(b) Does not arise.

Railway Time Tables

2368. Shri N. R. Muniswamy: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) in how many languages Railway Time Tables are printed at present;

(b) the number of copies printed in the current year in each language; and

(c) the areas in which these time Tables in each language are made available to the public?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shanawaz Khan): (a) and (b).

Language in which Time Tables are printed.	Total number of copies printed in 1960 so far.
English	6,38,000
Hindi	96,000
Assamese	900
Bengali	8,440
Gurumukhi	6,300
Oriya	5,000
Telugu	17,000
Tamil	35,000
Malayalam	10,000
Kannada	7,000

(c) Time Tables of various languages are made available in a particular area according to the demands of the travelling public of that area.

Supply of Foodgrains to Maharashtra

2369. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the monthly requirements of foodgrains put forward by the Government of Maharashtra and the extent to which the demands of the State have been met?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): The monthly demands put forward by the Maharashtra Government for foodgrains in May, June and July 1960, and the quantities supplied each month are as follows:

		Monthly requirements put forward by Maharashtra Govt.		Supplies made against the demands.	
		Wheat	*Rice*	*Wheat*	*Rice*
May '60	Districts	17,825	11,290	17,045	11,119
	Bombay City	8,857	7,662	8,857	7,662
June '60	Districts	6,000	5,460	5,700	5,430
	Bombay City	10,970	7,512	10,970	7,512
July '60	Districts	16,770	6,200	15,880	6,020
	Bombay City	10,333	8,958	10,333	8,958
	TOTAL	70,755	47,082	68,785	46,701

The figures for the complete month of August are not yet available.

The above figures do not include supply of wheat to Roller Flour Mills in Bombay City and districts of Maharashtra.

Pisciculture in Delhi

2370. Shri Naval Prabhakar: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ponds in rural areas in Delhi that were made fit for pisciculture in 1959-60;

(b) the targets thereof in the Second Five Year Plan; and

(c) the nature of assistance given in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a). Eleven.

(b) Fifty tanks.

(c) Expenditure on the improvement of tanks is subsidised to the extent of 50 per cent. Fries and fingerlings for stocking the improved tanks are supplied free of cost and technical advice is also given free. Assistance is also given, wherever necessary, for netting fish and for its marketing.

Supply of Defective Sleepers

2371. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that defective sleepers were supplied by a Bombay firm from Baliapatam in Kerala;

(b) if so, whether an enquiry was made;

(c) whether Railway Police is guarding the sleepers;

(d) when the enquiry was conducted; and

(e) the reasons for the delay in taking action against the firm?

The Deputy Ministr of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No defective sleepers have been supplied by any Bombay firm from Baliapatam in Kerala. However, wagon floor boards received during 1955-56 against orders placed by the Director General of Supplies & Disposals were found to be defective. These floor boards were partly supplied from Baliapatam in Kerala.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d). The Special Police Establishment commenced their investigations in September 1956 and a Criminal Suit was filed by the Police against the firm and the Timber Inspecting Officer on 7-9-1956.

(e). The jurisdiction of the Kerala Court, where the suit was filed, was questioned by the firms and an appeal in this connection was pending with the Supreme Court for about 2 years. The Supreme Court has only recently issued orders transferring the case to be tried by a Special Judge at Poona.

Akhil Bharat Sarva Seva Sangh and Community Development Programme

2372. Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Will the Minister of **Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Akhil Bharat Sarva Seva Sangh is taking initiative to speed up community development programme;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that Sarva Seva Sangh leaders have had a discussion with him on the subject; and

(c) to what extent their co-operation has been helpful in speeding up community development programme in the country?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a). The Akhil Bharat Sarva Sangh desires to be of help in educating the masses and creating the proper atmosphere for the Panchayati

Raj and Community Development Programme.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Sarva Seva Sangh shares equally in the common acute shortage of good workers. To the extent good workers are available, Ministry has tried to avail of such assistance as could be secured.

Industries in Community Development Blocks

2373. Shri S. A. Mehdi: Will the Minister of **Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) what long term measures have been initiated to facilitate the growth of new industries in Community Development Blocks; and

(b) how far the process for decentralised structure of society in Industrial Pilot Projects has been successful?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) The following are some of the measures taken for growth of new industries in C.D. Blocks:

(i) Establishment of 26 Pilot Projects for intensive development of industries and to draw conclusions for multiplication in Blocks.

(ii) Establishment of small Industrial Estates in pilot projects and rural industrial estates, in C.D. Blocks by Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

(iii) Conducting surveys by Ministry of Commerce and Industry for assessing the industrial potentialities of the pilot areas and other selected areas for assisting to draw up developmental plans.

(iv) Establishment of industrial extension service through the various Small Industries Institutes of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

(v) Preparation and making available model schemes.

(vi) Rural electrification.

(vii) Establishment of training facilities etc.

(b) It is too early to judge.

इर्विन अस्पताल

२३७४. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर :** क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) इर्विन अस्पताल, दिल्ली में १९५९–६० में कितने नये वार्ड बनाये गए हैं ;

(ख) वहां और कितने बिस्तरों की व्यवस्था की गई है ;

(ग) प्रयोगशाला सहायकों (लैबोरेटरी असिस्टेंटों) के प्रशिक्षण पर किए गये व्यय का ब्योरा क्या है; और

(घ) कितने व्यक्तियों को प्रशिक्षण दिया गया था ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : (क) एक भी नहीं ।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) (१) प्रयोगशाला सहायकों को अध्ययन कार्य के लिये भत्ते के रूप में २०० रु० दिये गये ।

(२) प्रशिक्षार्थियों को छात्रवृत्ति के रूप में रु० ४१२९.२१ न० पै० दिये गये ।

(घ) १९५९-६० में पांच प्रयोगशाला सहायक प्रशिक्षित किये गये ।

Persons X-Rayed in Government Hospitals in Delhi

2375. Shri Naval Prabhakar: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons x-rayed in Government hospitals in Delhi in 1959-60; and

(b) the nature of such cases?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). The information is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix III; annexure No. 135].

Train Collision at Ajni

2376. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a collision between the rear portion of Ajni-Nagpur Passenger train and a shunting engine took place on the 11th June, 1960 at Ajni Station resulting in serious injuries to the driver of the train and minor injuries to the driver and a fireman of the shunting engine;

(b) if so, the circumstances leading to the collision; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). On 12th June 1960, at about 00.59 hours while backing Ajni-Nagpur 'A' Local train at Ajni station, the Driver passed the signal at danger as a result, the rear portion of the train collided with a shunting engine which was coming from Ajni Loco Shed.

The driver of the Local train received serious injuries and Driver and Augwalla of the Shunting Engine sustained minor injuries.

(c). Staff held responsible for the accident are being suitably dealt with.

Corruption Cases

2377. { Shri Daljit Singh: Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of corruption cases pending on the Northern Railway as on the 1st August, 1960; and

(b) the nature of cases?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No. of cases pending trial in courts or pending departmental action on 1st August, 1960 was 102.

(b) Nature of cases:

1. Accumulation of wealth disproportionate to known sources of income,
2. Acceptance of illegal gratification,
3. Cheating,
4. Misappropriation of Govt. money,
5. Falsification of records,
6. Misuse of Railway materials & labour,
7. Misuse of Passes & P.T.O's,
8. Accepting materials and works below specification,
9. Issuing excessive materials to Contractors, and
10. Manipulations in measurement books.

Track Renewals

2378. Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1698 on the 26th April, 1960 and state:

(a) the total length of tracks which require renewal, Railway-wise; and

(b) the progress of work for completion of track renewal?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The length of track requiring renewal as on 1-4-1960 was approximately 5692 miles of Complete Track Renewals and 2295 miles of Through Rail Renewals, as detailed below:

Name of the Railway	Complete Track Renewals	Through Rail Renewals
	Miles	Miles
Central .	1573	221
Eastern	323	66
Northern	516	313
North Eastern	340	820
Northeast Frontier .	124	46
Southern	1321	431
South Eastern	688	269
Western	807	129
TOTAL . .	5692	2295

(b) The progress of Track Renewals upto 1-4-1960 during the Second Plan was 4250 miles of Complete Track Renewals and 1200 miles of Through Rail Renewals. All arrears of track renewals are programmed to be wiped out before the end of the Third Plan.

Arrears of Local Taxes

2379. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1244 on the 18th March, 1960 in respect of arrears of local taxes to the Notification Area Council at Rayagada (Orrisa) and state:

(a) whether any decision has since been arrived at; and

(b) if so, with what results?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). The Rayaghada Notified Area Council demanded payment of 'holding' tax under the Orissa Municipal Act, 1950 with effect from 1st October, 1957. As the Railway Administration were liable to pay house tax only under the existing notification, a doubt arose whether the Railway Administration could correctly be held liable to pay 'holding' tax and the same was not paid. The Government have now been advised that the Railway Administration are liable to pay 'holding' tax in respect of property which was previously liable to house tax. The Railway Administration is being addressed to examine the reasonableness of the quantum of tax demanded by the Notified Area Council.

Accidents on Railways

2380. { Shri Subiman Ghose: / Shri Naldurgkar:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) how many accidents occurred from January to June, 1960 throughout India zone-wise due to (i) collisions, (ii) derailments, (iii) trains running into road traffic at level crossings and (iv) fires in trains;

(b) in how many cases, deaths occurred and total number of the dead and injured, zone-wise;

(c) how many of them in each case were due to (i) failure of human element, (ii) failure of other than Railway staff, (iii) failure of equipment namely (a) Mechanical, (b) Track, (c) Electrical, (d) Sabotage or tampering with track, (e) accidental, (f) causes could not be established, (g) causes *sub judice* or not finalised, zone-wise;

(d) how many employees have been punished, zone-wise and category-wise;

(e) the loss sustained by the Railways zone-wise; and

(f) the compensation the Railways had to pay zone-wise?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (f). A statement is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 136].

Electric Trains in Sealdah Division

2381. { **Shri Subiman Ghose:** / **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:**

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) in which year the electric trains are proposed to run on lines in Sealdah Division, Eastern Railway;

(b) whether the engineers in charge of such construction are facing some difficulties in the matter due to which the work is being delayed;

(c) if so, what steps the Government propose to take to solve the difficulties; and

(d) whether Government propose to send the engineers to foreign countries for consultation for this purpose?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) In Sealdah Division electrically operated suburban services are likely to be introduced in stages beginning from 1962-63 and completed by 1963-64, provided replacement of the existing aerial telecom. circuits by underground cables is completed by the P. & T. Dept. and all power supply arrangements are made by the West Bengal State Electricity Board in time.

(b) Some difficulty is being experienced in finding the best means of overcoming the harmful effects of single phase A.C. traction currents on the existing telecommunication cables which are lying close to the Railway track on some sections of the Sealdah Division.

(c) and (d). A team of 3 Engineers was sent abroad to attend the Enlarged meeting of the International Railway Congress Association, where the effect of electric traction on signalling and communications circuits with particular reference to the means of over-coming interference and to provide safe and good communications was discussed. The team also visited Germany, Russia, U.K. and France and had discussions with the experts of these countries on this problem. The team on return has recommended the provision of Booster transformers with return wire in the quadruple section betwen Sealdah and Naihati. Their recommendations are under examination.

Under-bridge near Vinay Nagar

2382. **Shri Ram Garib:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2256 on the 18th April, 1960 and state the progress since made in regard to the construction of the under-bridge near Vinay Nagar railway station in New Delhi?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): The filtered water pipe line running across the road which was holding up the work has since been shifted by the New Delhi Municipal Committee. The construction of the underbridge is now expected to be completed by the end of September, 1960.

Extension of Suburban Area

2383. **Shri Subiman Ghose:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been made for the extension of the suburban area for the purpose of running of suburban trains from Burdwan to Durgapur on the Eastern Railway, and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes. A representation was received by the Eastern Railway.

(b) It was not found possible to accept the proposal for want of sectional capacity and operating difficulties.

First Class Coaches

2384. Shri Parulekar: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the life of a first class coach;

(b) how many first class coaches which are in use have passed this limit of life;

(c) whether it is a fact that orders were issued in 1956 for stopping their production; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The nominal life of a first class coach is 30 years. In practice, however, coaches are condemned and withdrawn from service purely on condition basis.

(b) 593 Broad Gauge, 482 Metre Gauge and 134 Narrow Gauge coaches with full and partial first class accommodation are over 30 years old.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

विमानों की खरीद

२३८५. **श्री रघुनाथ सिंह** : क्या **परिवहन तथा संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों में भारत ने असैनिक उड्डयन के लिये किन किन देशों से विमान खरीदे हैं ;

(ख) कितने विमान खरीदे गये ; और

(ग) कितने विमान खरीदने के लिये करार किया गया है ?

असैनिक उड्डयन उपमंत्री (श्री मुहीउद्दीन) : (क) १९५८ और १९५९ में सिविल एविएशन के लिये हवाई जहाज अमेरिका और इंगलैण्ड से खरीदे गये थे ।

(ख) आठ ।

(ग) दो ।

Gaya-Moghalsarai Electrification

2386. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the scheme of Railway electrification between Gaya and Moghalsarai; and

(b) main terms, including time schedule, of the main contract and further contract for the supply and installation of overhead equipment for 25 Kv, 50-cycles A. C. Railway electrification entered into between Railway Board and the British Insulated Callender's Cables (BICC) Group?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Electrification of section Gaya-Moghalsarai is being carried out on 25 Kv, AC. Single Phase 50 Cycles. It is one of the busiest sections on the Eastern Railway covering 126 route miles. (Approx. 301 track miles) and has been given high priority in the Second Plan. The assessed cost for electrification of this section is Rs. 8·13 crores.

(b) British Insulated Callender's Cables Ltd., has been awarded the contract for supply of O.H.E. fittings and complete installation of O.H.E. equipment but all steel structures for O.H.E. masts will be supplied by the Railways. The firm shall also use all available indigenous materials and man-power to the maximum extent possible. The Railway Electrification organisation will prepare layout plans for the overhead equipments for this section. According to the terms of contract, the work on overhead equipment is required to be completed in a period of 14 months from the date of placing the order, i.e., from 5th May, 1960. The firm shall guarantee satisfactory working of the installation erected for a period of 12 months after the date of commissioning. The cost of this contract is approximately Rs. 1·578 crores.

Interception of Coal Wagons

2387. { **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** / **Shri B. Das Gupta:**

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that coal wagons booked originally to private consumers from Jharia Coalfields (like Bastacolla Colliery) were commandered *en route* for the Railways' own consumption during March, 1960:

(b) if so, under whose order it has been done; and

(c) the number of wagons so intercepted?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes Sir. Some public coal wagons, booked originally to private consumers, from Collieries in Jharia coal-fields, were diverted for railway use during the month of March 1960, when the coal stocks on railways had gone down to a dangerously low level and suspension of important train services was apprehended.

(b) Public coal wagons were diverted under Colliery Control Order, 1945 as amended from time to time which authorises the Government to do so while the coal is in transit.

(c) Apparently the Hon'ble Members desire to know the number of wagons originally booked to private consumers from Bastacolla Colliery of the Jharia coalfields and diverted enroute for Railway use. Necessary information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Srisailam Power Project

2388. **Shri Rami Reddy:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2919 on the 29th April, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the Central Water and Power Commission have examined the Srisailam Power Project Report and its approval has been given;

(b) the cost of the project;

(c) the units of electricity that would be produced by the project; and

(d) whether financial sanction has been accorded to the project?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The Project Report is still under examination.

(b) The estimated cost is Rs. 49·77 crores.

(c) The scheme envisages installation of power plants of the capacity of 330,000 KW at Srisailam and 100,000 KW at Nagarjunasagar. The maximum power to be produced by these plants would be 1682 million Kwh per annum.

(d) The reply is in the negative.

Dearth of Fire-Wood and Fish at Port Blair

2389. **Sardar A. S. Saigal:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons as to why in spite of the Andamans being full of rich and plentiful forests and Port Blair being in the centre of these forests, the fire-wood rates at Port Blair are much higher than at Calcutta or Bombay;

(b) whether it is a fact that people of the Andamans cannot build their houses nor can the Public Works Department raise their construction works for want of timber; and

(c) the reasons as to why in spite of the Andamans being surrounded by sea, and there existing a Government Fisheries Department, there is a great dearth of fish in the Port Blair Market?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) The position is not as stated. Sawn fuel wood from Chatham Saw Mills is sold at Rs. 5·75

nP. per cord which is said to be a very low price compared to the prices in Bombay or Calcutta.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) There is no dearth of fish in the Port Blair Market. About 1,000 lbs. of fish brought to the fish market everyday is sufficient to meet the local demands. There has been a steady increase in the landing of fish during the last five years *viz*:—

1955-56	60.06	metric tons of fish
1956-57	83.20	—do—
1957-58	.. 94.50	—do—
1958-59	.. 117.90	—do—
1959-60	.. 124.94	—do—

The Department of Fisheries is engaged in developing the fisheries by improving the fish craft and fishing gear; they are not engaged in commercial fishing but provide facilities for about 200 fishermen to increase their catches.

Forests in Andamans

2390. Sardar A. S. Saigal: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1193 on the 9th December, 1959 regarding forest areas cleared for rehabilitation and colonisation purposes and state:

(a) the reasons to why the Forest Department, Andamans, left commercial trees standing in the areas around Port Cornwallis (such as Paglipur, Blair Bay etc.) and did not extract a single ton of timber when these areas were outside the forest areas leased to M/s. P. C. Ray & Co. and they contained lot of commercial timber; and

(b) the reasons why M/s. P. C. Ray & Co. left 1,479 trees standing?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Areas around Port Corwallis are situated within the areas leased out to Messrs. P. C. Ray & Company. In accordance with the terms of the Agreement of Licence, the Company is entitled to exploit commercial timber from such areas and as such the Forest Department had to leave all such trees standing.

(b) The reasons are not known to Government.

Latu-Karimganj Rail Link

2391. Shri Subiman Ghose: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a conference of the Chief Secretaries of India and Pakistan was held at Dacca towards the end of March, or 1st week of April, 1960;

(b) if so, whether there was any discussion for opening Latu-Karimganj Railway link through Sylhet; and

(c) if so, with what result?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Passenger train service on Latu-Karimganj Section has since been resumed with effect from 1-8-1960. As regards resumption of goods train service, the matter is under consideration.

Firing at Burdwan Yard Station

2392. Shri Subiman Ghose: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any firing on the 12th July, 1960 or nearabout that time near the Burdwan yard Railway station, Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any enquiry has been held; and

(d) what are the findings?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On the occasion of general strike by the Central Government

employees, on 12-7-1960, a crowd of demonstrators squatted on the railway track near Banka Nala, Burdwan and indulged in act of violence. The driver of 10 Dn. Express was injured and glass panes of the East Cabin were broken. Police party headed by Additional Superintendent of Police, Burdwan reached at the spot and was greeted with a shower of stones. The Additional Superintendent of Police and a few constables were injured. Finding the situation desparate, the Police opened fire, 7 rounds in all. The firing did not, however, result in any casualties.

(c) and (d). An enquiry was held by the Divisional Commissioner, Burdwan and his findings are still awaited.

खड़गपुर में लोहे के कबाड़ की बिक्री

२३९३. **श्री जांगड़े :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में खड़गपुर में कितना लोहे का कबाड़ बेचा गया था ; और

(ख) क्या यह लोहे का कबाड़ किसी लोहे के कारखाने को बेचा गया था ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां): (क) :

साल	मात्रा (टनों में)
१९५७-५८	लगभग २५५५
१९५८-५९	" ४५९०
१९५९-६०	" १०६५५

(ख) जी हां, नीचे लिखे कारखानों को :—

(१) भारतीय इलैक्ट्रिक स्टील कम्पनी;

(२) हिन्दुस्तान आयरन एंड स्टील कम्पनी;

(३) टाटा लोकोमोटिव एंड इंजीनियरिंग कम्पनी;

(४) ईशापुर, कानपुर और मुरादनगर की आर्डनेन्स फैक्ट्रियां ; और

(५) राउरकेला और भिलाई के इस्पात कारखाने ।

दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे पर जले हुए कोयले की बिक्री

२३९४. **श्री जांगड़े :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गत तीन वर्षों में दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे पर कितना जला हुआ कोयला (सिंडर) बेचा गया ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां): १-१२-५७ से ३१-३-६० तक ३१,८३३ टन सिंडर बेचा गया । दिसम्बर, १९५७ से पहले कोयले की छाई हटाने और शेड की सफाई के लिए मेहनताने के रूप में ठेकेदार को सिंडर दे दिया जाता था । लेकिन शर्त यह थी कि रेल के कामों के लिए ठेकेदार मुफ्त सिंडर देगा और रेलवे कर्मचारियों को सिंडर नियत दर पर बेचा जावेगा ।

मध्य प्रदेश के लिये डाक तथा तार विभाग का सर्कल

२३९५. **श्री जांगड़े :** क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश के लिए डाक तथा तार विभाग का अलग सर्कल स्थापित करने का निश्चय किया है अथवा करने का विचार है;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो आन्ध्र प्रदेश, मैसूर और अन्य सर्कल किस आधार पर बनाये गये थे; और

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश के लिये अलग सर्कल बनाने के लिये वही आधार न मानने के क्या कारण हैं ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश के लिए डाक-तार का अलग से परिमण्डल बनाने का इस समय कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

(ख) तथा (ग). मौजूदा डाक-तार परिमण्डलों का व्यापक पैमाने पर पुनर्गठन करने की सरकार की नीति नहीं है जब तक कि डाक-तार विभाग के दृष्टिकोण से इस तरह का कोई क़दम उठाना नितांत आवश्यक तथा अनिवार्य न हो । आन्ध्र तथा मैसूर परिमण्डलों का जो हाल ही में पुनर्गठन किया गया था उसकी मंजूरी इसी आधार पर दी गई थी तथा मध्य प्रदेश में अलग से परिमण्डल बनाने के प्रस्ताव के लिए वे ही आधार लागू नहीं होंगे ।

Special Trains to Mathura

2396. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the statement laid on the Table on the 1st August, 1960 on accidents and state:

(a) whether special trains were run to Mathura on the N. Railway for the Govardhan Fair in July, 1960;

(b) if so, the number of trains so run; and

(c) what is the special reason for unusually large crowds this year?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). In connection with the Govardhan Fair at Mathura, North Eastern Railway arranged the running of one special train on the evening of 7-7-1960 (previous evening of the day of accident at Yamuna Bridge), but this had to be cancelled due to insufficient passenger traffic.

Two special trains each consisting of three third class bogies, two composite first, second and third class bogies and two third-cum-luggage and breakvans, were run to cater for extra rush—one on 8-7-1960 ex-Kasganj to Mathura Cantt. and the other on 9-7-1960 ex-Mathura Cantt. to Kasganj. In addition, consistent with the availability of room and coaching stock, trains running between Mathura and Vrindaban on the North Eastern Railway were also augmented by third class coaches, as the traffic offering warranted.

No traffic offered from stations on the Northern, Western and Central Railways to Mathura for Govardhan Fair and hence no arrangements were made by those Railways.

(c) Rush of pilgrim traffic was not heavier but sudden.

Accident at Mathura

2397. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the statement laid on the Table on the 1st August, 1960 on accidents and state:

(a) what steps were taken to get the passengers down from roof on 8th July, 1960 in 12 Up Kumaon Express;

(b) how many actually got on the roof in spite of this; and

(c) why was not the train stopped at intermediate stations for clearance?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a), (b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table.

STATEMENT

(a) On the day of the accident an unexpectedly large crowd of intending passengers had gathered at Hathras City station platform for boarding the 12 Up Kumaon Express train for Hathura to attend the "Govardhan" fair. Some passengers, not finding room in the compartments, climbed on to the roof of some coaches. The railway officials with the assistance of the Government

Railway Police no doubt made them get down, it appears that when the train was re-started, some persons had again managed to climb on to the roof of some of the coaches, without the knowledge of the railway staff.

(b) No information could be available as to the number of persons who actually got on to the roofs of the coaches.

(c) The train No. 12 Up Kumaon Express runs between Kathgodam and Agra Fort and is scheduled to run-non-stop between Hathras City and Mathura Stations.

Watermen on Western Railway

2398. Shri M. B. Thakore: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the following stations of the Western Railway, the Watermen are not supplied mugs, washing soda and other facilities so that they may provide pure water in neat and clean water pots:

1. Reengus;
2. Rewari;
3. Bandikui;
4. Palanpur;
5. Jaipur;
6. Amargarh;
7. Kotah;
8. Deodar;
9. Bhiladi;
10. Bhabhar;
11. Deesa; and
12. Dhasa; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken by Government to remove this difficulty?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). At all the stations referred to, watermen have been provided with adequate number of mugs or lotas with handle and/or tumblers for supply of clean and pure water to passengers.

Washing soda is not used for cleaning of drinking water receptacles. Cleaning is done with coal ash, sand or soap, and then with fresh water.

Receptacles used for storing drinking water are also required to be kept clean and well covered.

मध्य प्रदेश में जल संभरण योजनायें

२३९९. श्री जांगड़े : क्या **स्वास्थ्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९५९-६० में मध्य प्रदेश के शहरी क्षेत्रों के लिये राष्ट्रीय जल संभरण तथा सफाई कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कितनी धन राशि नियत की गई; और

(ख) १९६०-६१ में कितनी धन राशि नियत की जायेगी ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : (क) ५९.१८ लाख रुपये ।

(ख) १२०.०० लाख रुपये की एक राशि अस्थायी रूप से नियत कर दी गई है।

Discontinuance of Dining Car on S.E. Railway Trains

2400. Maharajkumar Vijaya Anand: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state whether it has been brought to the notice of Government that by the discontinuance of the Additional Superintendent of Police Dining Car in the trains on the South Eastern Railway, between Howrah and Waltair line specially, passengers are put to great hardship?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): The only dining car service which was withdrawn on the South Eastern Railway was between Howrah and Waltair by the Howrah-Madras Mails with effect from 4-1-1960 in order to relieve overcrowding in III class. This service has been partially restored between Howrah and Cuttack from 1-7-1960 and there is no room for the dining car being continued on these trains between Cuttack and Waltair.

The South Eastern Railway have been instructed to strengthen the static catering establishments between Cuttack and Waltair so as to provide satisfactory catering arrangements for passengers.

Allotment of Wagons

2402. **Shri Bholanath Biswas:**
Shri P. G. Sen:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) why the policy of free indent of wagons for movement of stone ex-Pakur was reverted to that of allotment of restricted supply of 125 wagons per day when the average supply per day during the free indent period from August, 1958 to March, 1959 came to 89.3 wagons; and

(b) whether it is a fact that this arrangement is only mean for Pakur and not for any other nearby Stations with stone traffic e.g. at Kotalpukur, Barharwa, Bakudi Tinpahar, Taljhari, Maharajpur and Mirzachouki where free indent and supply policy is being enforced?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) There has been no change in the policy regarding acceptance of indents and supply of wagons at Pakur, as loading of stone from Pakur has all along been governed by a quota limitation. The quota has now been raised to 135 wagons per day. Attempts are always made to supply as many wagons as possible depending on the availability of wagons.

Indents for items 'A' to 'D' traffic under Preferential Traffic Schedule were accepted freely, before, during and after the period referred to. For traffic under 'E', the plot capacity of the indentor was only taken into consideration in accepting indents.

(b) Yes. It is only at Pakur that item 'E' indents are limited to the plot capacity of the indentors and supplies are made in accordance with a daily quota unlike at other stations where demands for movement of stone are less.

Sugar Factories

2403. **Shri Jadhav:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) the number of co-operative and private sugar factories State-wise in 1959-60 season;

(b) the quantity of sugar-cane crushed in 1959-60 season in various factories, with a break-up of each State and Union Territory; and

(c) the percentage of recovery?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 137].

(c) The All India recovery of sugar upto 22nd August, 1960 is 9.92 per cent.

Crop Competitions

2404. **Shri Jadhav:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any crop competitions were held for the principal food and cash crops in the 1959-60 season; and

(b) what was the yield recorded in the various States per acre?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). There were two crop competition schemes in force during 1959-60 *viz.* (i) Community Awards for increasing agricultural production and (ii) crop competitions on individual crops among individual cultivators. Under the former scheme, each State and district which raised the total food production during kharif and rabi seasons by 15 per cent or more over the average production of the preceding three years are entitled to an award of Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 10,000 respectively. These awards are linked

to increases in production over large areas. Under the second scheme, competitions were held amongst individual farmers at village and block levels leading upto the selection of competitors for the district, State and all-India level competitions in subsequent seasons.

Two statements showing the results in terms of increased production and yield per acre obtained under these two schemes during 1959-60 are appended. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 138.]

Aranian Project

2405. Shri Venkatasubbaiah: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Aranian Project has been handed over to the Andhra Pradesh Government by Madras; and

(b) what are the terms of agreement between the two State Governments in regard to the control, management and distribution of water?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The Government of Madras have reported that they handed over the Arariar project to the Andhra Pradesh Government on 30th June, 1960.

(b) The Chief Minister, Minister for Public Works and Minister for Finance of Andhra Pradesh and the Home Minister of Madras met at Hyderabad on 13th and 14th July, 1960 to settle certain outstanding issues relating to the Aranian Project consequent on the re-adjustment of the boundaries of two States. Having regard to the basic and minimum requirements of the respective areas under the projects in the two States it was agreed:—

(i) That a maximum of one thousand million cubic feet may be released from the reservoir for the Madras area during the period from 15th September to 15th January each year;

(ii) If however, the utilisable capacity in the reservoir is less than four hundred million cubic feet, the issues from the reservoir to Madras and Andhra Pradesh will be suitably regulated;

(iii) If there is adequate supply in the reservoir for a second crop Andhra Pradesh will have a prior right for irrigation of a second crop, the balance, if any, being let down for irrigating a second crop in Madras;

(iv) The apportionment of costs under the project as between the two States will be in the proportion of utilisation of water by the two areas; and

(v) If from actual experience in the course of operation for a period of ten fasli years commencing from the current fasli, it is considered essential by either State, that the arrangements require any modification, this could be done by mutual agreement after the conclusion of the period of ten years.

रेलवे के खलासी और भंगी

२४०६. श्री बाल्मीकी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रत्येक रेलवे में गत तीन वर्षों में प्रति वर्ष श्रेणी ४ के कर्मचारियों में कितने खलासी और भंगियों को उच्च श्रेणी के पदों पर पदोन्नत किया गया; और

(ख) उन पदों के नाम क्या हैं ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) और (ख). सूचना भंगाय जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Non-Vegetarian Establishments on S. Railway

2407. Shri V. Eacharan: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of non-vegetarian establishments under the departmental catering of the Southern Railway;

(b) the number owned by the contractors;

(c) the number of catering inspectors at present, who inspect and supervise the non-vegetarian sections; and

(d) the number out of them who are actually non-vegetarians and vegetarians, separately?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) 5.

(b) 41.

(c) and (d). On the Southern Railway Catering Inspectors, who are 15 in number, are required to inspect and supervise both the vegetarian and non-vegetarian establishments and separate staff to exclusively attend to the non-vegetarian establishments is not maintained. The number of Catering Inspectors who are non-vegetarians is 4 and of those who are vegetarians is 11.

Passenger Amenities

2408. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the period of agreement with the Punjab Government regarding the Rupar-Nangal Dam section for the construction of Bhakra Dam has expired by this time; and

(b) if so, when Central Government will take over the charge of this section to provide facilities to passengers and Railway staff?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No, Sir. The agreement expires in 1968.

(b) Does not arise.

Grain-shop Staff

2409. Shri Jadhav: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the strength of the staff that was employed on the different Indian Railways for grain-shops between 1942 to 1948;

(b) what was the nature of their service;

(c) how many of them have been absorbed in the different departments of the Railways;

(d) whether it is a fact that the staff were given assurance from time to time of continued employment in service and of full benefits accruing to the other temporary staff of the Railways;

(e) whether the assurance has been actually brought into practice; and

(f) what is the nature of the decision taken?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) 16,898.

(b) In the Grainshop Organisation the staff consisted of:

(i) Permanent and temporary staff transferred from other departments;

(ii) Temporary staff recruited for all departments but initially posted to Grainshop Organisation;

(iii) Temporary staff recruited exclusively for Grainshop Organisation.

(c) 15,028.

(d) An assurance was generally given to all Railway staff which covered Grainshop staff also that any Railway employee who was in service prior to and on 15th September, 1945 would not be retrenched unless he refused alternative employment.

(e) Yes, except in the matter of seniority.

(f) No decision has yet been reached.

Electrification of Tambaram-Chingleput Line

2410. Shri Subbiah Ambalam: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the electrification of the Railway line between Tambaram and Chingleput is progressing according to schedule; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). The Civil Engineering works including strengthening of tracks, raising of platforms increasing clearances on bridges etc. have been practically completed. Erection of overhead equipment and other works will be taken up shortly.

Charging of Extra Fare

2411. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of pleader notices have been served and a large number of civil suits have been filed against the S.E. Railway on claim of refund of extra train fare charged from the passengers and parties concerned by the Authority of the S.E. Railway; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). The information is being collected.

Approach Roads to Station

2412. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the wayside railway stations on the S.E. Railway Zone from Nagpur to Raipur junctions have no approach roads;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to provide them in the near future?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Government is aware that the following wayside stations between Nagpur and Raipur have no proper approach roads:—

(1) Muripar
(2) Bakal
(3) Musra
(4) Paniyajobi
(5) Darekasa
(6) Dhanoli
(7) Gudma
(8) Khat
(9) Rowral
(10) Chacher
(11) Kalumna.

(b) As there are no connecting roads to the above stations from outside the Railway Land, only footpaths have been provided.

(c) Provision of approach roads will be considered when connecting roads are provided by the State Governments.

Over and Under Bridges in Orissa

2413. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Orissa have sent proposals to the Government of India for the construction of over and under bridges in Orissa on the S.E. Railway;

(b) if so, which are they; and

(c) when they will be taken up?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) Ten road overbridges in place of existing level crossings at the following places:—

near Sambalpur on National Highway No. 6; near Jharsuguda; near Kesinga Railway Station Yard; near Balugaon; near Pursottampur Road

Junction; near Panposh; near Rayagada; two overbridges in place of level crossings at miles 12 and 18 on Sambalpur Jharsuguda road; and one near Sakhigopal.

(ii) Five under-bridges in place of existing level crossings at the following places:—

near Haladiapalli on National Highway No. 5; near Rambha Station; at mile 109/2-3 on National Highway No. 5; and two underbridges at Cuttack—one between Taldanda canal and Kathjuri river and the other at the north of Cuttack Station.

(c) The Government of Orissa have been requested to indicate the number of schemes which they would like to include in each year of the Third Five Year Plan and also to provide necessary funds to meet their share of the cost of these works. Further action will be taken to include these schemes in the Railway's Works Programmes, commencing from 1961-62, on receipt of the State Government's reply. It is, therefore, too early to indicate at this stage as to when these works will be taken in hand.

Scarcity of Foodgrains in Pangi Area of Himachal Pradesh

2414. Shri Padam Dev: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the fact that the employees of the Himachal Pradesh Administration posted in sub-Tehsil Pangi, District Chamba, Himachal Pradesh, have to face great difficulty in procuring foodstuffs;

(b) whether he is also aware that for more than six months in a year this area is cut off from the rest of the country; and

(c) if so, the quantity of foograins sent to that area for the coming winter season and arrangements made for its storage at various places?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) No, Sir, wheat is issued to the Government employees also from Government stocks at the subsidised rates;

(b) Yes, Sir, but most of the people in this area move down to Tissa during the winter;

(c) The Himachal Pradesh Administration have set up three storage depots one each at Killar, Kishtwar and Udepur. On 15th August, 1960, 942 maunds of foodgrains were in stock in the three depots, and 400 maunds were in transit. Another about 150 maunds will be despatched shortly. These supplies are considered sufficient to meet the requirements of the people in this area during the winter season.

बिजली के उत्पादन के लिये कम शक्ति वाले टर्बाइन

*२४१५. श्री भक्त दर्शन:
श्री हेम राज:

क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत के विभिन्न पहाड़ी प्रदेशों में नदी नालों और झरनों से बिजली उत्पादन करने के लिये कम शक्ति वाले टर्बाइन लगाने की एक योजना तैयार की गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या योजना की मुख्य-मुख्य बातें बताने वाला एक विवरण पटल पर रखा जायेगा; और

(ग) इस योजना को यथासम्भव शीघ्र कार्यान्वित करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् उपमंत्री (श्री हाथी) (क) पर्वती क्षेत्रों के उन दूरस्थ स्थानों के जिन को ग्रिड प्रणाली से विद्युत् संचरण नहीं किया जा सकता है, विद्युतीकरण के हेतु छोटे जल विद्युत् यन्त्रों के लगाने का प्रस्ताव भारत सरकार के विचाराधीन है ।

(ख) योजना के मुख्य अंग निम्न हैं :—

(१) छोटे पैमाने पर जलविद्युत् उत्पन्न करने के लिये उपयुक्त संभावित स्थलों (पोटेन्शियल साइट्स) के प्रावेक्षण सर्वेक्षण तथा अनुसन्धान ।

(२) फ्लूम्स तथा पेनस्टाक के लिये लकड़ी जैसे कार्यों के लिये स्थानीय सामग्री का उपयोग ।

(३) छोटे जल केन्द्रों का प्रतिष्ठापन ।

(४) देश में छोटे जल विद्युत् उत्पादक यन्त्रों का विकास एवं निर्माण ।

(ग) (१) केन्द्र प्रशासित प्रदेशों तथा जम्मू और काश्मीर में सम्भावित स्थलों के प्रावेक्षण सर्वेक्षण करने के लिये केन्द्रीय जल तथा विद्युत् कमीशन में एक अनुसन्धान यूनिट बनाया गया था । यह यूनिट मणिपुर, त्रिपुरा तथा हिमाचल प्रदेश के कुछ स्थलों का प्रावेक्षण कर चुका है । अधिक विस्तृत अनुसन्धान तथा कार्यान्वन के लिये योजनाएं सम्बद्ध प्रशासनों द्वारा चुनी जायेंगी । उत्तर प्रदेश, असम तथा पंजाब इत्यादि जैसे राज्य इसी प्रकार के कार्यों को अपने अपने क्षेत्रों में करेंगे ।

(२) भारत में इस उद्देश्य के लिये आवश्यक उत्पादक यन्त्रों तथा तत्सम्बद्ध साज-सामग्री को बनाने का विचार किया गया है । राज्य विद्युत् बोर्डों तथा अन्य प्रशासनों को कहा गया है कि वे अपनी तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में होने वाली छोटे जल विद्युत् उत्पादन यन्त्रों की आवश्यकताओं की सूचना दें ।

(३) सरकार एक प्राइवेट फर्म के साथ भी बातचीत चला रही है । यह फर्म योजना के लिये आवश्यक उत्पादक यन्त्रों को बना रही है ।

Malaria Institute of India, Delhi

2416 {**Shri Vajpayee:**
Shri Assar:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a staff welfare canteen is being run in the Malaria Institute of India;

(b) if so, whether the canteen is a departmental concern or being run by a Contractor;

(c) whether it is a fact that accounts of the Canteen are not kept properly; and

(d) the amount of profit made so far?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes.

(b) The canteen is managed by a managing committee consisting of five gazetted and four non-gazetted officers of the Malaria Institute of India elected at a general meeting.

(c) The accounts of the canteen are duly maintained and checked by the managing committee from time to time.

(d) This is a 'no-profit, no-loss' concern and the question of earning profit does not, therefore, arise.

Road Transport Corporation in Orissa

2417. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Orissa have approached the Centre for financial assistance to form the Road Transport Corporation; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government to it?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

I.A.R.I.

2418. Shri J. B. S. Bist: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) what action has been taken on the suggestions made by Rockefeller Professors attached to the various divisions of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute for improvement of the working of the Institute; and

(b) whether a copy each of the reports submitted by them would be laid on the Table?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) The suggestions made by the visiting Professors at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, brought over with assistance from the Rockefeller Foundation, are generally on the following lines:—

1. Certain adjustments in the work in the relevant Divisions.
2. Adjustments in the training curricula of the post graduate students.
3. Provision of additional equipment and books.
4. Strengthening of work in the research programmes on certain disciplines.
5. Provision of additional staff for certain items of work.
6. Provision of more laboratory and office space.

Action is being taken by Heads of the concerned Divisions on items 1 and 2, the Post Graduate Council being consulted if necessary. As regards item 3, equipment and books are being obtained from the Rockefeller Foundation. This will also help in strengthening the work as indicated in item 4. As regards items 5 and 6, some laboratory buildings are already sanctioned and are under construction and further requirements are being provided for in the 3rd Five Year Plan. The addition of more staff also depends upon availability of adequate amount of equipment and laboratory space. Moreover, staff has to be provided in a planned manner. Provision is therefore being made in the Third Five Year Plan for the additional staff requirements of the Institute.

(b) No.

Yamuna Committee

2419. Shri M. C. Jain: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the functions of the Yamuna Committee and its terms of reference;

(b) whether in the name of protecting the Jamna bridge at Delhi, schemes to drain off flood waters of Chutang and Rakshi streamlets in Karnal district have been held up; and

(c) whether there is any other alternate scheme to drain off those streamlets?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The Yamuna Committee was constituted in March, 1956 to coordinate plans for flood cotrol schemes in the Yamuna

river Basin (up to Delhi). The main functions of the Committee are:—

(i) to safeguard the interests of Delhi, its suburbs and the Northern Railway bridge at Delhi against undue increase of maximum flood level in the Yamuna at Delhi on account of flood protection works upstream;

(ii) to safeguard the interest of Punjab, U.P. and Delhi against adverse effects of flood control works in any of these areas; and

(iii) to ensure that adequate waterway is provided for any new structure built across the Yamuna river.

(b) No.

(c) No alternative scheme has been proposed by the Government of Punjab.

Family Planning Centre, Krishna Nagar, West Bengal

2420. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a press news which appeared in 'Darpan' dated the 5th August, 1960 of Calcutta regarding gross mismanagement of the Family Planning Centre, Krishnanagar, West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to remove such mismanagement and irregularities?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). The required information is being collected and will, when available, be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

खसोली में रेलवे स्टेशन

२४२१. **श्री प० ला० बारूपाल** : क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चुरू-फतेहपुर रेलवे लाइन (पश्चिम रेलवे) के खसोली गांवों में, जिसकी जनसंख्या १५०० है, रेलवे स्टेशन बनाने के लिये सरकार को एक प्रार्थना पत्र मिला है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रेलवे उप मंत्री (श्री सें० वें० रामस्वामी) (क) जी हां ।

(ख) रेल प्रशासन ने इस सुझाव की की जांच की थी, लेकिन पर्याप्त यातायात न होने के कारण इसे स्वीकार नहीं किया गया ।

रेलों पर उपाहार गृहों के ठेके

२४२२. **श्री प० ला० बारूपाल** : क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उपाहार-गृहों के ठेकेदारों को, जिन्हें १९५८ के बाद ठेके मिले हैं, मेज, कुर्सी आदि का किराया देना पड़ता है जबकि उनसे पहले के ठेकेदारों से उनका कोई किराया नहीं लिया जाता;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि स्टेशनों पर चाय तथा दूध के ठेकेदारों को यात्रा के लिए प्रथम श्रेणी के पास मिलते हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कितने ठेकेदारों को ऐसे पास दिये गये है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां): (क) और (ख). आम तौर पर ठेकेदारों को फर्नीचर की व्यवस्था स्वयं करनी होती है और यदि रेल प्रशासन ठेकेदारों को फर्नीचर देते हैं, तो इसके सम्बन्ध में वर्तमान आदेश यह है कि उनसे उसका किराया वसूल किया जाय ।

कुछ मामले नोटिस में आये हैं कि जिन ठेकेदारों से करार १९५८ से पहले किया गया था उनसे फर्नीचर का किराया नहीं लिया जा रहा है । इस मामले पर आगे जांच की जा रही है ।

(ग) और (घ). दूध और चाय बेचने वाले ठेकेदारों को पहले दर्जे के कार्ड पास नहीं दिये गये हैं। लेकिन वर्तमान आदेशों में इस बात की व्यवस्था है कि यदि रेल प्रशासन ठीक समझे तो कार की देख-भाल के लिये ऐसे ठेकेदारों को सीमित संख्या में 'चेक पास' दे सकता है जिनको स्थावर दूकानों आदि का ठेका दिया गया है।

Prizes for Agriculture Research Work

2423. **Maharajkumar Vijaya Anand:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Agricultural Research Institute invited monographs under the Rafi Ahmed Kidwai Memorial Scheme for awarding prizes for agricultural research works of which the last date was 30th June, 1958; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the results have not yet been announced?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research, invited applications from research workers in the field of agriculture, animal husbandry and allied sciences for the award of Rafi Ahmed Kidwai Memorial Prizes for outstanding researches carried out during the year 1957. The closing date for receipt of applications was 30th June 1958.

(b) No. The results have already been announced. The prizes were also distributed by the Minister of Food and Agriculture on the 30th August, 1960.

Town Planning Organisation

2424. **Shri Jagdish Awasthi:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of Stenographers have been demoted in the Town Planning Organisation recently; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). No. The Town Planning Organisation had promoted two junior Stenographers to the posts of senior Stenographers whose promotions were later found to be irregular. They were, therefore, reverted to their original posts.

Milk Supply Scheme

2425. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the amount proposed to be given to Punjab Government in order to increase the yield of milk and its supply to the Delhi Milk Supply Scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): Under the Delhi Milk Scheme, seven milk collection and chilling centres are to be established in Punjab at Ballabgarh, Palwal, Sohna, Bahadurgarh, Kharkhouda, Sampla and Sonepat. It is proposed to establish Producers' Co-operatives in the vicinity of these milk collection and chilling centres and to advance a sum of Rs. 4 lakhs for each centre for granting medium and short-term loans to members of these Co-operative Societies for purchase of cattle and cattle feed.

Cremation ground near Nauroji Nagar, New Delhi

2426. **Shri Ram Garib:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a report in the Statesman (Delhi Edition) dated the 26th August, 1960 about the dispute over the cremation of a dead body near the residential quarters in Nauroji Nagar (South Vinay Nagar);

(b) whether it is a fact that the cremation of dead bodies there has been banned by an order by the Delhi Municipal Corporation on the advice of the Ministry of Health;

(c) if so, what are the details of the incident; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take to stop the recurrence of such incidents in future?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). A board was put up banning the cremation of bodies as the place was thought to be unauthorised cremation ground.

(d) The matter is reported to be under the consideration of the Delhi Municipal Corporation. It is within the competence of the Standing Committee of the Corporation to order the closure of an existing cremation ground.

Arrears of Telephone Bills

2427. **Shri Kunhan:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the offices of the Central Government and of the State Government in Bhopal have been in arrears with regard to telephone bills;

(b) if so, the amount due from each of the Central and State Government establishments;

(c) the steps taken to recover the amount; and

(d) whether telephones in these establishments have been disconnected?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Yes.

(b) (i) Amount due from the Central Government establishments:—Rs. 1392.

(ii) Amount due from the State Government establishments:—Rs. 18412.

(c) Action was taken to disconnect the telephones of those subscribers who did not pay the bills within the due dates.

(d) Yes except those who paid up or have subsequently paid up the dues.

I.A.R.I.

2428. **Shri N. B. Maiti:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) what contribution has been made by the Officers employed at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute in researches pertaining to control of insects besides description of new species which is only of academic importance;

(b) whether it is a fact that the work on biological control of insects is being done in the Institute for the last 16 years; and

(c) the progress made in this direction during the above period?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 139].

Development of I.A.R.I.

2429. **Shri N. B. Maiti:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) what efforts have been made to develop the various divisions of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute evenly during the First and Second Five Year Plans; and

(b) what is the strength of the research staff employed in different divisions of the Institute?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 140].

Robbery in Train near Karmatar Station

2430. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the night of Tuesday, the 23rd August, 1960, three of the women passengers travelling in ladies compartment of the 15 Up Banaras Express of the Eastern Railway were injured and robbed by some armed robbers be-

tween Karmatar and Madhupur stations;

(b) if so, full details of the incident; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in regard thereto?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). On 23rd August, 1960 when 15 Up Banaras Express steamed off from Karmatar station, 4 criminals entered a 3rd class ladies' compartment. In the course of committing robbery, they attacked the lady passengers who put up resistence. Two ladies received knife injuries and one simple hurt. As the train approached the outer signal of Madhupur station, one of the criminals pulled the alarm chain and when the train stopped, all of them got down with 3 suit cases and one silver Hasuli (necklace) which they had removed from the person of a passenger.

(c) The three ladies who were attacked were sent to hospital and their injuries were found of simple nature. A case under section 394 IPC has been registered by the GRP, Madhupur who have arrested four persons of whom two confessed to have committed this crime.

The accused persons have yet to be subjected to identification. Search to recover the stolen property continues.

राज्यों को चीनी का दिया जाना

२४३०-क. **श्री खुशवक्त राय** : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री ३१ अगस्त, १९६० के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १८५५ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राज्य सरकारों को १ जनवरी से ३१ जुलाई, १९६० तक चीनी का जो कोटा दिया गया था और जो उन्होंने नहीं उठाया उसकी चीनी किस के पास है;

(ख) क्या यह चीनी कारखानों के पास है;

(ग) क्या इस चीनी को फिर से बांटने पर विचार किया जा रहा है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो कारखानों के गोदाम खाली करने के लिये क्या प्रयत्न किये गये हैं ?

कृषि मंत्री (डा० पं० शा० देशमुख): (क) और (ख). राज्य सरकारों द्वारा अपने मासिक कोटे की न उठाई गयी चीनी की मात्रा कारखानों के पास है और पुन: बांटने के लिये उपलब्ध है ।

(ग) और (घ). सम्बन्धित कारखानों में एक महीने के अन्दर न उठाई गयी चीनी की मात्रा अगले महीने के लिये उनका निकासी कोटा निश्चित करते समय ध्यान में रखी जाती है ।

Andaman Islands

2430-B. Sardar A. S. Saigal: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain recommendations of the First Pay Commission (1947) which were accepted by the Central Government were given effect to by the Forest Department, Andaman Islands, from 16th August, 1947 whereas other Departments in the Andamans gave effect to them from 1st January, 1947;

(b) if so, the reason for this discriminatory implementation by the Forest Department:

(c) what is the number of persons affected by this order in regard to increments, promotions and pensions; and

(d) what action Government propose to take to rectify the situation?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) to (d). The information is being collected from the Andamans Administration and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as received.

Halls-cum-auditoria in Andhra Pradesh

2431. **Shri Madhusudan Rao:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of educational institutions which have applied for grants to construct Halls-Cum-Auditoria in Andhra Pradesh during 1958-59 and 1959-60; and

(b) the names of Institutions to which such grants have been given during the same period (with amounts sanctioned)?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 141].

Production in Ordnance Factories

2432. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of different stores in different ordnance factories during the year 1959-60; and

(b) whether the target fixed for the above period has been achieved?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Final figures of value of production of different stores in the Ordnance Factories during 1959-60 are not yet available but it is expected that the total value will be approximately Rs. 26 crores.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Issue of Load Line Certificates to Vessels

2433. **Sardar A. S. Saigal:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2618 on the 27th April, 1960 and state the dates of issue of Load Line Certificates and of the last annual survey of the vessels M. V. Varacha, M. V. Pankaj, S. L. Bhim, M. V. Daya, M. V. Saleema and M. V. Safeena?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): A statement is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 142].

"M. V. Andamans" and "M. V. Nicobar"

2434. **Sardar A. S. Saigal:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2091 on the 14th April, 1960 and state:

(a) the number of passengers and freight cargo carried, and passage money and freight income earned, by "M.V. Andamans" and "M. V. Nicobar" on each outward and inward voyage during 1959-60; and

(b) the total expenditure on these ships, separately, under broad heads during the same years?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) A statement is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 143].

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table.

Survey of Monuments in Mysore

2435. **Shri Siddiah:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been undertaken in Mysore State in regard to ancient temples and other historical monuments;

(b) if so, the names of the places that have been surveyed and the detailed results thereof; and

(c) the amount spent on the survey till the 31st July, 1960?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is difficult to give the up-to-date list of names of the places surveyed, but the Department of Archaeology has surveyed the Indi, Sindgi, Muddebihal Tahsils of Bijapur District and Haveri, Byadgi and

Ranabenmur Tahsils of Dharwar District, Hemige Kandanakippal, Kaveripuram, Sambudevanpura, Muttalavadi, Hosahalli in T'Narisipur District and Boodi Tittu in Chamarajanagar Ta.uk Dis'rict.

Results:

During the survey besides Megalithic remains many important antiquities have been discovered.

(c) Rs. 47,603,00.

Removal of Untouchability

2436. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to s'ate:

(a) the amount given to the various non-official organisations of Orissa State for removal of untouchabili y and welfare of the scheduled castes and tribes during the First and Second Five Year Plan periods so far, year-wise;

(b) whether the amount has been spent for the same purpose;

(c) if not, the reason therefor; and

(d) what kind of check is imposed on those organizations for proper u'ilization of the amount given to them by the Central Government?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 144]. The grants are given by the State Government and shared by the Government of India on 50:50 basis.

(b) and (c). Information is not available with the Government of India as the State Government, who give the grants, are responsible for ensuring the proper utilisation of the funds.

(d) The grants are given by the State Government under specified terms and conditions which are included in the deed of grant to be executed by the organisations before obtaining grants. A list of the conditions is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 145].

S.C. and S.T. Agriculturists in Punjab

2437. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the actual amount spent on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes agriculturists in Punjab State during 1959-60; and

(b) the number of agriculturists benefited thereby?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) and (b). The information required is being obtained from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

Banaras Hindu University

2438. { Shri D. C. Sharma: / Shri Jagdish Awasthi:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1006 on the 11th March, 1960 and state:

(a) the further progress made in deciding each of the cases of the Banaras Hindu University which were under consideration of the Reviewing Committee; and

(b) whether the Committee is still functioning?

The Minister of Educa'ion (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) After considering the recommendations of the Reviewing Committee in respect of all the cases, the Executive Council of the Banaras Hindu University served show-cause notices on four teachers of the University in February, 1960. These four teachers thereupon filed writ petitions before the Allahabad High Court and obtained a stay order on the 25th April, 1960. The writ petitions came up for hearing on the

24th August, 1960 but the High Court postponed the hearing in view of the special appeal made by one of the teachers to the Supreme Court, which has been fixed for hearing on the 10th October, 1960.

Subsequently, the services of the above mentioned four teachers along with those of other six teachers were terminated by the Executive Council of the University with effect from the 1st June, 1960 in terms of their agreements of service and the University Ordinances. Nine of these teachers including the above mentioned four teachers filed writ petitions in the Allahabad High Court against the decision of the Executive Council terminating their services but the same were dismissed with costs on the 15th July, 1960. One of them, as stated above, has since filed an appeal before the Supreme Court.

(b) The Reviewnig Committee is still in existence.

हमीरपुर (पंजाब) में पोलीटेक्नीक

२४३६. श्री हेम राज: : क्या वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री ८ अगस्त, १९६० के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २३६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने हमीरपुर में तीसरा पोलीटेक्नीक खोलने के बारे में पंजाब सरकार के परामर्श से क्या निर्णय किया है; और

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार को इस सम्बन्ध में पंजाब सरकार से विस्तृत योजना प्राप्त हो गई है ?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री हुमायून कबिर) : (क) और (ख). अब पंजाब सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा खोले जाने वाले तीसरे पोलीटेक्नीक की जगह के बारे में अपने प्रस्ताव बदल दिये हैं। केन्द्रीय सरकार इस बात के लिये राजी हो गई है कि इसे फीरोजपुर जिले के गुरु तेग बहादुर गढ़ में खोला जाये।

Investment in Industrial Projects

2440. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount invested in the various industrial projects in the private sector during the Second Five Year Plan period up to 31st August, 1960; and

(b) the total amount to be invested during the remaining period of the Second Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Investments made in private sector industries during the first three years of the Second Five Year Plan amounted to Rs. 563 crores, Figures for 1959-60 are still being compiled. As the investment figures are available only on an annual basis, it is not possible to give the figure for investment up to August 31, 1960.

(b) A further investment of about Rs. 262 crores for private sector industries is likely to be made during the last two years of the Second Plan.

Survey of Petroleum Deposits in Muradpur

2441. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1149 on the 16th March, 1960 and state the up-to-date position in regard to the survey of petroleum deposits near Muradpur in Kashmir State?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): Further survey near Muradpur has not been undertaken. The fold belt in which Muradpur area lies is north of the 'boundary fault'. The linear anticlinal fold being mapped by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, lies to the south of the 'boundary fault'. This structure has been mapped continuously from the Jawalamukhi region to beyond Jammu (for a distance of over 100 miles). Mapping has been completed upto south-west of Katra. A number of gas seepages

have been examined along the fold but the structure is too steep to warrant drilling a deep well in the area examined on available evidence. Further mapping will, however, be continued during the coming season.

Development of Punjabi Language

2442. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) what financial assistance has been extended to the Punjab Government for implementing the schemes for the development of Punjabi language; and

(b) which of the schemes have been implemented so far?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Rs. 14,000 in 1959-60.

(b) The State Government have not yet furnished a progress report.

Action against Nepalese Gold Smugglers

2443. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1179 on the 16th March, 1960, and state:

(a) the progress made so far in the action against the two Nepalese who were found in possession of 614 tolas of gold on the 15th February, 1960, in Calcutta;

(b) the steps so far taken to check the smuggling of gold from Nepal into India; and

(c) the result thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The case was adjudicated by the Additional Collector of Customs, Calcutta, on the 24th June, 1960. The gold and gold ornaments were confiscated asblutely under Section 167(8) of Sea Customs Act read with Section 23A of the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act. The proceedings in the Court against the two Nepalese were dropped as it was considered that they had acted under some genuine misunderstanding.

(b) In the case of direct flights of aircraft from India to Kathmandu and *vice versa*, the aircraft, crew and the passengers baggage and freight are checked through Customs before clearance. A number of check posts have been established on the Indo-Nepal border to check smuggling of contraband through the land routes. Intelligence is gathered and a watch is also maintained in the bullion market.

(c) Smuggling of gold from Nepal is reported to be quite negligible on account of the measures taken to prevent smuggling.

Central Institute of English, Hyderabad

2444. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the actual amount spent by the Central Institute of English, Hyderabad, during the year 1960-61 so far; and

(b) the number of seminars and conferences held by the Institute during the year 1960-61 so far?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Rs. 66,900 upto 31st July, 1960.

(b) One Seminar-*cum*-Training Course.

Steel Re-Rolling Mills in Punjab

2445. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any licences have been issued for steel re-rolling mills in Punjab in 1960;

(b) if so, the names of the parties; and

(c) the criteria in making such selection?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a), (b) & (c). No licences have been issued to any new re-rolling mills in the Punjab.

However, the following two units which had been recognised under the Iron & Steel (Control) Order were licensed under the Industries Act, 1951 because the number of workers exceeded the stipulated limit:

1. Milkhiram Hargopal Dass Steel Rolling Mills, Jaitu.

2. Gopal Mills, Mandi Gobindgarh.

Besides, as a result of the general decision to recognise units which were in existence before but which had not been recognised, the following seven mills were recognised under the Iron and Steel (Control) Order, 1956:

1. Banta Singh Kartar Singh Iron and Steel Rolling Mills, Mandi Gobindgarh.

2. Dhiman Industries, Sangrur.

3. Batan Lal Aggarwal Iron and Steel Rolling Mills, Mandi Gobindgarh.

4. Asa Ram Khusi Ram, Amloh.

5. Deshmukh Steel Rolling Mills, Gobindgarh.

6. Shiv Saraswati Iron and Steel Rolling Mills, Mandi Gobindgarh.

7. Vijaya Foundry and Rolling Mills, Batala.

Working of Hindu Succession Act, 1955

2446. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the working and administration of the Hindu Succession Act, 1955 has since been reviewed either at the Centre or at the State level;

(b) whether statistics are available with regard to cases having been filed under the said Act before competent courts; and

(c) if so, the number of cases so filed and disposed of during the period the Act has been in force in different States?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri R. M. Hajarnavis): (a) It is presumed that the question refers to the Hindu Succession Act, 1956, as there is no such Act of 1955. The Central Government have not undertaken any review of the working and administration of the Act. The Government of India is not aware of any State Government having undertaken any such review except that the Government of Punjab had set up a Committee to examine the provisions of the Act in their application to that State.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Konarak Temple, Orissa

2447. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any grant has been made for 1960-61 for repairs of Konarak Temple in Orissa; and

(b) if so, what is the amount?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 22,075|-.

दिल्ली के स्कूलों के अध्यापकों के बकाया वेतन का भुगतान

२४४८. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या **शिक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली के अध्यापकों के बकाया वेतन का भुगतान करने के लिये शिक्षा निदेशालय में अलग कर्मजारी नियुक्त किये गये हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने अध्यापकों को अभी तक वेतन नहीं दिया गया है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली): (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) भारत सरकार ने हाल ही में कुछ आदेश निकाले हैं जिनके अनुसार विविध श्रेणियों के अध्यापकों को पुरानी तिथियों से उच्चतर वेतन मान दिये जाने चाहियें। इसके फलस्वरूप बहुत से अध्यापकों के वेतन पुनः निर्धारित किये गये थे जिनके कारण अध्यापकों को कुछ बकाया राशि देनी पड़ी। बकाया राशि के कुल दावे २४८० थे। इनमें से अब तक ६४० का भुगतान किया जा चुका है। बाकी के दावों को शीघ्र निपटाने के लिये प्रत्येक सम्भव उपाय किया जा रहा है।

Board of Control for Cricket in India

2449. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Madhusudan Rao:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1725 on the 27th April, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the report of the Committee appointed to inquire into certain allegations against the Board of Control for Cricket in India has been considered; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). The comments of the Board of Control for Cricket in India are still awaited. It is only after the receipt of the Board's comments, that the matter can be considered further by the Council.

Acquisition and Requisitioning of Land

2450. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 88 on the 11th February, 1960 and state the further progress since made towards the enactment of a consolidated law applicable uniformly throughout the country in regard to acquisition and requisitioning of land?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): After the reply to Starred Question No. 88 on the 11th February, 1960, further reminders were sent to State Governments drawing attention to the urgency of the matter, and so far, eight State Governments have sent their views on the recommendations of the Law Commission contained in the Report. Replies from other State Governments and also from some Ministries are still awaited.

In the meantime an exploratory conference with State representatives at official level was held on the 30th August, 1960, to ascertain, if possible, the views of the State Governments in the matter. The views expressed indicate that the consideration of this Report will take considerable time.

Fire-fighting Personnel in Defence Installations

2451. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1418 on the 24th March, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the suggestions for including certain further items in the scale of uniform for fire-fighting personnel in the defence installations; and

(b) if so, the result thereof ?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) and (b). Government have recently issued orders sanctioning the issue of uniforms to civilian fire fighting personnel employed in the various Defence Installations on a permanent basis according to the scale fixed in June 1957. The

scale of issue of Dungaree Overall has, however, been increased from 33 1|3 to 100 per cent of the authorised strength of the personnel. The Government have also accepted in principle the suggestion that additional items of protective clothing should be issued to the Fire Services personnel employed in installations manufacturing hazardous substances like acids, phosphorus etc., but have decided that as such clothing does not strictly constitute an item of uniform, it should be dealt with as an item of fire brigade store and equipment. Questions relating to the grant of an allowance for washing of uniforms and the issue of uniforms to drivers and fitters attached to Fire Services are under consideration.

Committee on Moral and Religious Education

2452. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri A. M. Tariq:
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the findings of the Committee appointed on moral and religious education; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) & (b). Government are in general agreement with the Committee's recommendations which have been forwarded to the respective authorities for necessary action. In addition, a small committee is being set up for preparing suitable literature for all stages of education—from primary to university.

Training Centre for the Adult Blind at Dehra Dun

2453. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1558 on the 30th March, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have examined the question of giving increased subsidy to blind workers in the workshop of the Training Centre for the Adult Blind at Dehra Dun; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration.

Adulteration of Ghee

2454. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1720 on the 27th April, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the chronic toxicity tests of the chemical compound suitable for use as an additive to Vanaspati to enable detection of adulteration of ghee with Vanaspati have since been completed; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). Tests conducted on laboratory animals with two batches of the compound revealed its toxic effect on liver and kidneys. Tests on the 3rd batch are under way.

Property Tax on Government Buildings in Delhi

2455. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri B. C. Mullick:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1772 on the 27th April, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have since examined their actual liability in regard to property tax levied by the Delhi Municipal Corporation on Government buildings constructed prior to the 26th January, 1950 and service charges in respect of other buildings; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The actual amount which will be paid by the various Departments of Government will be in accordance with the rateable value of properties owned by them and will be determined by the Departments concerned direct in consultation with the Delhi Municipal Corporation.

Foreign Exchange

2456. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2639 on the 27th April, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the investigations in the case of Shri V. J. Pillani regarding spending of more foreign exchange than sanctioned have been completed; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Director of Enforcement has levied a penalty of Rs. 750|- on Shri V. J. Pillani.

Rules for Police and Civil Services for Delhi and Himachal Pradesh

2457. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Muhammed Elias:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2770 on the 27th April, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the draft rules for the State level Police and Civil Services for Delhi and Himachal Pradesh have been framed and approved; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The draft rules are in the final stages of scrutiny.

Investment Committee of L.I.C.

2458. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the statement issued at Kodaikanal on 29th April, 1960 by Shri Subbiah, former member of the Investment Committee of the Life Insurance Corporation which appeared in the *Hindustan Times* of 2nd May, 1960; and

(b) if so, how far it is correct that investments made were improper?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government is satisfied that the investments referred to by Shri Subbiah conform to the provisions of Section 27A of the Insurance Act, 1938 as applied to the Life Insurance Corporation.

Civilian Staff of Defence Ministry and Armed Forces H.Q.

2459. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Madhusudan Rao:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1493 on the 14th April, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the details of the proposal for pooling the staff of the Secretariat of the Defence Ministry and civilian establishment of the Armed Forces Headquarters have been finalised; and

(b) if so, what are they?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Proposals made by the Ministry of Defence are under consideration at the Ministry of **Home Affairs.**

Class III Employees of National Laboratories under CSIR

2460. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Class III employees of the National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi, and other National Laboratories under the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research are subject to transfer; and

(b) if so, whether the transfer is made on an all-India basis or regional basis?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). All employees of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research are in principle liable to transfer to any place in India. However, Class III employees are not normally transferred from Laboratory to Laboratory except those employees who are borne on all-India cadre *e.g.* Junior Accountants.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में खनिज सर्वेक्षण

२४६१. **श्री पद्म देव:** क्या **इस्पात, खान और ईंधन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चम्बा (हिमाचल प्रदेश) में उसके विलय से दो वर्ष पूर्व एक खनिज सर्वेक्षण किया गया था;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि सर्वेक्षकों का मत था कि वहां लोहे व तांबे के निक्षेप हैं परन्तु उनकी मात्रा के बारे में उन्हें कोई जानकारी नहीं है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार इस दिशा में कोई कार्यवाही करेंगी ?

खान और तेल मंत्री (श्री के० दे० मालवीय) : (क) भारतीय भूगर्भीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग को इसका कोई ज्ञान नहीं है ।

(ख) और (ग). लोहे के निक्षेप, जो विशेष लाभदायक नहीं हैं, तथा कच्चे तांबे के भू भण्डार भारतीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग द्वारा प्रमाणित किये जा चुके हैं। ये भू भण्डार बहुत आशाजनक नहीं हैं इसलिये भारतीय भूगर्भीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग का इस अवस्था में इस क्षेत्र में कार्य करने का कोई कार्यक्रम नहीं है ।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में बौद्ध मठ

२४६२. **श्री पद्म देव** : क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को यह ज्ञात है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश की पांगी और चीनी घाटियों में ऐसे बौद्ध मठ हैं जहां अधिकांशत: ऐसे तिब्बती लामा रहते हैं जो तिब्बत से प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने के बाद वहां आये हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे कितने लामा हैं और उनकी गतिविधियों पर नजर रखने के लिये क्या व्यवस्था की गई है ?

गृह कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) तथा (ख). केवल दो तिब्बती लामा, जो तिब्बत से आये थे, चीनी घाटी में बौद्ध मठों में रह रहे हैं । उनकी गतिविधियों पर कड़ी निगरानी रखी जा रही है ।

General Education Scheme of Delhi University

2463. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of the General Education Scheme of Delhi University, which was started last year;

(b) whether any report has been prepared in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) General Education lectures on different topics of Humanities and Social Sciences were delivered by the selected senior teachers of the University at its twelve colleges and the lectures on Science topics were delivered in the University (Faculty of Science). In

all, about 86 speakers delivered these lectures. It is not proposed to organise any course under the scheme during 1960-61; but the University has included a scheme for General Education Course in its proposals for the Third Five Year Plan.

(b) and (c). A report has been prepared but the University does not consider it advisable to make the same public.

केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों के लेखे

२४६४. **श्री विभूति मिश्र** : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा चलाये जाने वाले विश्वविद्यालयों को अपनी आय तथा व्यय और अन्य गतिविधियों के बारे में वार्षिक विवरण प्रस्तुत करने के लिये कोई हिदायतें दी गई हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे विवरण किन वर्षों के बारे में प्राप्त हुए हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली): (क) मार्च, १९६० में केन्द्र प्रशासित विश्वविद्यालयों को यह सलाह दी गयी थी कि वे अपनी वार्षिक रिपोर्टें छपते ही उनकी दस प्रतियां संसद् पुस्तकालय में भेज दें। इन रिपोर्टों में उन विश्वविद्यालयों के कार्यकलाप तथा आय व्यय का भी पूर्ण विवरण हो।

(ख) उपर्युक्त सलाह के अनुसरण में दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय की १९५७–५८ और १९५८–५९ की तथा विश्व-भारती विश्वविद्यालय की १९५८–५९ की वार्षिक रिपोर्टें प्राप्त हो गई हैं।

Tune for Vande Matram

2457. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Agadi:
Shri Sugandhi:
Shri Nek Ram Negi:
Shri Basumatari:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1728 on the 27th April, 1960 and state the progress since made so far in developing a tune for the national song Vande Matram?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The various versions of Vande Matram were listened to by the Minister for Information and Broadcasting and Shri N. S. Hardikar, M.P. on the 12th August, 1960. As a result of this, certain changes were suggested in the shorter version composed in Raag Desh and chorus version composed in Raag Malhar. Steps are being taken to prepare revised versions.

Black-Marketing in Cinema Tickets in Delhi

2466. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons arrested on charge of black-marketing in cinema tickets in Delhi during 1960 so far; and

(b) the action taken against them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):

(a) 212 (upto 31st August)

(b) Convicted 120
Acquitted 1
Persons whose cases are pending in Court 90
Persons whose cases are under investigation. 1

शेरपुर गांव (दिल्ली) के निवासियों को गृह-निर्माण ऋण

२४६७. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि शेरपुर गांव (दिल्ली) के निवासियों को दिल्ली प्रशासन से मकान बनाने के लिये ऋण प्राप्त करने में कठिनाई हो रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री बातार) : (क) और (ख). ऋण के लिये ६५ प्रार्थियों में से दो ने अपने प्रार्थना पत्र वापिस ले लिये और ४३ (प्रार्थियों) को ऋण मंजूर किया गया । शेष २० प्रार्थियों को ऋण प्राप्त नहीं हो सका क्योंकि वे आवश्यक जमानत नहीं दे सके ।

Suspected Murder of Old Women in Delhi

2468. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the body of an old woman suspected of foul play was seized on way of cremation ground in Delhi in June 1960;

(b) if so, the result of the investigations carried out; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken against the persons responsible?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c). On a report that she had been the victim of foul play the police seized the dead body of a women on the 8th June, 1960 while it was being taken to the cremation ground. The post mortem examination of the body revealed that death was due to strangulation and violence. A case has been registered under Sections 302|120 I.P.C. and is under investigation. Four persons have been arrested by the police.

Sulphuric Acid Plant at Bhilai

**2469. { Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:**

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sulphuric acid plant at Bhilai has been commissioned;

(b) if so, what is the daily output capacity of the plant and how much has been produced so far; and

(c) how far this plant will be successful to meet the requirement of the country?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir. The sulphuric acid plant at Bhilai was commissioned on the 5th December, 1959.

(b) The daily output capacity of the plant is 50 tons in terms of Mono-hydrate. The plant has produced 5,164 tons of sulphuric acid upto 8th August, 1960.

(c) The sulphuric acid plant at Bhilai has been installed primarily to meet the demand of acid required for the manufacture of Ammonium Sulphate, and washing of Crude Benzol, and Tar products, and only a small quantity of acid will be available from Bhilai for the market.

Abduction of a Delhi Woman

2470. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news-report appearing in the *Statesman*, Delhi edition, dated the 4th June, regarding the alleged abduction of a Delhi woman by a colonizer stating "the Police Authorities had long been aware that a Call-girl racket existed in the capital, but it was difficult to check it because of legal and procedural complications";

(b) if so, whether any inquiry has been instituted to establish the truth thereof;

(c) if so, the details which have come to light about the call-girl racket in the city;

(d) the nature of complications which stand in the way of moving the machinery of law against the racketeers; and

(e) the steps proposed to resolve the complications therein?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). I have seen the newspaper report in question. Government are not aware of the prevalence of any such vice.

(c) to (e). Do not arise.

आयुध कारखाना, खमरिया

२४७१. **श्री रामसिंह भाई वर्मा:** क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जबलपुर से प्रकाशित होने वाले दिनांक ५ अप्रैल, १९६० के साप्ताहिक 'जनसत्ता' के पृष्ठ १२ के स्तम्भ ४ में 'दिन दोपहर मैगजीन का अपहरण' शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित आयुध कारखाना, खमरिया में गोला बारूद की चोरी सम्बन्धी समाचार में कितनी सचाई है; और

(ख) इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण मेनन): सरकार को प्राप्य सूचना के अनुसार खमरिया की आर्ममिण्ट इन्स्पैक्टोरेट का एक कर्मचारी, जो उस सिब्बन्दी की वर्क्स कमेटी का सेक्रेटरी चुना गया था, एक खाली फ्यूज के १६ पीतल के अंश ले जाते हुए रंगे हाथों पकड़ा गया था। यह पीतल के टुकड़े पहले फैक्टरी की चार-दीवारी के पास एक पुलिया के नीचे छुपे हुए थे। इन १६ अंशों की कुल लागत लगभग ८ रुपये होगी। जैसा कि ५ अप्रैल, १९६० के जबलपुर के साप्ताहिक पत्र **जनसत्ता** में बताया गया है, आर्डनेन्स फैक्टरी, खमरिया की लेबर यूनियन द्वारा मामले को ठप्प करने का कोई यत्न नहीं किया गया। (उक्त समाचार पत्र में इस सूचना के प्रकाशित होने की तिथि से बहुत पहले) उस कर्मचारी को १-४-६० से सेवा से निवृत्त कर दिया गया था और मामला, आगे की कार्यवाही के लिये, पोलीस के हाथों में दे दिया गया था।

दिल्ली में महिला कालेज

२४७२. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री:** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का उच्च कक्षाओं के कुछ और महिला कालेज खोलने का विचार है; और

(ख) कितने ऐसे कालेज कहां कहां खोले जायेंगे ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली): (क) और (ख). जी नहीं; किन्तु दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय ने विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान कमीशन से परामर्श कर के डी० आर० पब्लिक ट्रस्ट एजुकेशन सोसाइटी को जुलाई, १९६० से दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय प्रांगण में लड़कियों का कालेज खोलने की आज्ञा दे दी है। जब तक विश्वविद्यालय प्रांगण में कालेज के लिये भूमि नहीं मिल जाती और भवन नहीं बन जाता तब तक वह २२ हार्डिंग एवेन्यू, नई दिल्ली, में चलेगा।

Visit of Indian Naval Ships

2473. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Indian Naval Ship visited South-East Asia recently; and

(b) if so, how it was welcomed and experience gathered thereon?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Our ships, which have been visiting countries of South-East Asia from time to time during the course of Naval Exercise, have always received a warm welcome during such visits. The experience gathered from these visits relates to greater knowledge of the people of these countries and local conditions. Further these visits provide intensive individual and Fleet training experience to our officers and sailors in adjacent seas.

S. S. Exchequer

2474. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an American liner freighter *S. S. Exchequer* ran aground and an I.N.S. ship was sent to help the ship in distress between the night of 4th and 5th July, 1960; and

(b) if so, what help has rendered by the Indian Navy?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Yes, Sir. Two Indian Naval vessels *Hathi* and *Ganga* which were ordered to assist S. S. *Exchequer* left Cochin at 1000 and 1400 hours respectively on 4th July and not during the night of 4/5th July.

(b) These vessels made repeated efforts between 5th and 9th July to refloat *S. S. Exchequer* which had run aground. Her bow and one third of her length was aground and the aforementioned attempts were unsuccessful in refloating the ship. With the arrival on the scene of the Dutch *Tug Elbe*, the two I.N. ships returned to Cochin on 10th July.

Clerks in A.O.C.

2475. Shri M. R. Krishna: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total civilian clerical strength in the Army Ordance Corps;

(b) whether it is a fact that the L.D.Cs. recruited in the A.O.C. as long back as in the year 1942/43 are still LDCs;

(c) what are the avenues of promotions for such personnel; and

(d) what is the total strength of gazetted posts on the clerical side?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) 5583 as at the beginning of August 1960.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The line of promotion for Lower Division Clerks in Upper Division Clerks/Assistant Head Clerks/Head Clerks and Ordnance Officers (Civ) (Admin).

(d) 37.

Smuggling of Country Liquor

2476. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the measures the Delhi Administration is going to adopt to combat smuggling of country liquor; and

(b) to what extent has the prohibition scheme in the Capital proved successful?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) The measures already taken are considered to be adequate.

(b) The various restrictive measures taken by the Delhi Administration towards the enforcement of gradual prohibition in the Capital have yielded good results.

Display of Indian Rare Manuscripts in Leningrad Exhibition

2477. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) who owns the rare manuscripts of the popular Buddhist work "SADHARMA PUNDARIKA" and the treatise on Buddhist philosophy 'KASHYAPARIVARTA' said to be more than 2000 years old which were exhibited in Leningrad Exhibition in June, 1960;

(b) how the manuscripts came into possession of Indian and Central Asian respositories of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences' Orientology Institute; and

(c) how many such rare manuscripts concerning India were shown in Leningrad Exhibition?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Arrears in High Courts

2478. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of criminal, civil and miscellaneous writ cases separately pending at present in the different High Courts of India as also the figures of arrears for the year 1956; and

(b) the reasons for the progressive increase in arrears?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The information is being obtained and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Currency Notes

2479. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Rs. 1867,88,42,000 worth notes of the Reserve Bank are in circulation on the 3rd June, 1960;

(b) what was the corresponding figure on the same date during each of the last three years;

(c) the reasons for increase, if any, in these figures;

(d) whether Government intend to print more notes in the near future; and

(e) what was the total value of Re. 1 Government of India notes in circulation on the 3rd June, 1960?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The figures of notes in circulation on the three different dates are given below:—

7-6-1957	Rs. 1587,93,94,000.
6-6-1958	Rs. 1608,58,56,000.
5-6-1959 ...	Rs. 1755,42,97,000.

(c) The rise in the circulation of notes is primarily due to increased currency requirements in view of the development plans.

(d) Notes will continue to be printed for the replacement of soiled currency returning from circulation and for meeting any additions which may be necessary.

(e) The total value of Government of India Re. 1 notes in circulation as on the 3rd June, 1960 was Re. 108,21,54,000.

विदेशों में उच्च शिक्षा

२४८०. श्रीमती मिनीमाता : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री ३ अगस्त, १९६० के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २१४ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि भारत सरकार ने इस सत्र में मध्य प्रदेश के अनुसूचित जाति के कितने विद्यार्थियों को विदेशों में उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के लिये छात्रवृत्तियां दी हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली): १९६०-६१ वर्ष की छात्रवृत्तियों के लिये उम्मीदवारों का चुनाव केन्द्रीय शासन सेवा आयोग की सिफारिशें आ जाने पर किया जायगा ये सिफारिशें अभी आनी बाकी हैं ।

Territorial Army

2481. Shri Muhammed Elias: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of whole-time officers engaged in the Territorial Army (staff duties and regular duties);

(b) how many of them are from Regular Army;

(c) how many of them are from Territorial Army;

(d) how many of those from the Regular Army are regular commissioned officers; and

(e) how many of these have passed staff college courses?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) to (c). It is not in the public interest to disclose information as asked.

(d) About 92 percent of the officers of the regular Army serving with the Territorial Army, are regular Commissioned Officers.

(c) Four.

Territorial Army

2482. Shri Muhammed Elias: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) how many persons have so far been recruited in the Territorial Army since 1950;

(b) how many of them are still borne on the list; and

(c) how many of them attend 75 per cent of the parades held?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) and (b). It will not be in the public interest to disclose this information.

(c) About 60 per cent of the persons borne on the strength of the Territorial Army, attended 75 per cent of the parades held during last year. Information relating to the percentage of persons who attended 75 per cent of the parades this year, is not readily available.

Surrender value of Life Insurance Policy

2483. Shri Muhammed Elias: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) how much of first year's premium of a life policy is allowed to go to the surrender value of it;

(b) what are the expenses that are incurred in connection with a new life policy (fullest details required); and

(c) if it is too high, whether Government propose to consider to reduce it?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Ordinarily no portion of the first year's premium goes to contribute to the surrender value.

(b) and (c). The Corporation has to spend on commission to Agents, emoluments to field officers, fees to medical examiners, policy stamps and publicity, besides incurring expenditure by way of establishment charges. The exact amount differs from policy to policy but it is on an average 80—90% of the first year's premium. The percentage of the first year's premium that the Corporotion is spending on new business is not higher than the level of first year expenses incurred by the insurers in the past.

List of Scheduled Tribes

2484. Shri Sanganna:
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri S. C. Godsora:
Shri B. C. Prodhan:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Orissa has recommended to the Government of India for the deletion of the names of certain scheduled tribes of Orissa from the list of the Scheduled Tribes (Order) of 1956;

(b) if so, what are the names of these tribes; and

(c) the reasons for the recommendation for deletion of names?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) to (c). Whatever recommendations the Government of Orissa have made regarding the list of Scheduled Tribes are under consideration of the Government of India, and until a decision is reached it would not

be in the public interest to divulge them.

Voluntary amalgamation of Collieries

2485. { **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the twenty-five proposals for voluntary amalgamation involving forty-eight collieries have been carried out;

(b) how many of these collieries were uneconomic; and

(c) whether any legislation will be necessary for this purpose?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Fourteen out of the 25 proposals approved for voluntary amalgamation upto the end of March, 1960, have been implemented.

(b) Thirty-four out of 48 collieries involved in the approved proposals were uneconomic.

(c) No, as the amalgamation in these cases is voluntary.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में हत्यायें

२४८६. { श्री नेक राम नेगी :
श्री इन्द्रजीत लाल मल्होत्रा :
श्री अ० मु० तारिक :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश के प्रत्येक जिले में १९५७ से ले कर अब तक कितनी हत्या, चोरी और डकैती की घटनायें हुई हैं;

(ख) प्रति वर्ष इन अपराधों में कितनी और कितने प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई; और

(ग) इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री बातार) : (क)

	१९५७	१९५८	१९५९	१९६० (३० अगस्त, १९६० तक)
हत्या				
महासू	५	४	७	२
मण्डी	५	१	२	३
चम्बा	२	३	३	४
सिरमुर	३	४	२	२
बिलासपुर	४	१	५	
किन्नौर	..			
	१९	१३	१९	११
चोरी				
महासू	१०४	१०५	६०	३०
मण्डी	७६	४३	३७	१०
चम्बा	४९	३८	६३	२६
सिरमुर	४३	५४	४५	२६
बिलासपुर	३३	३९	४७	२०
किन्नौर	..			
	३०५	२७९	२५२	११६

डकैती

	१९५७	१९५८	१९५९	१९६०
महामू	३	३	२	..
मण्डी	..		..	
चम्बा	१	..	१	..
सिरमुर	१	४	..	..
बिलासपुर	..		..	
किन्नौर	..	..	..	..
	५	७	३	..

(ख) १९५७ को आधार वर्ष मान कर

वृद्धि (+) कमी (-)	प्रतिशत
हत्या	
१९५८ −६	−३१·५%
१९५९ +६	+३१·५%
चोरी	
१९५८ −२६	−८·३%
१९५९ −२७	−९·६%
डकैती	
१९५८ +२	+४०%
१९५९ −४	−५७·१%

(ग) सन १९६० के आंकड़ों से कमी प्रदर्शित होती है ।

Service Conditions of Government Employees

2487. Shri B. C. Kamble: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the 'Regulations' governing the service conditions etc. of the Union Government employees are based on acts which have been repealed by the Constitution of India; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to bring service conditions of the Government employees in conformity with the provisions of Article 309 of the Constitution of India?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No.

(b) The rules governing conduct, discipline, and medical attendance of Central Government employees which have been promulgated after the inauguration of the Constitution have been based on the provisions of Article 309 of the Constitution. The other conditions of service like pay, allowances, pension, leave, etc. continue to be governed by the Fundamental and Supplementary Rules and Civil Service Regulations. These rules which have remained in force by virtue of the Adaptation of Laws Order 1950 are constitutionally as valid as those mentioned earlier. Additions to and alterations in the Fundamental and Supplementary Rules and the Civil Service Regulations have, since the 26th January 1950, been made on the basis of Article 309 of the Constitution.

Archaeological Excavations in Ganges Valley

2488. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India have a proposal under their consideration for intensifying archaeological excavations in the Ganges Valley;

(b) if so, the progress made in connection therewith?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Chit Fund Societies in Delhi

2489. **Shri Nek Ram Negi:**
Shri Bahadur Singh:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are certain limited chit fund societies working in Delhi;

(b) whether the investment made therein by the public is quite safe;

(c) whether any case of embezzlement by such societies has come to the notice of Government and the action taken thereon;

(d) whether Government propose to have some financial control over these chit fund societies by fixing certain percentage of amount to be invested in Government securities by these societies; and

(e) if not, the reason therefor?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) 14 companies registered under the Companies Act, 1956 in the Delhi State and some companies registered outside are carrying on chit fund business in Delhi.

(b) It is not possible to make a categorical statement.

(c) No such complaint has been received.

(d) and (e). The question of promoting legislation for the regulation and control of chit funds in Delhi is under consideration.

Nav Hind Girls Higher Secondary School, Delhi

2490. **Shri Nek Ram Negi:**
Shri Bahadur Singh:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1861 on the 7th April, 1960 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that charging of any kind of library security by any aided school in Delhi is not authorised by the Government;

(b) if so, the reasons for adjusting Rs. 5 towards library security by the Nav Hind Girls Higher Secondary School, Rohtak Road, Delhi;

(c) the number of other students (class-wise) from whom the library security has been charged by the said school;

(d) whether it is a fact that no receipt of any kind has been issued by this school for this library security upto this time which is against the rules; and

(e) what action Government propose to take into the matter?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Government have only prescribed rates of fees and funds that can be charged by the aided school of Delhi from their students. The library security does not come under the category of fee and funds. The question of Government authorising the aided schools to charge library security does not arise particularly when it is merely a deposit and is refundable at the time the student leaves the school.

(b) The question does not arise.

(c)

Class	
VI	132
VII	54
VIII	68
IX	53
X	42
XI	6
Total:	355

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir. The school authorities have been asked to issue proper receipt for the money realised and maintain proper accounts therefor.

Buildings for Income-tax Department

2491. Shri Braj Raj Singh: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a programme to construct office and residential buildings for the Income-tax offices and office staff on a large scale;

(b) if so, the details of the programme;

(c) by what time all the Income-tax offices in the country will be housed in Government buildings; and

(d) whether building and residential accommodation at Firozabad (U.P.) for Income-tax office and other Central Government offices is going to be constructed during the financial year 1960-61?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A programme to be pursued over a period of 4-5 years has been drawn up for the construction of office and residential buildings not only for Income-tax Department, but also for other Departments under the Central Board of Revenue. A list of the stations where buildings have been or are proposed to be constructed is laid on the Table

(c) The scope of the programme is confined to stations where there is urgent need. It is neither proposed nor is it feasible to provide departmental accommodation for all Income-tax offices in India in the near future.

(d) No, Sir. An extension centre under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry is, however, understood to be under construction at Firozabad (U.P.).

I. LIST OF STATIONS WHERE BUILDINGS HAVE BEEN COMPLETED

(a) OFFICE BUILDINGS

1. Bombay (Ayakar Bhavan).
2. Delhi (Income-tax & Central Excise).
3. Tejpur (I.T.).
4. Ahmedabad (I.T.)
5. Poona (I.T.)
6. Nowgong (I.T.)
7. Gauhati (I.T.).
8. Ranchi (Combined).
9. Cochin (Custom House).
10. Sibsagar (C. Ex.).
11. Burdwan (Combined).
12. Agartala (I.T.).
13. Agartala (C. Ex.).
14. Lucknow (Combined).
15. Karaikudi (I.T.).
16. Ratnagiri (Combined).
17. Kandla (C.H.).
18. Bharatpur (I.T.).
19. Jullundur (Combined).
20. Ludhiana (Combined).
21. Majhaulia. } Central Excise Range Offices.
22. Baghara.
23. Rapauli.
24. Parora.
25. Rajapakar.
26. Karimganj (C. Ex.).
27. Salem (Purchase of building for I.T. Department).

28. Calcutta (Purchase of 'Bamboo Vila').
29. Alipurduars. (C. Ex.).
30. Bhatinda (Combined).
31. Khozikode (I.T.).
32. Coimbatore (I.T.).
33. Coimbatore (C. Ex).
34. Raipur (Combined).
35. Bombay (C. Ex).
36. Silchar (Combined).
37. Cooch-Behar (C. Ex).
38. Amritsar (Combined).
39. Dinhata (C. Ex.).
40. Ahmedabad (C. Ex).
41. Sriganganagar (Combined).
42. Vijayawada (Combined).

(b) LAND CUSTOMS STATIONS.

1. Kulti.
2. Morrah.
3. Hollgate.
4. Manakehar.
5. Tura.
6. Baghmara.
7. Dalu.
8. Mohindraganj.
9. Savarmurghat.
10. Mohrighat.
11. Ragna.
12. Manughat.
13. Daliaghat.
14. Mahisasan.
15. Gede.
16. Dawki.
17. Sutarkundi.
18. Golakganj.
19. Agartala.
20. Karimganj.

(c) RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION

1. Calcutta (42 Income-tax Officers' flats).
2. New Delhi (20 Income-tax Officers' flats).
3. Cochin (Collector's Bungalow).
4. Cooch-Behar (Staff quarters).
5. Bombay (Income-tax Officers' flats).
6. Castle Rock (Staff quarters).
7. Amritsar (Flats for gazetted officers).
8. Ahmedabad (Income-tax Officers' flats).
9. Delhi (4 flats for gazetted officers of Central Excise).
10. Kanpur (12 Income-tax Officers' flats).
11. Safdarjang Airport (20 quarters for Customs staff).
12. Cochin (Preventive Officers quarters).

II. LIST OF STATIONS WHERE BUILDINGS HAVE BEEN SANCTIONED BUT NOT YET COMPLETED.

(a) OFFICE BUILDINGS

1. Nizamabad (Combined).
2. Calcutta (C.H. Annexe).
3. Madras (C.H.).
4. Jabbalpore (Combined).
5. Madras (Income-tax).
6. Surat (C. Ex.).
7. Bangalore (Combined).
8. Patna (Combined).
9. Visakhapatnam (C.H.).
10. Calcutta (I.T.).
11. Kanpur (I.T.)
12. Madhurai (Combined).
13. Bareilly (Combined).
14. Guntur (Combined).
15. Ratlam (Combined).
16. Golaghat (C. Ex.).
17. Dehra Dun (I.T.).
18. Hazaribagh (Combined).
19. Madras (C. Ex.).
20. Kanpur (C. Ex.).
21. Meerut (Combined).
22. Rayagoda (C. Ex.).
23. Allahabad (Combined).
24. Lucknow (Combined annex).

(b) LAND CUSTOMS STATIONS

1. Haf:iagach.
2. Debiganj.
3. Petagora.
4. Hussainiwala.
5. Haldibari (Office building).
6. Changrabandhu (Resdl. qrts).
7. Bananhat (Resdl. qrts.).
9. Ghojandanga (Resdl. qrts.).
9. Gitaldah (Resdl. qrts.).
10. Haldibari (Resdl. qrts.).
11. Radhikapur (Resdl. qrts.).

(c) RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION

1. Madras (I.T.O's. flats).
2. Bombay Wadala (C. Ex. G.O's flats).
3. Gorakhpur (I.T.).
4. Ahmedabad (I.T.O's flats—II phase).
5. Calcutta (I.T.O's flats—II phase).
6. Bombay (I.T.O.'s flats—II phase).
7. Delhi (I.T.O's flats—II phase).
8. Kanpur (I.T.O's flats—II phase)
9. Madras (I.T.O's flats—II phase).
10. Dhanbad.
11. Kanpur (C. Ex. staff).
12. Bombay (Santa Cruz).
13. Lucknow.
14. Jalpaiguri.
15. Dhanushkodi.
16. Amritsar.
17. Allahabad.
18. Bangalore.
19. Alipurduars.
20. Delhi (G.O's.—C. Ex.).

III. LIST OF STATIONS WHERE BUILDINGS ARE PROPOSED TO BE CONSTRUCTED.

(a) OFFICE BUILDINGS

1. Dhubri (Income-tax).
2. Dhubri (C. Ex.).
3. Cuttack (I.T.).
4. Mathbhanga (C. Ex.).
5. Silliguri (C. Ex.)
6. Visakhapatnam (I.T.).
7. Hyderabad (Combined).
8. Shillong (C. Ex.).
9. Jorhat (C. Ex.).
10. Dibrugarh (Combined).
11. Kishenganj (C. Ex.).
12. Sambalpur (Combined).
13. Nasik (Combined).
14. Cochin (C.H. annexe).
15. Nagpur (Combined).
16. Ambala (Combined).
17. Kotah (Combined).
18. Poona (C. Ex.).

(b) RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION FOR NON-GAZETTED STAFF ....

1. Dibrugarh.
2. Bombay.
3. Visakhapatnam.
4. Ahmedabad.
5. Kandla.
6. Madras.
7. Cuttack.
8. Calcutta.
9. New Delhi.
10. Bhatinda.

(c) FLATS FOR GAZETTED OFFICERS OF CUSTOMS AND CENTRAL EXCISE DEPARTMENTS

1. Madras.
2. Calcutta.

(d) LAND CUSTOMS STATIONS

1. Khowaighat.
2. Shellabazar.
3. Bholaganj.
4. Kalashar.
5. Balondia.
6. Demugiri.
7. Rexaul.
8. Jainagar.
9. Jogbani.
10. Gede.

11. Petrapole.
12. Hingalganj.
12. Ghojadanga.
14. Haridaspur (Petrapole Road).
15. Kotwaligate.
16. Tungi.
17. Hilli Road.
18. Gitaldah.
19. Changrabandhu.
20. Bananhat.
21. Radhikapur.
22. Lalgolaghat.
23. Rangpoo.
24. Testabazar.

Tribal Riot in Manipur

2492. Shri Braj Raj Singh: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1418 on the 24th August, 1960 and state:

(a) what action has been taken by Government regarding tribal riot in Manipur on the 2nd May, 1960 when ten persons were killed; and

(b) what are the after effects of the riot?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). As stated in reply to the earlier question, there was an exchange of fire on the 2nd May, 1960, between Kukis and Hmars which resulted in the death of one Hmar. The allegation that there was a riot and 10 Hmars were killed is not correct.

The miscreants were arrested and dealt with according to law. Additional police force was deployed in the disturbed area and an order under Section 144 Cr. P.C. prohibiting an assembly of more than 5 persons for a period of two months was promulgated. Extensive touring of the affected area was carried out by the officers of the Administration and the representatives of the two tribes were contacted in an effort to bring about amity. Although sporadic incidents continued to take place for about 6 weeks after the incident, the measures adopted were, by and large, adequate to restore normalcy in the area.

छोटा छत्तर मंजिल, लखनऊ

२४९३. **श्री खुशवक्त राय** : क्या **वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लखनऊ के छोटे छत्तर मंजिल की इमारत सुरक्षित थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो राज्य सरकार किन शर्तों पर इस का प्रयोग करती थी;

(ग) क्या यह इमारत गिर गई है, और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य उपमंत्री (डा० म० मो० दास): (क) लखनऊ का छोटा छत्तर मंजिल ठीक हालत में था जब १९२५ में उस को उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को दिया गया ।

(ख) (i) इमारत की पुरातत्वीय विशेषतायें सुरक्षित रखी जायेंगी;

(ii) मरम्मत का कोई काम हाथ में लेने के पहले मरम्मत का अनुमानित खर्च पुरातत्व अफसर को प्रति-हस्ताक्षर के लिये भेजा जायेगा । (१९३५ में यह तबदीली हुई कि केवल खास मरम्मतों के अनुमानित खर्च प्रति-हस्ताक्षर के लिये भेजना जरूरी है) ; और

(iii) अगर ऐसा मौका आये कि पुरातत्व अफसर इमारत को बचाने के लिये राज्य सरकार को कोई जरूरी उपाय सुझाये तो उस के सुझाव पर उचित विचार किया जायेगा ।

(ग) इसका एक भाग गिर गया है ।

(घ) गिरे भाग का मलबा साफ किया जा रहा है । इमारत का अब भी जो भाग खड़ा है, उसे खतरनाक घोषित कर दिया गया है ।

Library of Indian Council for Cultural Relations

2494. Shri Hanmanth Rao: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of books in the Library of Indian Council for Cultural Relations and how many readers come daily; and

(b) what is the staff employed for the Library?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) The Council has 16,000 books in its Library. On an average, 10 research scholars and students both Indian and foreign make use of the Library daily.

(b) One Librarian, one Assistant Librarian, two Library Assistant and five Lower Division Clerks.

Realisations from Delhi School Students

2495. Shri Ram Garib: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) what are the different funds which are realised from students in various schools of Delhi|New Delhi which are (i) run by Delhi Administration (ii) run by N.D.M.C. (iii) aided schools;

(b) what is the amount of these funds from 1st Primary to the Higher Secondary Classes realized from the students; and

(c) whether it is a fact that some of the funds are realized from the students for particular items for which facilities are not available in the schools?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 146.]

(b) The required information class-wise and school-wise is not available nor it is practicable to collect it as its value will not be commensurate with the labour involved.

(c) No, Sir.

Indian Council for Cultural Relations

2496. Shri Hanmanth Rao: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) what programme has been arranged during the last one year by programme section of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations and what staff is employed for this section;

(b) how much money has been given to the Council from 1950-51 to 1960-61 so far (year-wise); and

(c) what contribution has been made by the Council in establishing cultural contacts so far?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 147.]

International Students Houses

2497. Shri Hanmanth Rao: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state how many students are residing in International Students Houses at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Delhi and who has been emplolyed to look after them?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): The number of overseas students residing at the temporary International Students Houses at Calcutta and Delhi run by the Indian Council for Cultural Relations is 40 and 26 respectively. There is no International Students' House at Madras but there is an International Centre which also provides residential

accommodation for 8 persons. An International Students Hostel-cum-Club run by the Council is expected to start functioning in Bombay very shortly. It will accommmodate about 30 students and provide club facilities for a larger number.

In Delhi and Calcutta, there are Honorary Wardens to look after the students; in Calcutta and Madras there are also the Regional Representatives of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations to look after them.

Tripura Territorial Council

2499. { **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** / **Shri Halder:**

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received from the Tripura State Committee of Communist Party of India for the extension of the powers and functions of the Tripura Territorial Council; and

(b) whether Government proposes to extend the powers and functions of the Tripura Territorial Council?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). No such representation has been received.

Judicial Enquiry into the death of Displaced Persons in Tripura

2500. { **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** / **Shri Halder:**

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 606 on the 11th August, 1960 and state:

(a) whether any judicial enquiry has been demanded by the people of Tripura, including the Bar Association, into the cause of death of Biswambardas Namdas a displaced person of Nalunagar colony, while he was in Jail custody; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to hold any such judicial enquiry?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes. Requests on behalf of one or two political parties in Tripura and also the Agartala Bar Association for a judicial enquiry into the death of Shri Biswamber Namdas have been received.

(b) The circumstances in which Shri Namdas expired do not call for any formal enquiry. The post-mortem report indicated that death was due to cardiac failure as a result of undernutrition caused by sudden and continuous withdrawal of food in old age. As usual, an inquest was also held by the Sub Divisional Magistrate, Sadar Sub-division. His findings confirmed the post-morten report.

Export of Scrap

2501. { **Shri Raghunath Singh:** / **Shri M. B. Thakore:**

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the tonnage of Nos. 2, 2(a) & 3 grades scrap exported during 1957, 1958, 1959 and the first-half of 1960;

(b) whether there is any domestic consumption of No. 2, 2(a) & 3 Bundles;

(c) whether it is true that the total export utlization of No. 2, 2(a) & 3 Bundles during 1957 to 1959 was well below 50 per cent. of the estimates of the Scrap Investigation Committee for these grades;

(d) whether it has been represented to Government that the export utilization of No. 2, 2(a) & 3 Bundles is hampered by the stipulation in the Ferrous Scrap Export Policy compelling the exporters of any of these grades to supply the domestic furnace owners 1 ton of No. 1 Bundles (fresh sheet cutting scrap) for every 10 tons of No. 2, 2(a) or 3 Bundles they wish to export; and

(e) if so, why is the stipulation, which is hampering the export utilization of No. 2, 2(a) & 3 Bundles, not

deleted from the Ferrous Scrap Export Policy?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The quantity of sheet cuttings exported has been 75, 476, tons in 1957; 61,969 tons in 1958; 78,221 tons in 1959 and 37,944 tons in the first half of 1960. Export of those categories of scrap which cannot be utilised in the country is allowed. Nos. 2, 2a and 3 scrap cuttings are not generally used by the local furnace owners.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). Representations have been received that the stipulation made in the Scrap Export Policy for the supply of 1 ton of No. 1 quality sheet cuttings for every 10 tons of Nos. 2, 2a and 3 sheet cuttings is hampering export but this is not correct position. No. 1 quality sheet cuttings are collected by exporters along with other inferior varieties of scrap and as No. 1 quality cutting can be utilised in the country, it has been stipulated in the export Policy that this scrap should be made available to indigenous furnace owners.

Licence to Banking Companies

2502. Shri Easwara Iyer: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has refused to grant licences to any banking company subsequent to the Banking Companies Act of 1949;

(b) if so, the number of Banks existing prior to the Act which have been refused the licence;

(c) the number of Banks for which licences have been refused during 1960-61; and

(d) whether such Banks have been intimated the reasons for such refusal and whether reasonable opportunity to show cause against refusal of licence have been given?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes.

(b) One hundred and thirty-three. (Up to the end of July 1960).

(c) Three banks have been refused licences during the period January-July, 1960.

(d) Yes.

विज्ञान मन्दिर

२५०३. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या **वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य** मंत्री ११ अगस्त, १९६० के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ३३० के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन विज्ञान मन्दिरों का ब्यौरा क्या है जिन्हें स्थापित करने के लिये राज्य सरकारों ने प्रस्ताव भेजे हैं; और

(ख) उन की स्थापना करने में क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य उपमंत्री (डा० म० मो० दास) : (क) विवरण पटल पर रखा जाता है ।

विवरण

आन्ध्र प्रदेश	(१) कोडर, जिला कुड्डप्पह
केरल	(२) तिरूर, जिला कालीकट
मद्रास	(३) विल्लुपुरुम, जिला दक्षिण अर्काट
	(४) कोरुकठी, जिला तंजोर
महाराष्ट्र	(५) कराद, जिला उत्तर सातारा
	(६) केज, जिला मीर
गुजरात	(७) बलोद, जिला सूरत
मैसूर	(८) शिराल कोपा, जिला शिमोगा
उड़ीसा	(९) केन्द्रपारा, जिला कटक
	(१०) राजगंगसुर, जिला सुरेन्द्र गढ़
उत्तर प्रदेश	(११) मानिकपुर, जिला बाँदा
	(१२) हमदिया, जिला इलाहाबाद

(१३) परसिनसुर, जिला इलाहबाद

(१४) करचना, जिला इलाहबाद

(१५) चिनार, जिला मिरजापुर

(१६) कान्द्री, जिला आगरा

(१७) बरूत, जिला मेरठ

(१८) तारीखेत, जिला अल्मोड़ा

(१९) धनौरा, जिला मुरादाबाद

(२०) ताजपुर, जिला बिजनौर

(२१) बस्ती, जिला बस्ती

(२२) पित्तौरा, जिला फरुखाबाद

(२३) शकुलापुर, जिला फरुखाबाद

पश्चिम बंगाल (२४) बहारा, जिला मुर्शिदाबाद

(ख) २४ जगहों में से १९ का निरीक्षण किया गया और केवल ७ जगहें उपयुक्त पाई गईं । उपयुक्त जगहों पर विज्ञान मंदिर खोलने की कायवाही हो रही है ।

Seizure of Gold from Pilgrim Ship

2504. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Customs authorities in the Bombay Docks seized contraband gold worth Rs. 1 lakh on the 13th August, 1960 from a Pilgrim Ship coming from Jeddah;

(b) if so, whether any investigations have been made to find out as to who brought this gold; and

(c) what steps are the Customs authorities proposing to take to stop smuggling of gold?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). On the 13th August, 1960, there was no such seizure of gold, in Bombay docks. However, on the 12th August, 1960, at the time of baggage examination of pilgrims returning from Jeddah by s.s. Mohamedi, at Bombay port, a trunk was found lying unattended near passengers' baggage. No one came forward to claim the trunk nor have the investigations so far revealed its ownership. On examination the trunk was found to contain gold bullion, sovereigns and gold jewellery valued at Rs. 95,000/- approximately. The above articles have been seized.

(c) Various legislative and executive measures have been adopted to combat smuggling of gold as well as other contraband goods. These include (i) the enhancement of the powers of investigation of customs officers engaged in anti-smuggling work, (ii) systematic rummaging of suspected vessels and aircraft, (iii) regular as well as surprise patrolling of vulnerable sections of the coast line and land borders, (iv) closer follow-up of information, (v) utilization of a scientific instrument known as the "Metal Detector". In addition to heavy penalties imposed under the Sea Customs Act, which includes the confiscation of the contraband, prosecutions are also launched in deserving cases so as to render the punishment really deterrent. A Directorate of Revenue Intelligence has also been functioning at the Centre to consolidate more effectively the anti-smuggling activities of the various field organisations.

उत्तर प्रदेश में भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को पुन: बसाना

२५०५. **श्री बाल्मीकी :** क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में उत्तर प्रदेश के पश्चिमी जिलों के भूतपूर्व हरिजन सैनिकों को पुन: बसाने के लिये कितने एकड़ भूमि कहां दी गई है;

(ख) क्या उस के लिये उन्हें कुछ धन देने को भी कहा गया है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो कितना;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि इस राशि के लिये उन्हें ऋण दिया गया है और भूमि के पट्टे उन के नाम में रजिस्टर नहीं किये गये हैं; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

रक्षा तिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण मेनन): (क) से (ङ). सूचना उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से प्राप्त की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

खांडसारी पर उत्पादन शुल्क

२५०६. **श्री बाल्मीकी** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रत्येक राज्य में १ मार्च, १९५९ से आज तक खाण्डसारी पर कितना उत्पादन शुल्क वसूल किया गया है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि यह उद्योग इस शुल्क के कारण समाप्त होता जा रहा है; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो सरकार का इस विषय में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई): (क) जो भी सूचना मिल सकी है उसे एक विवरण के रूप में सभा की मेज पर रख दिया गया है । **[देखिए परिशिष्ट ३, अनुबंध संख्या १४८]**

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) १ मार्च, १९६० से, खांडसारी उत्पादकों द्वारा शुल्क की अदायगी के लिये एक सम्मिलित शुल्क योजना जारी की गयी थी । हालांकि औसत दरों के अनुसार दिये जाने वाले शुल्क के मुकाबले ये दरें काफी कम थी लेकिन उत्पादकों की ओर से दरख्वास्त किये जाने पर और भी रियायत कर दी गई; और शुल्क की सम्मिलित दरों में २२ जुलाई, १९६० से ३१ अक्तूबर, १९६० तक के 'गलावट' मौसम के लिये एक तिहाई की कमी कर दी गयी ।

Mission Properties

2507. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any demand for the amalgamation of all Mission properties and forming a Church Act; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Tehsildar of Ramka, District Sirmur

2508. { Shri S. N. Ramaul: Shri Nek Ram Negi: Shri Inder J. Malhotra:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there were certain allegations of corruption and misappropriation against the Tehsildar of Ramka, District Sirmur, H.P.;

(b) if so, the nature of these allegations; and

(c) whether the allegations were or are being enquired into and what has been the result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):

(a) Yes.

(b) The allegation is that, on transfer, he claimed transportation charges of his luggage on the basis of a forged receipt.

(c) An inquiry is in progress.

हिमाचल प्रदेश बड़ी जमींदारी उन्मूलन तथा भूमि सुधार अधिनियम

२५०६. **श्री पद्म देव** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश बड़ी जमींदारी उन्मूलन तथा भूमि सुधार अधिनियम, १९५३ की धारा २७ तथा ८३ अभी तक लागू नहीं की गई हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस विषय में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ;

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) और (ख). यद्यपि हिमाचल प्रदेश बड़ी जमींदारी उन्मूलन तथा भूमि सुधार अधिनियम, १९५३ छब्बीस जनवरी, १९५५ को लागू किया गया था, परन्तु अधिनियम के बिचौलिया (Intermediaries)के निरसन से सम्बन्धित कुछ उपबन्ध, जिन म धारायें २७ और ८३ भी सम्मिलित हैं, लागू नहीं किये जा सके, क्योंकि अधिनियम की मान्यता पर उच्चतम न्यायालय और न्याय कमिश्नर (हिमाचल प्रदेश) के न्यायालय में आपत्ति की गई थी । उच्चतम न्यायालय ने अधिनियम को एक स्थिति में शक्ति पार (Ultra vires) घोषित किया था किन्तु हिमाचल प्रदेश की विधान सभा (संविधान तथा क्रियाविधि) वैधकरण अधिनियम, १९५८ के अधीन इसे मान्यता दी गई । इस प्रकार की मान्यता प्राप्त अधिनियम पर उच्चतम न्यायालय में दी गई लिखित याचिकायें (writ petitions) द्वारा फिर आपत्ति उठाई गई । उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा इस अधिनियम को मान्यता देने वाले न्याय की घोषणा अप्रैल, १९६० में की गई । तब से, धारा २७(३) के अन्तर्गत प्रतिकर का भुगतान करने और धारा २७(४) के अन्तर्गत किरायेदारों को स्वामित्वाधिकार देने तथा धारा ८३ को लागू करने के लिये आवश्यक प्राथमिक जानकारी (Data) को इकट्ठा करने के लिये कार्यवाही की गई हैं ।

Adivasis of Chiria Village

2510. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many Adivasi residents of Chiria Village under P. S. Mancharpur, District Singhbhum, are facing forcible eviction from their abode and lands;

(b) whether the iron ore mines of Indian Iron and Steel Company have acquired these lands;

(c) whether it is also a fact that thumb impressions of these illiterate villagers were obtained under the false pretence of a petition for increase of rice; and

(d) if so, steps taken in the matter?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). Government have no information.

(d) Does not arise.

Iron Ore Deposits in Ramnad

2511. Shri Subbiah Ambalam: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether geological experts visited Vadakudipatti, in Thirupattam Taluk, Ramnad District, to find out deposits of iron ore;

(b) if so, the details of the findings by the experts; and

(c) whether any assessments of the quality and quantity of iron ore have been made?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) An Officer of the Government of Madras visited the area to find out deposits of iron ore.

(b) and (c). It has been reported that there are no suitable iron ore deposits in the area.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

2512. Shri B. C. Kamble: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) which categories of Indian people have made representations for being included in the list of (i) Scheduled Castes and (ii) Scheduled Tribes during the last five years; and

(b) the decision taken thereon by the Government?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) & (b). Representations have been received from time to time in this regard from various persons or associations and they have been asked to approach the State Governments concerned in the matter. No list of the parties who made representations has been maintained, and the time and labour involved in compiling such a list now, would not be commensurate with the result that might be achieved.

Stenographers' Examination for S.C. and S.T.

2513. Shri Amjad Ali: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a competitive examination for the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates will be held for the recruitment of Class III English Stenographers during the year 1960;

(b) if so, whether similar examination will be held for the non-scheduled caste|tribe candidates also; and

(c) if not, whether Government have any proposal to hold the Stenographers' Examination in the year 1961 for the non-scheduled caste|tribe candidates?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). No general examination for stenographers is proposed to be held in 1960. An examination is, however, likely to be held in 1961.

दिल्ली का नारायणा गांव

२५१४. **श्री वाजपेयी :**
श्री आसर :

क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भूमि अर्जन एक्ट के अन्तर्गत हाल ही में दिल्ली के नारायणा गांव की लगभग ३०० बीघा भूमि ले ली गई है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि नारायणा गांव के निवासियों ने यह सुझाव दिया था कि उन की यह उपजाऊ भूमि लेने की बजाय नसीरपुर और नगल राया के बीच की भूमि ले ली जायें जोकि रेलवे लाइन के निकट है और गोदाम बनाने के लिये उपयुक्त है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उन का यह सुझाव स्वीकार न करने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(घ) क्या इस भूमि के मालिकों को भूमि का दाम प्रचलित बाजार-भाव की दर से किया जा रहा है;

(ङ) प्रचलित बाजार-भाव की दर से प्रतिकर न देने के क्या कारण हैं और वर्तमान प्रतिकर किस आधार पर दिया जा रहा है ; और

(च) अब तक कितने व्यक्तियों को प्रतिकर दिया जा चुका ह और भुगतान में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) एक अनाज गोदाम के निर्माण के लिये खाद्य मंत्रालय के एक प्रस्ताव पर २ फरवरी, १९६० को लगभग १७० बीघा औ

४ विस्वा भूमि के एक टुकड़े का अभिग्रहण किया गया था ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) गांव के निवासियों द्वारा सुझाई गई भूमि उपयुक्त नहीं पाई गई थी क्योंकि वहां पर ब्राड गेज रेल साईडिंग (Broad Gauge Rly. Siding) के बनाने की सम्भावना नहीं थी और वह स्थान शहर से दस मील की दूरी पर स्थित था तथा उस स्थान का पक्की सड़क से संबंध नहीं था ।

(घ) और (ङ) भूमि के मालिकों को भूमि अर्जन अधिनियम के नियमों के अनुसार प्रतिकर मिलेगा । भूमि अर्जन कलेक्टर अधिसूचना के दिन के बाजार-भाव तथा अन्य तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्यों को ध्यान में रखेगा । इस के अतिरिक्त उस मूल्य का १५ प्रतिशत क्षतिपूर्ति के तौर पर तथा भूमि के अधिकार दिय जाने वाले दिन से ले कर प्रतिकर की वास्तविक भुगतान के दिन तक ६ प्रतिशत की दर से ब्याज दिया जायेगा ।

(च) तात्कालिकता के कारण भूमि का अभिग्रहण भूमि अर्जन अधिनियम धारा १७ के उपबन्धों के अधीन किया गया था तथा भूमि पर २६-६-१९६० को अधिकार प्राप्त किया गया था । भुगतान किये जाने वाले प्रतिकर का अनुमान अभी भूमि अर्जन क्लैक्टर द्वारा किया जाना है ।

Appeals against Orders of Land Acquisition in Delhi

2515. { **Shri Vajpayee:** / **Shri Assar:**

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of appeals made against orders of land acquisition in the office of the Delhi Land Acquisition Collector since 1948 (year-wise);

(b) the number of appeals decided so far;

(c) the reasons for the delay in forwarding the appeals to the Sessions Court; and

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken to expedite the disposal of appeals?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) The number of applications in which the Land Acquisition Collector has been moved to make reference to the Court under section 18 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, since the year 1948-49, is as follows:—

1948-49	..	8
1949-50	..	31
1950-51	..	22
1951-52	..	12
1952-53	..	13
1953-54	..	7
1954-55	..	23
1955-56	..	2
1956-57	..	6
1957-58	..	200
1958-59	..	174
1959-60	..	317
	Total	815

(b) Out of 815 applications, 265 have been referred to the District Judge; of these, the District Judge has so far disposed of 123 cases.

(c) & (d). Due to large-scale acquisition of land for the implementation of various schemes of the Government during the years 1958-59 and 1959-60, the number of applications received during this period was unusually large. The land acquisition machinery has been strengthened recently and the disposal of the pending applications will be expedited.

Delhi School Teacher-Parents Association

2516. { **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** / **Shri Kunhan:**

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in Delhi Schools, Teacher-Parents Associations have been organised;

(b) if so, their functions and membership fee charged; and

(c) the names of schools in Delhi where these Associations have been organised?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a). Yes, Sir, in some schools.

(b) and (c). The main object of such associations is to bring the parents and teachers into closer contact for the improvement of the school and welfare of their wards, and also to discuss the problems and activities of the school for the benefit of the students. A statement showing the names of schools in Delhi where these associations have been organised and the membership fee charged by them is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 149.]

Police raid in Delhi Cantonment

2517. Shri Assar: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently police raided the house of an Army Official in Delhi Cantonment and seized grenades and some old telegrams;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the grenades were brought from Jammu and Kashmir; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) On the 18th August, 1960, the Delhi police searched the house of an Army Naik in Delhi Cantonment. No incriminating material was found.

(b) and (c): Do not arise.

Employment of S.C. and S.T.

2518. Shri B. C. Kamble: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of jobs made available in Class I, II and III Services in Public Sector since the commencement of Planning; and

(b) the total number of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes who were given the jobs in Class I, II and III Services in Public Sector since commencement of Planning?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The information is not available and it will not be possible to collect all the detailed information required. In any case the time and labour involved in collecting it may not be commensurate with what might be achieved.

हिन्दी असिस्टेंट

२५१९. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जिन हिन्दी असिस्टेंटों की पदावनति की गई है उन में वे भी शामिल हैं जिन्हों ने जून, १९५९ में हुई हिन्दी असिस्टेंटों की परीक्षा पास की थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो अर्हता प्राप्त व्यक्तियों की पदावनति करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार): (क) और (ख). जून, १९५९ की हिन्दी सहायकों की परीक्षा में पास हुए ऐसे तीन उम्मीदवार, जो अस्थायी प्रबन्ध के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय सचिवालय सेवा योजना में भाग लेने वाले दिल्ली में स्थित मंत्रालयों/कार्यालयों में पहले नियुक्त किये गये थे संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा बनाई गई सूचि में उच्चतर स्थान-प्राप्त उम्मीदवारों की नियुक्ति करने के लिये पदावनत किये गये थे । इन तीन उम्मीदवारों की भी नागपुर स्थित गणन और निरीक्षण निदेशालय में हिन्दी सहायक के तौर पर नियुक्ति की गई थी, परन्तु उन्होंने उस नियुक्ति से इनकार कर दिया तथा यथा समय दिल्ली में स्थित मंत्रालयों/कार्यालयों में ही हिन्दी सहायक के तौर पर नियुक्ति के लिए इच्छा प्रकट की । क्योंकि इस समय दिल्ली में रिक्तियां नहीं थीं, उन्हें उनके अपर डिवीजन/लोअर डिवीजन के मूल पद पर पदावनत कर दिया गया । दिल्ली मे रिक्तियां प्राप्त होने पर उन की हिन्दी सहायक के रूप मे नियुक्ति पर यथावसर विचार किया जायगा ।

Gypsum Deposits in Rajasthan

2520. Shri Chandak: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the progress of the exploratory work done in the Nagaur area for Gypsum in Rajasthan; and

(b) how Government propose to utilise the Gypsum found in this area?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) The investigation of gypsum in the Nagpur area by drilling is continuing. 42 bore holes with a total footage of 18,432 ft. have been completed. The subsurface data, so far obtained indicate the presence of many gypsum beds of which the uppermost one is characterised by a single thick bed of gypsum which occurs in two separate blocks. In the northern block, the main gypsum bed varies in thickness from 7' 6" to 45' 6" and occurs at depths varying from 138' 9" to 327' 0" while in the southern block it varies in thickness from 26' 0" to 41' 0" and occurs at a depth of 360 feet to 379 feet from the surface.

On the assumption that main gypsum bed persists over an area approximately half a mile around each of the holes and maintains a uniform thickness, the probable reserves of gypsum in the area so far explored will be of the order of 499 million tons.

(b) it is still too early to consider this aspect. Unless the present investigations to determine the extent, thickness and continuity of the main gypsum beds encountered in two blocks is completed, nothing regarding utilisation plans could be said.

Copper Deposits in Khetri

2521. Shri Chandak: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state the annual output of copper ore from the copper mines recently started by the Indian Bureau of Mines in Khetri?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): Regular mining has not commenced so far in Khetri.

पाकिस्तान से वापस आये व्यक्ति

२५२४. श्री सरजू पांडेय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में उन व्यक्तियों की संख्या क्या है जिन्हों ने १९४७ के पश्चात् अस्थायी तौर पर पाकिस्तान जाने का विकल्प दिया था और अब वे लौट आये हैं और उन्हों ने पुननियुक्ति के लिये केन्द्रीय राजस्व विभाग को आवेदन पत्र दिये हैं ;

(ख) उक्त अवधि में उन में से कितने व्यक्तियों को पुन: नियुक्त किया गया है ; और

(ग) उन में से कितने (जिलावार) अब भी बेरोजगार हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) से (ग) मांगी गई सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और उसे जितनी जल्दी हो सका सभा की मेज पर रख दिया जायेगा ।

Speculation in Stock Exchange

2525. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that consultations are in progress between the Finance Ministry and the Company Law Department to curb the present speculative frenzy on the Stock Exchanges; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). Several questions relating to the floatation, expansion and financing of joint stock companies and other related matters, including the regulation of trading in shares, are being examined jointly by the Finance and Commerce Ministries. Significant decisions of Government, when taken, will be made known.

दिल्ली के अध्यापक

२५२६. **श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री:** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली के अध्यापकों को वह बकाया राशि दे दी गई है जो बढ़े हुए वेतनक्रम के लागू होने के कारण उन्हें देय थी ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो वह कब तक दी जायेगी; और

(ग) अब तक बकाया राशि न देने के क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली): (क) और (ग). वेतन मानों के संशोधन के कारण जो नये वेतन निर्धारित किये गये उनके पुरानी तिथि से लागू किये जाने के कारण जो बकाया राशि अध्यापकों को देनी थी वह और तो सारी दे दी गयी है पर केवल वे दावे बाकी रह गये हैं जो बहुत पुराने और अवधि-वाधित हैं तथा जिन में महालेखाकार के यहां जांच की जानी आवश्यक है ।

(ख) दावों को यथा-शीघ्र निपटाने के लिए प्रत्येक संभव उपाय किया जा रहा है ।

Kolar Gold Mines

2527. Shri Sugandhi: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) what was the production of gold from the Kolar Gold Mines for three years prior to nationalisation;

(b) the annual gold production since nationalisation of these mines;

(c) whether there is any decline in the production of gold during recent years and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) what are the annual profits made by the undertaking during the last three years?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya):

(a)	1954 . . .	220,313 Ozs.
	1955	193,967 ,,
	1956 (11 months).	177,715 ,,
(b)	29-11-1956 to 31-3-58 (16 months—First Accounting period) .	217,938 Ozs.
	April, 1958/March, 1959	150,781 ,,
	April, 1959/March, 1960	153,442 ,,

(c) Yes, Sir, This is mainly due to the gradual reduction in the average grade of ore mined with a view to ensure longevity of the mines though the tonnage has been increased comparatively to make up some of the loss in production of gold on this account.

Another factor is the depletion of working spots in the Mysore Mine due to non-availability of new ore of economic value at development points.

	Rs. in lakhs
(d) 29.11.1956 to 31.3.1958	27.45
April, 1958 to March, 1959	12.39
April, 1959 to March, 1960	Annual Accounts have not yet been finalised.

"Aid India" Club Meeting

2528. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the World Bank is sponsoring a meeting of the "Aid India" Club at Paris in September, 1960;

(b) if so, the names and the designations of the Indian representatives who will atend the meeting; and

(c) the agenda to be discussed?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No representative of the Government of India will attend the Meeting. However, Shri B. K. Nehru, India's Commissioner-General for

Economic Affairs will be available in Paris for consultations at the time of the meeting.

(c) The Meeting is likely to consider India's requirements of external assistance for the final year of the Second Plan and the Third Plan.

Credit Agreements with East European Countries

2529. Shri Khimji: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of credit agreements signed between India and the East European countries and the amounts authorised under them; and

(b) the names of projects for which they are available and the terms and conditions of repayment?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 150]. In the case of all these credits, payment of interest and repayments of principal are to be made in rupees which will be utilised by the lending countries for purchase of Indian goods.

American Loan Commodities

2530. Shri Khimji: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the total funds available in the form of Indian rupees from the sale proceeds of American loan commodities under PL 480 and PL 665 separately;

(b) the manner in which these rupee funds are used in India;

(c) whether any part of these rupee funds is available for giving loans to governmental or private agencies; and

(d) if so, the details of the manner in which these funds have been disbursed so far?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table [*See* Appendix, III, annexure No. 151.]

Industrial Finance Corporation

2531. Shri Khimji: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the efforts made so far by the Industrial Finance Corporation to help the importers of capital goods in India to secure deferred payment terms from foreign parties;

(b) the names of parties to whom such assistance has been given; and

(c) whether any steps are being taken by Government to improve the activities in this respect?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b) The Industrial Finance Corporation's assistance to the importers consists of grant of its guarantee in respect of deferred payments. The names of parties, etc., to whom such assistance has been granted are given in the statement laid on the Table. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 152.]

(c) No, Sir.

Assistance from Colombo Plan

2533. Shri Khimji: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state the various amounts of assistance received by India to-date from the signatories of the Colombo Plan?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 153.]

कुरुक्षेत्र संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय के स्नातकोत्तर परीक्षा में उत्तीर्ण व्यक्ति

२५३४. श्री प्रकाश वी. शास्त्री : क्या **शिक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुरुक्षेत्र विश्वविद्यालय में जो व्यक्ति स्नातकोत्तर एम० ए० की परीक्षा पास करते हैं उन्हें किसी अन्य विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा मान्यता नहीं दी जाती;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस कारण बहुत से छात्र कुरुक्षेत्र विश्वविद्यालय में प्रविष्ट नहीं हो रहे हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस विषय में पंजाब सरकार को कोई निदेश दिये हैं; और

(घ) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त विश्वविद्यालय के खर्च के लिये अब तक यदि कोई धन दिया है तो वह कितना है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली): (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथासमय सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

(ग) भारत के विश्वविद्यालय इस विषय में स्वायत्त हैं कि वे आपस में अन्य विश्वविद्यालयों की उपाधियों को मान्यता दें या नहीं ।

(घ) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथासमय सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

"Chenna Basava Nayaka"

2535. **Shri Sugandhi**: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Kannada Advisory Board of the Sahitya Akademi has reiterated its recommendation that the book—"Chenna Basava Nayaka"—be translated into all Indian languages; and

(b) if so, whether the Executive Board of the Sahitya Akademi has considered over this matter and the details of their decisions?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The fresh recommendation of the Advisory Board has not yet been considered by the Executive Board.

Excise Duty on Oil Expellers

2536. **Shri Sugandhi**: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Baby Oil Expellers manufactured only in Baroda, Gujerat State are recognised and levied excise duty at concessional rate whereas the baby expellers manufactured in Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh as 'Duplex' Oil Expellers are levied a much higher rate of excise duty though their production capacity is much less than that of the Baroda Baby Expellers; and

(b) on what basis the excise duty on vegetable oil production is levied?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Vegetable non-essential oils, all sorts, in or in relation to the manufacture of which any process is ordinarily carried on with the aid of power, are subject to the standard rate of Central Excise duty at Rs. 112 per ton, subject to the provision that a quantity not exceeding 75 tons of such oils cleared by any manufacturer for home consumption on or after the first day of April in any financial year has been exempted from so much of the duty leviable thereon as is in excess of Rs. 70 per ton.

Those manufacturers of the said oils who employ *either* one expeller (having a single chamber not exceeding 33 inches in length and inner diameter of not more than 7 inches), or ghanies|kohlus|pintos|chekkus|rotaries not exceeding 12 in number, *or* a combination of one expeller (having a single chamber not exceeding 27 inches in length and inner diameter of not more than 5 inches), and ghanies|kohlus|pintos|chekkus|rotaries not exceeding 2 in number, have, however, been given the option to work under a special procedure, commonly known as compounded levy scheme, and pay the compounded rates of duty which have been fixed differently for different types of equipments on the basis

of estimated average production capacity of a particular equipment.

प्रादेशिक सेना के सैनिकों को कमीशन

२५३७. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या **प्रतिरक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रादेशिक सेना के ऐसे कितने व्यक्ति हैं जिन्होंने सर्विसेज़ सिलेक्शन बोर्ड की परीक्षा पास कर ली है, परन्तु जिन्हें अब तक कमीशन नहीं दिया गया है और जिनकी सूची प्रादेशिक सेना के निदेशालय में है;

(ख) इनमें से कितने व्यक्ति ऐसे हैं जिन्होंने प्रादेशिक सेना के किसी पद पर काम करते हुए सिलेक्शन बोर्ड की परीक्षा पास की है और इस नाते वे विभागीय उम्मीदवार होने का दावा करते हैं;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि प्रादेशिक सेना में नियुक्तियां करते समय परीक्षा पास करने वाले व्यक्ति के नागरिक जीवन में स्थान को ध्यान में रखा जाता है;

(घ) क्या विभागीय उम्मीदवारों के लिये भी यह शर्त लागू होती है जबकि सरकार की घोषित नीति के अनुसार विभागीय उम्मीदवारों के लिये कुछ प्रतिशत स्थान रक्षित रखे जाने चाहियें और उन्हें प्राथमिकता दी जानी चाहिये; और

(ङ) यदि प्रश्न के उपरोक्त भाग (ग) और (घ) के उत्तर नकारात्मक हों, तो क्या सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में शीघ्र कार्यवाही करेगी ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण मेनन) : (क) सूचना, शायद, न केवल प्रादेशिक सेना के, उन व्यक्तियों के बारे में दरकार है, जिन्होंने सर्विसेज़ सिलेक्शन बोर्ड की परीक्षा पास की है, बल्कि दूसरों के बारे में भी । सर्विसिज़ सिलेक्शन बोर्ड द्वारा, चुने गये ६७ उम्मीदवारों को, कमिशन न दिये जाने का बड़ा कारण यह था, कि प्रादेशिक सेना में, जिस के लिये वह योग्य थे, रिक्त स्थान प्राप्य न थे । इन में से ५१ तो १९५७ में चुने गये थे, और शेष १६ हाल ही में । साधारण तौर पर, सर्विसिज़ सिलेक्शन बोर्ड द्वारा चुने जाने के पश्चात्, एक वर्ष के अन्दर अन्दर चुने गये उम्मीदवारों को, स्थानाभाव अथवा दूसरे कारणों-वश, जैसे कि मेडिकल कारणों-वश, अयोग्यता आदि, यदि कमिशन नहीं दिया जा सकता, तो उन्हें सर्विसिज़ सिलेक्शन बोर्ड के सामने दुबारा जाना पड़ता है । इन ५१ उम्मीदवारों को, दुबारा सर्विसिज़ सिलेक्शन बोर्ड के सामने भेजने के स्थान, उन के मामलों का, एक तदर्थ बोर्ड द्वारा पुनर्निरीक्षण किया गया । इन में से एक उम्मीदवार को अब तक कमिशन दिया जा चुका है, और शेष के बारे में, बोर्ड की सिफारिशें विचार अधीन हैं । कमिशन दिये जाने के लिए, हाल में चुने गये, १६ उम्मीदवारों के मामले का भी निरीक्षण हो रहा है ।

(ख) भाग (क) में ऊपर दी गई कुल संख्या में से, ५ उम्मीदवार, इस समय, प्रादेशिक सेना में अन्य नियुक्तियों पर काम कर रहे हैं ।

(ग) प्रादेशिक सेना में, किसी उम्मीदवार को कमिशन देने के लिये, उसकी उपयोगिता आंकने के लिए, जो बात मुख्यतः ध्यान में लाई जाती है, वह है, अपने साथी आफिसरों, और जवानों का, जिनका उसे कमान करना होगा, विश्वास और सम्मान पाने की योग्यता ।

(घ) जो बात भाग (ग) के उत्तर में उल्लिखित की गई है, वह विभागीय उम्मीदवारों पर भी बराबर लागू होती है । विभागीय उम्मीदवारों को प्रादेशिक सेना में कमिशन देने के लिए, स्थानों की सुरक्षा, अथवा किसी प्रकार की सुविधा नहीं दी जाती ।

(ङ) यदि चुनाव का मानदंड, योग्यता को ही माना जाना है, तो वर्तमान नियमों में किसी प्रकार का परिवर्तन आवश्यक नहीं ।

प्रादेशिक सेना के कमांडिंग अफसर

२५३८. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में प्रादेशिक सेना के कमांडिंग अफसरों का कार्यकाल चार वर्ष होता है;

(ख) दिल्ली में प्रादेशिक सेना के ऐसे कितने कमांडिंग अफसर हैं जो अपना पाठ्यक्रम पूरा करने और विदेश सेवा पर जाने के बाद इन पदों पर चार वर्ष से अधिक समय से कार्य कर रहे हैं; और

(ग) उनके दिल्ली में नियमों के विरुद्ध चार वर्ष से अधिक कार्य करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण मेनन) : (क) प्रादेशिक सेना की स्थायी यूनिटों में, लेफ्टिनेंट कर्नल के पद के, स्थायी सैनिक आफिसरों की, कमांडिंग आफिसर के तौर पर नियुक्ति की अवधि ४ वर्ष है। प्रादेशिक सेना के आफिसरों की सूरत में यह अवधि ६ वर्ष तक भी बढ़ाई जा सकती है। मेजर, और उस से कम पद के स्थायी सैनिक आफिसरों की, कमांडिंग आफिसर के तौर पर नियुक्ति की अवधि तीन वर्ष है, जो प्रादेशिक सेना के आफिसर की सूरत में ५ साल तक बढ़ाई जा सकती है।

(ख) प्रादेशिक सेना की दिल्ली की किसी भी यूनिट का कमांडिंग आफिसर, इस नियुक्ति पर चार वर्ष से अधिक नहीं रहा।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Working Girls' Hostel, Curzon Road, New Delhi

2539. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to hand over the management and the building of the Working Girls' Hostel, Curzon Road, New Delhi to the Central Social Welfare Board or to any other organization; and

(b) if so, from which date?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) The matter is under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Craft Teachers in Grah Kalyan Kendra

2540. Shri Amjad Ali: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether new centres are being opened by Government under the Central Secretariat Staff Family welfare Institutes (Grah Kalyan Kendras) Organisation;

(b) if so, the terms and conditions on which craft teachers are being appointed by the Organisation;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there is no prescribed scale for the craft teachers and that they are being paid at fixed rates ranging from Rs. 60 to Rs. 90 only per month which are quite low;

(d) whether there is any proposal to have regular pay scales for such craft teachers; and

(e) if so, when these pay scales are likely to be put into force?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). There is no prescribed scale. An instructor starts with an honorarium of Rs. 60 and on posting to a centre after completion of probation the rate of honorarium varies from Rs. 60 to Rs. 90 per month, depending upon the nature of duties. 12 days' casual leave and 15 days' vacation leave are also admissible in a year. The centres function for 5 days in a week and the daily working hours are 11.00 A.M. to 4.30 P.M. with a break of half an hour for lunch.

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise.

Icons of Archaeological Importance

2541. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Swami Pranavanda made a survey of icons in the Kumaon Division of Uttar Pradesh and submitted a list to the Scientific and Cultural Affairs Department of Uttar Pradesh and to the Government of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these icons are of great Archaeological interest and of national importance; and

(d) what steps are being taken for their preservation?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) No such report has been received by the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Burglaries in Delhi

2542. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether burglaries are on the increase in Delhi; and

(b) if so, what steps are taken to check the increase in this crime?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) & (b). 784 cases of burglary were reported from the 1st January 1960 to the 31st August 1960 as against 779 during the corresponding period of last year. The slight increase by 5 cases is negligible. The police are carrying out intensive patrolling on foot, cycles and by mobile vans and are maintaining vigilance.

Basic Schools in urban areas

2544. Shri Ram Saran: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme of opening basic schools in urban areas has materialised;

(b) if so, the names of the places where such schools have been opened; and

(c) whether Government contemplate conversion of non-basic schools into basic schools in urban areas?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Such a scheme is already in operation in the States since the First Five Year Plan.

(b) Since the number of such schools opened by the State Governments is considerable, it is not practicable to prepare a list of places where they are located without an expenditure of time and labour which may not be commensurate with the results.

(c) Yes, Sir. In fact, this is already being done by gradual stages.

Steel Rolling and Re-rolling Mills

2545. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of the Government of India regarding the establishment of steel rolling or re-rolling mills (small scale);

(b) what are the State-wise particulars of steel rolling mills in the country;

(c) whether it is a fact that steel quotas are not properly allotted to these small scale industrialists; and

(d) if so, the reason therefor and whether the position is likely to improve in the near future?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a)

Since April this year general permission under the Iron & Steel Control Order has been given for setting up or operating small re-rolling mills employing less than 50 workers provided no import of equipment is involved and only locally available scrap is used as raw material.

(b) State-wise distribution of re-rollers recognised by Government so far is as follows:—

Andhra	1
Assam	2
Bihar	3
Maharashtra	14
Gujerat	5
Delhi	8
Jammu & Kashmir	1
Madras & Pondicherry	2
Kerala	1
Orissa	1
Punjab	71
Rajasthan	6
Madhya Pradesh	5
Uttar Pradesh	28
West Bengal	28

Information about the number of small re-rolling mills set up after the general exemption was given is not available.

(c) & (d). Small re-rollers are normally entitled to allotment of raw material *viz.* scrap from controlled sources or billets. They are expected to use local scrap. However, in view of the comparatively easy supply sposition of billets, certain quantity has been ear-marked for small units purely as a temporary measure.

Printing Presses in Universities

2546. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any of the Indian Universities approached the Central Government for assistance to set up Printing Presses in their respective Universities;

(b) if so, their names; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). The Universities of Allahabad, Aligarh, Gauhati, Jadavpur, Lucknow and Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidyapeeth approached the University Grants Commission for assistance to set up Printing Presses.

(c) The schemes of four Universities have so far been approved by the Commission as given below:—

University	Approved cost (Non-recurring)
	Rs.
1. Allahabad	4,89,000
2. Aligarh	1,81,000
3. Jadavpur	1,81,000
4. Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidyapeeth	1,81,000

विद्युत निरोध और शीत कोठार संबंधी अनुसंधान

२५४७. **श्री खुशवक्त राय :** क्या **वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ समय पूर्व वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद् ने पंजाब इंजीनियरिंग कालेज, चंडीगढ़ में विद्युत् निरोध और शीत कोठार (इन्सूलेशन एण्ड कोल्ड स्टोरेज) अनुसंधान योजना आरम्भ की थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस अनुसंधान कार्य में कोई सफलता मिली है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री हुमायून् कबिर): (क) ठंडे कमरों के लिये भारत में मिलने वाले इन्सुलेशन पर अनुसंधान करने के लिये सी० एस० आई० आर० ने पंजाब इंजीनियरिंग कालेज के प्रोफेसर आर० एन० मेहरा को सहायता अनुदान दिया है ।

(ख) अनुसंधान जारी है ।

(ग) जब काम पूरा हो जायेगा, उसके नतीजे का मूल्यांकन होगा ।

Admission in Evening Colleges in Delhi

2548. **Shri Nek Ram Negi:**
Shri Bahadur Singh:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi University have failed to provide admission to second year B.A. students (who passed the Inter-Examination this year) in Dayal Singh Evening Camp College and D.A.V. College, Chitra Gupta Road;

(b) the total number of applications received upto-date by the above evening colleges for admission in 2nd year B.A. (college-wise);

(c) the total number of students admitted by the above two Evening Colleges;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Punjab University is ready to provide admission to all the students but the Government did not agree to the proposal; and

(e) if so, how Government propose to provide admission to the remaining students?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Direct admissions to the second year class of the three-year degree course are not a normal feature in the Delhi University. These are made only in exceptional circumstances with the approval of the Academic Council of the University. However, every effort has been made to provide admission to such students by opening additional Sections wherever possible in the four Evening Colleges.

(b) & (c).

	Total No. applied	Total No. admitted
Dayal Singh College.	685	120
P.G.D.A.V. College.	80	22

(d) Since Government had already taken a decision about the phased closure of the erstwhile Camp College of the Punjab University, it was not considered advisable to go back on that decision. No formal proposal was mooted to the Punjab University and the question of that University's readiness to provide admissions does not, therefore, arise.

(e) Of the 146 applicants for admission in the Deshbandhu College (Evening) as many as 105 were admitted and of the 67 applicants for admission in the Delhi College (Evening) as many as 50 were admitted. In view of the position stated in reply to part (a) all the eligible students could not be accommodated.

U.N.E.S.C.O. aid for Third Five Year Plan

2549. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that UNESCO would be given aid to India for the Third Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the projects in which it would be used?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) It is likely that some aid for specific projects will be given to India by UNESCO during the Third Five Year Plan period.

(b) and (c). The details of such aid and the nature of projects to be assisted have not been determined yet.

U.N.E.S.C.O. aid for Second Five Year Plan

2550. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount so far received for the Second Five Year Plan period from UNESCO; and

(b) the projects for which the amount was received?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) **$36,84,288.**

(b) A statement listing the Projects for which the aid was received is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 154].

Looting of property by Nagas

2551. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that ten armed Nagas in army uniform looted property from three shops and residence of the Block Development Officer at Taoubi on the Mao-Dimapur Section of the Imphal-Dimapur Road on the night of Monday, the 29-30th August, 1960?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): It is reported that on the 29th August, 1960, at about 11.30 P.M. about ten armed Naga hostiles in olive green uniform looted three shops and also the residence of the Block Development Officer in Taoubi village which is at a distance of four miles from the Mao Police Station. Stationery, clothing, watches, etc. worth Rs. 1030|- were taken from the three shops and cash and clothing etc. worth Rs. 673|- were removed from the house of the Block Development Officer. Cases have been registered at the Mao Police Station and are under investigation.

Floods in Orissa

2552. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa have asked the Central Government for Rs. 62 crores assistance for immediate relief work and for long term flood protection work in Orissa;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the decision of the Central Government in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Government of Orissa have asked for a grant of Rs. 505 lakhs to meet the situation caused by the floods.

(b) The break-up of the amount asked for is—

		In lakh of rupees
(i)	Gratuitous Relief	50
(ii)	Repairs of breaches of PWD Roads and embankments	270
(iii)	Repairs of Revenue Roads, embankments and buildings.	25
(iv)	Rehabilitation grant to non-agriculturists	5
(v)	Supply of fodder and animal relief	5
(vi)	Construction of village schools and other public institutions	5
(vii)	House building grant	100
(viii)	Drinking water supply	20
(ix)	Subsidised sale of rice	45
	TOTAL	505

(c) A sum of Rs. 200 lakhs (Rs. 100 lakhs as "ways & means Advance" and Rs. 100 lakhs as Loan) has been sonctioned for meeting expenditure on flood relief in Orissa.

Working Girls Hostel, New Delhi

2553. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri Kunhan:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken to enhance the rent for rooms in the working girls hostel, Curzon Road, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details of the new rent scale and the existing rent scale;

(c) whether the inmates of the hostel have protested against the increase of this rent;

(d) if so, whether Government have considered their grievances; and

(e) the decison taken thereon?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). No rent for rooms is being paid by the inmates of the Working Girls' Hostel, Curzon Road, New Delhi. As such, there is no existing rent scale; nor is there any question of enhancing the same.

(c) to (e). The question of realising some rent for the accommodation supplied to the inmates of the Hostel is under consideration. It is against this that the inmates of the Hostel have made a protest which is being examined.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO U.S.Q. NO. 761, DATED 16-8-60

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): In place of the reply given to part (c) of Unstarred Question No. 761, dated 16-8-60 the following may be substituted: The case against the culprits has been filed in the Court of Sub District Magistrate, Delhi, and the first hearing was held on the 6th August, 1960 when the two accused appeared in the court. The next hearing has been fixed for 19th instant.

12.19 hrs.

MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT

ALLEGED NON-IMPLEMENTATION OF COLLIERY LABOUR AWARD

Mr. Speaker: I have received notice of a few adjournment motions. As this is the last day of the session. I am not very meticulous about it. Otherwise, I would not have referred to any of them here. The earliest one, No. 67, is of Shri Das Gupta, which refers to:

> "Failure of the Government to take steps for implementing the Colliery Labour Award regarding wages in the Dabar Colliery, Asansol, leading to large-scale disturbances between the management and workmen, resulting in the death of four workmen, and injury to twentynine."

Has this disturbance arisen as a result of non-implementation of the award?

Shri B. Das Gupta (Purulia): Yes, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: What are the facts? When did this occur?

Shri B. Das Gupta: It occurred on the 7th.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): It has appeared in the newspapers.

Shri B. Das Gupta: I offer my thanks to you for allowing me to raise this matter.

Mr. Speaker: No thanks, please.

Shri B. Das Gupta: The facts are that....

Mr. Speaker: Is he aware of only what has appeared in the newspaper?

Shri B. Das Gupta: No, Sir. I have got not only newspaper reports, but I have got other reports and I have got telegrams from the unions concerned in that colliery.

Mr. Speaker: What does he want me to ask? I am going to ask the hon. Minister.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Berhampore): May I intervene, Sir? I am connected with the Union which is concerned.

Mr. Speaker: Why should be supersede the hon. Member?

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: He won't object.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The other hon. Member is able to express himself as clearly as the hon. Member.

Shri B. Das Gupta: There is a colliery near Asansol.

Mr. Speaker: What is the trouble in it?

Shri B. Das Gupta: The trouble, I am relating, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: I only want to know how an ordinary matter of law and order could be brought up here when the State is in charge of it. If it is the direct result of any clash and a demand on the one side that this recommendation should be implemented and in the course of that there has been any excess, I wanted to ask the hon. Minister as to what is the position.

Shri B. Das Gupta: This is not a matter of law and order. . .

Mr. Speaker: Let me hear the hon. Minister. If necessary, I will hear him.

Shri Radhelal Vyas (Ujjain): May I submit that all the statements may be laid on the Table of the House?

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): In the brief interval that I had after receiving this notice, we have made enquiries and I have satisfied myself that whatever happened there was a tragedy, but it had nothing to do with the award for which we had any responsibility—the award about wages in the colliery.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: May I just say a word? Is it not a fact that disputes relating to these collieries have been pending with the Government of India and the Central Chief Labour Commissioner since February? I have here copies of the notice that was sent to the Union by the Union Labour Ministry and the Chief Labour Commissioner's office which says that these disputes were pending with the Government for the last six months. The Government seems to have been sleeping over these things. Of course, we realise that so far as the disturbances that have occurred are concerned, it is a law and order matter and the State Government is quite competent to deal with that. What were the Government doing all these six months? If these disputes had been referred to the proper adjudication authorities, nothing would have happened and this tragedy could have been averted.

Mr. Speaker: I would urge upon the hon. Minister to consider this matter. If it is only directly or indirectly due to the non-implementation of any recommendation, he will give his best consideration to this matter. Unfortunately, so many people have died. This, if possible, might have been averted. But, we have no jurisdiction. I can only appeal to the hon. Minister to look into this matter further.

Shri Nanda: The loss is on both sides. I do not want to go into the details of that. Some persons on the side of the management were killed. My own information is that the causes were very different from what they are represented to be.

INTER-STATE MOVEMENT OF FERTILISERS

Mr. Speaker: The next one is by Shri Vajpayee about smuggling of fertilisers being favoured by many States. I only wanted to know this. If fertilisers are given to the various States from the Centre and if the States themselves say that fertilisers are being allowed to be smuggled from one State to the other, what is the position so far as the Centre is concerned?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): The hon. Member has picked up this report from the *Times of India News Service*, Lucknow.

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur): It has appeared in all the papers.

Shri S. K. Patil: I have read the report in which a Minister in the U.P. is said to have said that some State Governments were anxious to get U.P. fertilisers even though it was illegal to do so. I have not verified it because it is a wrong statement. I do not think that any responsible Minister would make that statement that Government themselves were interested in putting fertilisers in the black-market or things of that type. So far as the question of fertilisers going into the black-market is concerned, to a certain extent, it is a fact. We are trying to avoid it. How it should be done, whether it should be some kind of a ban which the States should impose on inter-state removal of these fertilisers, we were about to do that. Then came a suggestion from the Madras Government that it should be inter-district also, not only inter-state. Therefore, we are considering whether we should take the district also. The fear of the Madras Government, which appears to us to be very natural, is that if the package programme gives more fertilisers to a particular district, there is a possibility of fertilisers going from that district to the other districts. Therefore, that action has been stayed for some time. The whole question is going to be decided.

Shri Vajpayee: May I submit a word? On the 22nd of August, 2039 bags of ammonium sulphate were intercepted at a railway station in the U.P. and they were put off for Annapati and Rayapuram in Madras. There is a great disparity between the prices obtaining in the U.P. and those obtaining in Madras. In U.P. the cultivators are being forced to purchase fertilisers while in Madras, it appears, there is a shortage of fertilisers. We are entitled to know why the Central Government cannot allot more fertilisers to Madras so as to put an end to all this black-marketing.

Shri S. K. Patil: The hon. Member is reading from the same report. This Government has nothing to do with it. As I explained, the question is whether we should authorise the State Governments to have some ban. We are ready to do that. In between, when our instructions were going afresh, the suggestion came from Madras that we should include also the district. We are also favourably considering that so that the ban should be even on inter-district movement.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister is taking action. I would not have brought it before the House but for the statement in the press that Ministers themselves are encouraging this kind of smuggling. I am sure that this statement is wrong.

I am not allowing either of the adjournment motions.

ACTION TAKEN AGAINST CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES WHO WENT ON STRIKE

Mr. Speaker: The third one is by Shri S. M. Banerjee:

> "Immediate need to discuss the cases of those thousands of Central Government employees who are either discharged, dismissed, convicted or suspended even after the assurances by Government for

a lenient view. The local authorities are not taking the letter and spirit of the instructions issued by the higher authorities and this has resulted in a serious situation and Centre's intervention is needed."

The only point I want to know is whether Government has issued instructions in a particular manner for their implementation and the local authorities are disobeying these orders.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Instructions have been issued. All this information has been given in answer to an unstarred question three days ago. The principles on which action has to be taken has been indicated and the figures also have been given. I would submit that there is no point in this.

Mr. Speaker: What more is necessary?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The figures are like these.

Mr. Speaker: He need not go into that. The only question is whether they are implemented or not implemented and what steps are taken.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: These instructions are issued after our discussion, after the assurance of the Prime Minister, the Home Minister and the Labour Minister. We were assured that a lenient view will be taken. Our information from the South, Madras, Punjab, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and U.P. is that cases have not been withdrawn. These instructions are not being implemented and the local officers, because of their past prejudices, unfortunately, are not implementing these orders. My submission is this. I want that all these cases of these employees who are still suspended, convicted or dismissed should not be left only in the hands of these officers. I do not impute any motive. But, I want an assurance preferably from the Prime Minister or any Minister from the Cabinet as such that immediate steps would be taken to see that their fate is not in the hands of these officers. I want an assurance.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): Regarding Madras Circle, certain categories have been mentioned to us. There is a category which is mentioned as those guilty of gross misbehaviour. Although they are not involved in sabotage or acts of violence, they are dismissed for misbehaviour. No enquiry has been held. There is a Madras Act....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. All that I am saying is, the Government has taken a decision and has communicated instructions to the subordinate offices. The allegation as contained in this adjournment motion is that the subordinate offices are not implementing the directions given from the Centre. The hon. Minister has just said that in answer to an unstarred question he has given the details. I am sure if any particular cases are brought to his notice where this implementation has not occurred, he will see to it that it takes place. Beyond that I am not going to allow any question of policy, as to how far this has to be extended to other persons or not, to be discussed. I am sorry I am not going to allow this adjournment motion.

Shri Tangamani: But the order should be modified.

Mr. Speaker: Not now. By way of an adjournment motion I am not going to allow the order to be modified.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Ferozabad): Today being the last day, I wish to submit one thing. There was a short notice question by me which was addressed to the Prime Minister. I have not been able to hear anything about it. It was about some reports appearing in the press.

Mr. Speaker: There is no good extending it. I am sorry we have got a lot of work to-day. I understand hon. Members are not willing to sit tomorrow. Therefore, we shall sit

[Mr. Speaker]

and dispose of the official business. One Bill is pending; we must dispose of it. There is also non-official business. We shall sit and dispose of it. The hon. Minister will certainly look into these cases if they are brought to his notice. Apart from that, any other matter of policy cannot be gone into now.

12.32 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

STATEMENT *re*: NON-ENFORCEMENT OF FARIDABAD DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION ACT

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): On behalf of Shri Mehr Chand Khanna, I beg to lay on the table a copy of the Statement regarding the non-enforcement of the Faridabad Development Corporation Act, 1956. [*Placed in Library. See* No. **LT-2367/60.**]

REPORT OF INTERMEDIATE PORTS DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Intermediate Ports Developments Committee. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2368/60.]

REPORT OF TARIFF COMMISSION

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): On behalf of Shri Manubhai Shah, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following papers under sub-section (2) of Section 16 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951:

(a) Report (1960) of the Tariff Commission on the continuance of protection to the Engineers' Steel Files Industry.

(b) Government Resolution No. 18(2)-T.R./60, dated the 7th September, 1960.

(c) Notification No. 18(2)-T.R./60, dated the 7th September, 1960.

(d) Statement explaining the reasons why a copy of each of the documents at (a), (b) and (c) above could not be laid on the Table within the period prescribed in the said sub-section. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2369/60.]

NOTIFICATION ISSUED UNDER AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE (DEVELOPMENT AND WAREHOUSING) CORPORATIONS ACT

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): On behalf of Shri S. K. Dey, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 998, dated the 29th August, 1960 issued under Section 3 of the Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporations Act, 1956. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2370/60.]

NOTIFICATIONS ISSUED UNDER SEA CUSTOMS ACT, CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT ACT AND MEDICINAL AND TOILET PREPARATIONS (EXCISE DUTIES) ACT

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): On behalf of Dr. B. Gopala Reddi, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following Notifications:

(i) G.S.R. 986 dated the 27th August, 1960 under sub-section (4) of Section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2371/60.]

(ii) G.S.R. 987 dated the 27th August, 1960 making certain further amendment to the Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Rules, 1960, under sub-section (4) of Section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 and Section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2372/60.]

(iii) G.S.R. 989 dated the 27th August, 1960 containing Corrigendum to G.S.R. 686 dated the 18th June, 1960 under sub-section (4) of section 19 of the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2373/60.]

NOTIFICATIONS ISSUED UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT AND RICE-MILLING INDUSTRY (REGULATION) ACT

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): I beg to lay on the Table:

(i) a copy of each of the following Notifications, under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:

(a) G.S.R. 997 dated the 27th August, 1960.

(b) G.S.R. 999 dated the 30th August, 1960 making certain amendment to the Delhi Wheat and Wheat Products (Export Control) Order, 1959.

(c) G.S.R. 1029 dated the 3rd September, 1960 making certain further amendment to the Uttar Pradesh Foodgrains (Restrictions on Border Movement) Order, 1959. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2374/60.]

(ii) a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1028 dated the 3rd September 1960 making certain further amendments to the Rice-Milling Industry (Regulation and Licensing) Rules, 1959, under sub-section (4) of Section 22 of the Rice-Milling Industry (Regulation) Act, 1958. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2375/60.]

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

MINUTES

Sardar Hukam Singh (Bhatinda): I beg to lay on the Table the Minutes of the sittings (Sixty-sixth to Seventy-first) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions held during the Eleventh Session.

COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION

MINUTES

Sardar Hukam Singh (Bhatinda): I beg to lay on the Table the Minutes of the Sittings (Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth) of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation held during the Eleventh Session.

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

MINUTES

Shri Mulchand Dube (Farrukhabad): I beg to lay on the Table the Minutes of the Twenty-first sitting of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House held during the Eleventh Session.

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

MINUTES

Shri Barman (Cooch-Behar—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I beg to lay on the Table the Minutes of the sittings (Forty-fifth to Forty-seventh) of the Committee on Petitions held during the Eleventh Session.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON OFFICES OF PROFIT

MINUTES

Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunu): I beg to lay on the Table the Minutes of the sittings (Seventh to Thirteenth) of the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit.

COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION

NINTH REPORT

Sardar Hukam Singh (Bhatinda): I beg to present the Ninth Report of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

TENTH REPORT

Shri Barman (Cooch-Behar—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I beg to present the Tenth Report of the Committee on Petitions.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON OFFICES OF PROFIT

SECOND REPORT

Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunu): I beg to present the Second Report of the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

RETRENCHMENT OF THE EMPLOYEES OF REHABILITATION FINANCE ADMINISTRATION

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): Under rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Finance to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

> "The proposed retrenchment of 250 employees as a result of winding up of the Rehabilitation Finance Administration."

Shri Radhelal Vyas (Ujjain): There are so many statements. May I request you to direct that they may be placed on the Table of the House, so that we may dispose of the other importance business ?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): It is 2½ pages. May I lay it on the Table?

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri Morarji Desai: I lay it on the Table. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 155.]

Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav (Malegaon): I submitted a calling attention motion about the drought and famine conditions in some districts of Maharashtra. Many of our friends have toured the districts and they find that famine conditions are there. I have not been informed in any way about this calling attention notice.

Mr. Speaker: If he has not been informed, it has been dismissed. I have an announcement to make.

There are five other calling attention notices today. Under rule 197(3) not more than one calling attention notice can be admitted for the same sitting, but today being the last day of the session, tthe other calling attention notices have been put down on the Order Paper. Statements in respect thereof may be laid on the Table of the House by the Ministers concerned.

The other calling attention notices are by Shri S. M. Banerjee, Shri N. Keshava, Shri F. G. Deb, Shri Kushwaqt Rai and Shrimati Ila Palachoudhuri. All these statements will be available to hon. Members.

Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav: Can you not let me know why my calling attention notice has not been allowed. It is important. So many calling attention notices are allowed.

Mr. Speaker: There is a State Government there. We are working under a federal Government. Hon. Members may make representations to that Government, and if that Government applies to this Government, it has been said on the floor of the House, if it is beyond a particular limit, the Centre is prepared to give to any extent. Hon. Members cannot take the role of the local Government there.

Shri Khushwaqt Rai (Kheri): May I request that these statements which are being laid on the Table may be supplied to us?

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members who desire to have copies will get them from the Notice Office.

REVISION OF PAY SCALES OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Under rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Finance to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

> "The finalisation of the revised pay-scales of the remaining Central Government Employees and non-implementation of the new pay scales of the employees in almost all Central Government undertakings."

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): I lay the statement on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Subsequent to the issue of the previous Notification on 2nd August, 1960, a further Notification has been issued on 31st August, 1960 covering a large number of posts under 4 Ministries/Departments. A copy of the Notification is placed on the Table of the House.

2. The Notification covering civilian employees whose pay is debitable to the Defence Services Estimates is expected to be issued within a week and it will cover the vast majority of civilian employees under the Ministry of Defence.

3. Scrutiny of the scales of pay of the remaining employees under the various Ministries/Departments is under active progress and a further Notification covering a few more Ministries/Departments is expected to be issued within two weeks. It is expected that almost the entire work, barring a few exceptions in respect of isolated posts or groups of posts, will be completed within a couple of months.

4. As regards the second part of the notice, the implementation of the new pay scales involves the process of finalising the pay scales and the payment of arrears. As regards finalisation of the scales, the new pay scales have already been announced in respect of major industrial undertakings directly under Government on the Civil side, including the Railways, except the employees in the Public Sector Companies. In respect of these Companies, I made it clear in my statement in the Lok Sabha on the 15th February, 1960 that it was neither possible nor was it the intention of the Government to ask the Companies controlled by them and other autonomous organisations to extend to the employees of the later any improvements in the salaries and allowances, as also other conditions of service, allowed to Central Government employees as a result of the decisions taken on the recommendations of the Pay Commission.

5. The arrears can be paid only after the employees have exercised the option to elect the new or the old pay scales for which a four-month period is allowed. To expedite payment, the preaudit of the revised pay fixation claims has been waived and

[Shri Morarji Desai]

instructions hove been issued that the claims should be finalised and paid with expedition as soon as options are received from individual employees, without waiting for the exercise of their option by all the employees.

FAMINE CONDITIONS IN MYSORE.

Shri Keshava (Bangalore City): Under rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Food and Agriculture to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The famine conditions in some districts of Mysore and the relief measures contemplated."

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): I lay the statement on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 156].

SUPPLY OF WHEAT TO FLOUR MILLS IN PUNJAB

Shri P. G. Deb (Angul): Under rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Food and Agriculture to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The reported purchase of wheat from the open market by the Punjab Government and the impending closure of flour mills in Punjab on account of supply of wheat at higher rate."

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): I lay the statement on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 157].

SCHEDULE REGARDING RATES FOR PAYMENT TO CANE-GROWERS.

Shri Khushwaqt Rai (Kheri): Under rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Food and Agriculture to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The delay in the publication of the schedule giving rates for payment to cane-growers."

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): I lay the statement on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 158].

CRACKS IN CHATTAR MANZIL PALACE, LUCKNOW

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri (Nabadwip): Under rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The reported cracks in the Chattar Manzil Palace, Lucknow, and the measures taken to shift the Central Drug Research Institue therefrom."

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): I lay the statement on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 159].

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 589

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): I beg to lay on the Table a statement correcting the reply given on the 20th August, 1960 to a supplementary by Shri Jaipal Singh on Starred Question No. 589 regarding import of horses from Australia.

STATEMENT

In reply to a supplementary asked by Shri Jaipal Singh in connection with Starred Question No. 589 answered in the Lok Sabha on the 20th August, 1960, regarding the horses im-

ported from Australia, my colleague Sardar Surjit Singh Majithia, had stated that the Government had not been approached so far by anybody in regard to the 14 rejected horses. The actual facts have now been ascertained to be as follows:—

Government informed Messrs Hoare Miller and Co. Limited, Calcutta who were acting on behalf of the supplier of the horses in Australia, that the rejected horses should be disposed of by the supplier at his own risk and expense in accordance with the Indian Import Regulations, including re-shipment to Australia, if necessary. Thereafter Messrs Hoare Miller and Co., forwarded to the Ministry of Defence an application addressed the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, New Delhi, seeking permission to dispose of the rejected animals by sale in India and requested the Ministry of Defenec to certify that the facts stated in the application were correct. After careful consideration, Messrs. Hoare Miller and Co. were informed that they might send the application direct to the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, New Delhi and in case the latter found it necessary to have the facts stated therein verified by the Ministry of Defence and referred it to this Ministry, the Ministry of Defence would communicate to him the facts as known to them. No such reference has so far been received in the Ministry of Defence from the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, New Delhi.

STATEMENT RE: DECISIONS ON RECOMMENDATIONS OF DIRECT TAXES ADMINISTRATION ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): I beg to lay on the Table a statement regarding decisions of the Government on the more important recomendations of the Direct Taxes Administration Enquiry Committee.

STATEMENT

1. As the House is aware, this Committee was appointed in June, 1958 under the Chairmanship of Shri Mahavir Tyagi, M.P. The Committee was asked to advise the Government on the administrative organisation and procedure necessary for implementing the integrated scheme of direct taxation with due regard to the need for eliminating tax evasion and avoiding inconvenience to the assessees. The Committee submitted its report on 30th November, 1959 and this report has been under the consideration of Government since then. The House will observe from the summary attached to the report that there are in all 367 recommendations. Of these 367 recommendations, 59 recommendations do not call for any action as they are merely observations of a general nature or refutations of suggections put forth by witnesses who appeared before the Committee. The balance 308 recommendations when slightly rearranged, after grouping together recommendations having the same effect, work out to 289. Of these, Government have been able to take final decisions on 205 recommendations. The rest of the recommendations are still under their consideration. I am laying on the Table of the House a statement showing some of the more important recommendations of the Committee on which final decisions have been taken, together with the Government's decisions thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2388/60]. This statement is in two parts—part A containing recommendations accepted fully or with modification and part B containing recommendations which the Government have been unable to accept. The accepted recommendations will be implemented either immediately or in due course. Recommendations calling for amendment of the law will be implemented through a comprehensive Codification Bill.

[Shri Morarji Desai]

2. I should like to take this opportunity of placing on record the Government's appreciation of the very valuable work done by the Committee in examining and reporting upon the complicated problems arising in the course of the administration of the direct taxes of the Central Government.

STATEMENT *RE*: COTTON TEXTILE PRICES

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur): Sir, it is an important statement, it should be read.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): It is about three pages.

Mr. Speaker: He will get a copy. He can go and take it. He may lay it on the Table of the House.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I beg to lay on the Table a statement on cotton textiles. prices. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 160].

Mr. Speaker: Let us get through the work today.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): May I put a question?

From the papers it appears that the Government have agreed to on *ad hoc* increase on August, 1959 prices of 19 per cent. in the cloth prices. In the case of coarse cloth, I think they have agreed to an increase of 25 per cent. There has not been an increase of 25 per cent. in all the items which go into the manufacture of cloth. May I know whether Government have considered the matter as to how this affect the consumer of coarse cloth?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: If the hon. Member reads my statement, he will find that these points have been explained. In so far as coarse cloth is concerned, there will be an appreciable reduction for the consumer. I do not say that I am fully satisfied with the reduction made, but it is undoubtedly an improvement on the past.

Shri Damani (Jalore): Regarding the stamping of prices, I want to know whether prices will be stamped on cycle tyre codes, motor tyre codes, filter cloth and ducks for rubber belting.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: The stamping will be done by the milis. I cannot go into the different varieties of cloth, but some of the non-wearable cloth is also to be stamped. That is what I have come to know from the Indian Cotton Mills Federation.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: May I seek a clarification? Is it a fact that there will be something done about cotton blankets because that is a commodity used only by the very poor persons who cannot afford woollen blankets?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: It is included in the reduction.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Non-wearable cheap blankets are included in the reduction?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Yes.

12-40 hrs.

STATEMENT *RE*: WRONG DELIVERY OF A REGISTERED LETTER

Mr. Speaker: Now, Dr. P. Subbarayan.

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): The statement is about 2½ pages long. I promised to make a statement. Shall I lay it on the Table of the House?

Some Hon. Members: Let him read it.

Mr. Speaker: Yes, let him read it.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: The House will recollect that during the course of answering supplementaries put to me on the Short Notice Question of Shri Ram Krishan Gupta answered by me on the 31st August, 1960, I had assured the Members that I would collect full details as to how the Registered letter addressed to the Chairman, Non-Official Vigilance Committee, happened to be wrongly delivered to the Chief Minister. On the basis of the information which I have now in my possession I find there was no malafide intention on anybody's part and the letter in question was accidentally delivered wrongly to the Chief Minister.

Briefly this registered letter was received in the Chandigarh Secretariat Post Office and was mistakenly entered in the special list intended for the Chief Minister as a number of registered letters are received daily addressed to the Chief Minister by name or designation. The procedure followed by the Postal Department is to prepare a single list of all these letters for the day and obtain the signature of an official in the Chief Minister's Office on the list after delivering the letters. On 15th July, 1960, the list was signed by a Daftry in Chief Minister's office and he, perhaps, did not notice that this was not intended for that office. It may be stated here that there is no evidence to show that this article was deliberately handed over to the Chief Minister's office. Though reports had appeared in the Press regarding the appointment of a Non-official Vigilance Committee, no specific instructions appear to have been given to the post office regarding the delivery of articles addressed to this Committee. Actually on the same day an article addressed to Pandit Sri Ram Sharma, M.L.A., Chandigarh, was delivered correctly to him. But the article in question was merely addressed as "Chairman, Non-Official Vigilance Committee" without giving the name or address. Many articles are also received for the Official Vigilance Committee of which the Chief Minister is the Chairman. Some letters are received addressed merely to the Vigilance Committee without specifying whether it is official or non-official. In this particular case the clerk handling the article apparently did not notice the word "Non-Official" nor was he aware of the existence of such a Committee and must have in a routine manner put it along with other articles intended for the Chief Minister and the Official Vigilance Committee.

The registered letter under discussion was delivered to the Chief Minister's office on 15th July along with other letters addressed to Chief Minister, opened and put up to the Chief Minister. Neither the official charged with opening of letters nor the Chief Minister noticed that the letter in question was addressed to the Chairman, Non-Official Vigilance Committee. The Chief Minister under the impression that it was a complaint addressed to him passed it on to Pandit Mohan Lal, Minister of Industry, as some of the items complained against related to the department under that Minister. The letter was returned along with the comments of the Industries Minister to the Chief Minister's office on the 9th August and was put up in the form of a file marked to the Chief Minister. The Chief Minister could not attend to it early as a large number of files had accumulated on account of heavy rush of work.

In the meantime, a report appeared in the Press on 19th August about the wrong delivery of the registered letter referred to. On seeing this, the Chief Minister directed his office to get hold of the papers which had been sent to the Industries Minister. The file was put up to him on the 20th August. The Chief Minister forwarded the letter and its enclosures in original to Pandit Sri Ram Sharma, Chairman, Non-Official Vigilance Committee. The documents were delivered in his office on the 22nd August and the Chairman was also shown the comments of the Industries

[Dr. P. Subbarayan]

Minister on the points raised in the complaint.

Sardar Iqbal Singh (Ferozepur): May I ask one question regarding this matter? When the short notice question was asked here, there was a suggestion to the effect that the complaint was against the Chief Minister. I want the hon. Minister to make it clear whether the complaint addressed in this letter was anything against the Chief Minister or not.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: No, there was no complaint against the Chief Minister in that letter.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: (Firozabad): May I know whether any enquiry was made from Mr. Ram Pyara, MLA, who had made this complaint? Did any officer of the Postal Department approach Mr. Ram Pyara to ask anything about this letter?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: No, they did not think that it was necessary, because they had the letter and they found the acknowledgment also. And this is the conclusion that has been come to after a due enquiry by the Government.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta (Mahendragarh): May I know whether it is a fact that Mr. Sri Ram Sharma, chairman of the Non-official Vigilance Committee wrote a letter to the Chief Minister, Punjab, on or about the 1st of August, to return this letter to him, and if so, why this letter was not returned to him earlier?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: The hon. Member seems to know more than I do, because I did get all the information from the Chief Minister, and he does not refer to this at all.

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur): May I know who conducted the enquiry?

Mr. Speaker: There is no enquiry.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I ask only one question?....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am not going to allow any further questions.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether Government have received any complaint from Mr. Ram Pyara.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Minister has already said that so far as the postal authorities are concerned, they are not concerned with the complaint against the Chief Minister. If it is a non-official agency, it is their business. I admitted this question for this reason that it was a case of wrong delivery, and that was admitted by the postal authorities. This has been more than amply explained. It was addressed to the Chairman, Non-official Vigilance Committee. Nobody knows the difference between non-official and official agencies. By inadvertence, it was sent to the official agency, and the Chief Minister returned it. As to why he did not return it earlier, hon. Members will ask their counterparts to put the question in the Punjab Legislative Assembly.

Shri Anthony Pillai (Madras North): On a point of order. You have allowed the Minister of Transport and Communications to make a statement in which he referred not merely to the question of delivery of the letter for which the postal authorities were responsible, but he has gone into the question how the papers went on from one Minister to another Minister who returned it and so on. Once he has read it out, and once he has been allowed to make such references to the internal transit portion of it, then, surely, it is permissible for Members of the House to raise questions about those matters as well.

Mr. Speaker: I understand the point. I have heard the point of order.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: On a point of order.....

Mr. Speaker: One point of order cannot overlap another point of order.

I allowed it for this reason that if the letter had not been delivered to the right person, the postal authorities would then be asked why when they came to know of it they did not immediately pursue the matter and take up the question of delivering it to the right person. The other day, a question was put as to what steps were taken by the postal authorities to recover it and send it on the proper addressee. Whatever has happened in the meanwhile, how the delay has occurred, how it was noticed, and how as soon as it was noticed, prompt action was taken to redirect it and give it to the proper person—these were all questions which had necessarily to be explained. A delay has been caused in delivering it to the proper person. That does not mean that the whole field is thrown open.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: On a point of order. Under the Indian Post Office Act, if is an offence to retain the cover or envelope of the letter. In this case, from the statement it is quite clear that the envelope of the letter has not been returned to the addressee so far. If that is so what action will be taken against the Chief Minister of Punjab?

Mr. Speaker: Against the Chief Minister? For the cover? All right, that is a suggestion for action. The hon. Member wants the hon. Minister in charge of Posts and Telegraphs to pursue this matter....

Shri Braj Raj Singh: It is a contravention of the law.

Mr. Speaker: ..... as to why the cover also was not sent. If the same letter had been addressed to the hon. Member, would he have preserved the cover?

STATEMENT RE: PLASTIC EBONOID-MAKING EQUIPMENT

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): During the course of supplementaries to Question No. 351 which was answered by the Minister of Information and Broadcasting on the 12th August, 1960, some honourable Members asked for information about the progress of the Machinery for making plastic Ebonoid Blocks installed at the Government of India Press, Faridabad. I promised to make a statement in this regard after getting the detailed information. As the statement is a lengthy one I place a copy on the table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 161.]

12.48 hrs.

EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT FUNDS (AMENDMENT) BILL*

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): On behalf of Shri Nanda, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952.".

The motion was adopted.

Shri Abid Ali: I introduce the Bill.

MOTOR VEHICLES (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL*

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939.".

The motion was adopted.

---

*Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I introduce the Bill.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Shri Jaipal Singh (Ranchi West—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): On a point of information. In view of the fact that two days' work has been telescoped for today, I wonder whether the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs—who is not present in the House just now—would enlighten us as to how this has to be phased. We would like to know if we have to sit till 7 P.M. or 8 P.M. or whatever it is, and whether we sedulously go on serially with the items on the Order Paper, or whether some of the things are going to be withdrawn.

Mr. Speaker: We shall get through further consideration of the Delhi Primary Education Bill. We have got 3 hours and 50 minutes left.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): We shall carry on till 4-30 P.M. with official business. Then we shall sit upto 7P.M. The other House is also sitting till 7 P.M. to finish its work.

Mr. Speaker: I think we have had enough discussion on this Bill. Let us see if we can finish it without taking the full time allotted for it. I do not think the Government are insistent upon disposing of any other work. The only other Bill we have got is the Indian Aircraft (Amendment) Bill. I understand one hour is allotted for it

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Yes, one hour.

Mr. Speaker: Let us see if that could also be disposed of, if we finish the Delhi Primary Education Bill earlier.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: The others may be put off.

Mr. Speaker: Otherwise, that will stand over. We shall start Private Members' Business exactly at 4-30 P.M. and dispose of it.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta (Mahendragarh): I want to place on the Table of the House certain papers which show clearly that there was a serious complaint against the Chief Minister of the Punjab.

Shri Jaipal Singh: There is a half-hour discussion scheduled for today after non-official business is over.

Mr. Speaker: That has been withdrawn.

Shri Jaipal Singh: I do not think you should permit this discussion to be withdrawn in view of the fact that very serious insinuations have been made against people. It is not fair for people to be maligned in this House, in one way or another. To withdraw that discussion now is not fair to people who are not here. You remember the other day when questions were being asked, serious allegations were made as to the propriety or otherwise of 'Foolishly yours' and everything else. So many people have been brought into the picture. I think once the hon. Member has said something, he should not be permitted to get away with what he has said.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member raised it. It is unfortunate that does not want to press it. If it were already moved here and then he moved subsequently for withdrawing it, I would certainly have said, 'No, no; the opinion of the House is necessary'. Otherwise, it is always open to an hon. Member to withdraw it. If he absents himself, what is to be done?

As a matter of fact, I also felt subsequently that this is a matter where hon. Members must sit together along with the hon. Minister, and if they have got any differences, these must be thrashed out. Now, let us

drop it. Let us not make much of it on the floor of the House, whatever has been said or not said.

Shri Jaipal Singh: I humbly submit . . .

Mr. Speaker: I have no jurisdiction to force that hon. Member to move it.

Shri Jaipal Singh: I am raising something else that crops up in this connection. It is that certain remarks have emanated from the Chair also. If you look into the **Hansard,** you will see that it is not merely hon. Members of this House who asked questions. You were also pleased to give your views.

Mr. Speaker: I made some observations.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Therefore, do you not think that I or any other Member has a right shall I say, either to implement your views, strengthen your point of view or to resist them?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is not concerned with this. I never thought that any hon. Member, unless he has a word of personal explanation to give, ought to take exception to this. It is open to an hon. Member to ask for information about a Ministry or Department. Some questions were asked. Some observations were made. I also said that this matter has to be looked into.

Now, the hon. Member who asked for the half-hour discussion does not press it. I am only advising hon. Members who have got suggestions to make to give them to the hon. Minister. Then the matter may be thrashed out. There is no question of personal explanation so far as this matter is concerned.

Shri Jaipal Singh: I am sorry. If you will forgive me, what has really perplexed me is this. The Question Hour is meant for eliciting information. But in regard to this particular question, views have been expressed and observations have been made...

Mr. Speaker: Very often we give our views on various matters. Occasionally, when questions are put about statistics, this and that, I say that the Estimates Committee will look into it.

Now nobody need be too touchy about this. Let us proceed to the next item of business.

12.55 hrs.

DELHI PRIMARY EDUCATION BILL —*contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now proceed with further consideration of the following motion moved by Dr. K. L. Shrimali on the 6th September 1960, namely:—

> "That the Bill to provide for free and compulsory primary education for children in the Union territory of Delhi, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration".

All stages of this Bill must be completed by 4.30. Shri M. H. Rahman may now continue his speech.

श्री मु० हि० रहमान (अमरोहा): जनाब वाला, दिल्ली प्राइमरी एजुकेशन बिल के सिलसिले में मैं अर्ज कर रहा था कि इस की अहमियत और खूबी को मानते हुए जो महजबी मकतब और पाठशालयें हैं उन को भी एग्जेम्ट यानी मुस्तसना किया जाय क्योंकि इस में महजबी तालीम के साथ साथ प्राइमरी तालीम भी दी जाती है । यह कोई जरूरी नहीं है कि जो कोर्स आप स्कूल के लिए बनायें ठीक वही कोर्स वह अपने अन्दर समोयें, बल्कि जरूरत इस बात की है कि जुगराफिया , तारीख, जनरल साइंस और इस किस्म के मजामीन जो कि आप सिलेबस में दर्ज करते हैं, अगर उस के मेयार के मुताबिक वह भी तालीम दे रहे हैं तो उन को यकीनन मुस्तसना करना चाहिये ।

[श्री मु० हि० रहमान]

इस की अहमियत इस से भी साबित होती है कि पिछले दिनों मोहतरम श्री प्रकाश, गवर्नर, बम्बई की चेअरमैनशिप में जो कमेटी इस लिये बैठी थी कि हमारी इस बुनियादी तालीम में एल्लाकी और मजहबी तालीम को किस तरह समोया जाय, उस ने जो अपनी रिपोर्ट दी है उस में बहुत ज्यादा जोर इस पर दिया है कि शुमाली हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर जो पहले मुल्ला मकतब में पढ़ाया करते थे, उस तरीकेकार को अगर आज भी अख्त्यार किया जाय तो वह ज्यादा मुफीद साबित होगा क्योंकि डिसिप्लिन, नज्म और जब्त एल्लाकी कद्रें और एक खास किस्म का वह खयाल और जहन जो कि हमारे हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर एल्लाकी ऐतबार से बहुत जरूरी है, और तालीम का जो सब से बड़ा मकसद है, उस के जरिये हासिल होता है ।

यों तो मैं ने गुजारिश की थी कि फन्डामेंटल राइट्स में माईनारिटीज को यहां तक भी हक दिया गया है कि वह अपनी ख्वाहिश के मुताबिक जो तालीमी इदारे कायम करना चाहियें वे कर सकेंगी ऐसी सूरत में अगर उन्हें मजबूर किया जाय कि वे अपने मजहबी इदारों में बच्चों को न पढ़ायें बल्कि सरकारी स्कूलों में भेजें वह किसी तरह से कानून के मुताबिक सही नहीं हो सकता । लेकिन मैं तो इस से भी अगली बात कहूं जो कि पाठशालायें हैं, मकतब हैं, उन में प्राइमरी तालीम भी शामिल है, उस का मेअार होना चाहिये, चाहे वह कोर्स उस के मुताबिक पूरा हो या न हो ।

दूसरी गुजारिश यह है, जो कि बहुत अहम है, कि किताबें जो भी अपने सिलेबस के मुताबिक तैयार करायें वह ठीक तरीके से करायें । पिछले दिनों जिन शिकायात का मैं ने आप से जिक्र किया था, मैं आप का शुक्रगुजार हूं कि आप ने उन की तरफ तवज्जह दी और उस की बदौलत उत्तर प्रदेश की हुकूमत ने भी अब तवज्जह दी है मुझे उम्मीद है कि और स्टेट्स भी उन का खयाल करेंगी । कम से कम इस बात का खयाल शुरू से ही होना चाहिये कि हमारी इस प्राइमरी तालीम के अन्दर इस किस्म की तालीम दी जाये कि एक तरफ नैशनलिज्म और सेकुलरिज्म को ज्यादा से ज्यादा कुव्वत मिले, दूसरी तरफ एल्लाकी और रूहानी केद्रें उजागर हों, तीसरी तरफ नज्म और डिसिप्लिन पैदा हो और चौथी बात यह कि उस में इस किस्म के मजामीन न हों जो दूसरे मजहब या धर्म के लिये तकलीफदेह हों या उस के लिये काबिले एतराज हों । इस के लिये आप को बहुत काफी तवज्जह देनी होगी । दिल्ली एक नमूना बन रहा है इस काम के लिये और आइन्दा स्टेट्स के अन्दर भी जब कम्पल्सरी एजुकेशन शुरू होगी तो उस के अन्दर भी यह एक नमूने के तौर पर पेश किया जायेगा ।

इसी के साथ साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि बेशक आप ने ६ या ७ बरस से ले कर ११ बरस तक कम्पल्सरी तालीम के लिये लाजिमी मुद्दत करार दी है । मैं समझता हूं कि यही मुद्दत ऐसी है कि इस हद तक अगर बच्चे अपने मजहबी इदारों में तालीम पायेंगे या प्राइमरी स्कूलों में तालीम पायेंगे । अगर इस वक्त तक मिली जुली तालीम पाते हैं तो उस से कोई एल्लाकी नुक्सान नहीं होता, लेकिन उस से आगे इस बात की कोशिश नहीं होनी चाहिये । मैं इतना समझता हूं

और बगैर किसी झिझक के कहने के लिये तैयार हूं कि हमारा मुल्क हरागज अपनी इन एख्लाकी कद्रों को ऐसी तालीम के हाथ फ ोख्त करने को, बैच देने को, तैयार नही जो कि तालीम के मकसद के खिलाफ खुद हमारी एख्लाकी जिन्दगी को तबाह कर दें । आज ज्यादा उम्र में १३, १४ या १५ साल की उम्र में में मिली जुली तालीम के जो असरात और जो नतायज हैं वह हमारी आंखों के सामने हैं । । तालीम इन्सानियत और इन्सानी दुनियां में लोगों के दर्म्यान मुहब्बत पैदा करने के लिये है, तालीम खुदा की पहचान के लिये, अपने ईश्वर की पहचान के लिये है, लेकिन अगर तालीम का मकसद एख्लाकी कद्रों को तबाह करना हो जाय तो वह तालीम किसी काम की नहीं है और उस तालीम से जिहालत बेहतर होती है । इस बिना पर मैं समझता हूं कि इस बात का खास तौर से लिहाज रक्खा जायेगा । मैं कोई लम्बी तकरीर नहीं करना चाहता । मेरे यही तीन चार प्वाइंट हैं जिन के मुतालिल्क मैं ने खुसूसन गुजारिश की है और मैं बहुत अदब से अर्ज करूंगा अपने मोहतरम मिनिस्टर साहब से कि इस मामले की अहमियत सिर्फ इस बात से नहीं होगी कि आप इसी जगह इस की वजाहत फरमायें । बल्कि जिस तरह आपने १० और ११ दो क्लाजों के अन्दर कुछ एक्जेम्पशन दिए हैं, उसी तरह एक क्लाज २ का इजाफा करके आप उसमें वजाहत के साथ इस बात को लिख दें कि उन मजहबी पाठ-शालाओं या मकानों में जिनमें तालीम जारी है, अगर उनमें प्राइमरी तालीम भी है, तो उनको यकीनन मुस्तसना कर दिया जाए । मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि इस तरफ आप तवज्जह फर-माएंगे ।

[शरी ایم- ایچ- رحمان : جناب والا دهلی پرائمری ایجوکیشن بل کے سلسلہ میں یہ عرض کر رها تها که اس کی اهمیت اور خوبی کو مانتے هوئے جو مذهبی مکتب اور پاٹهشالائیں هیں ان کو بهی ایگزیمپٹ یعنی مستثنیٰ کیا جائے کیونکہ اس میں مذهبی تعلیم کے ساتھ ساتھ پرائمری تعلیم بهی دی جاتی هے - یہ کوئی ضروری نہیں هے که جو کورس آپ اسکول کے لئے بنائیں ٹهیک وهی کورس وہ اپنے اندر سموئیں - بلکہ ضرورت اس بات کی هے که جغرافیہ - تاریخ - جنرل سائینس اور اِس قسم کے مضامین آپ سلیبس میں درج کرتے هیں -اگر اس کے میعاد کے مطابق وہ بهی تعلیم دے رهے هیں تو ان کو یقیناً مستثنیٰ کرنا چاهئے - اس کی اهمیت اس سے بهی ثابت هوتی هے که پچهلے دنوں محترم شری پرکاش گورنر - بمبئی کی چیرمین شپ میں جو کمیٹی اس کے لئے بیٹهی تهی که هماری اس بنیادی تعلیم میں اخلاقی اور مذهبی تعلیم کو کس طرح سمویا جائے - اس نے جو اپنی رپورٹ دی هے اس میں بہت زیادہ زور اس پر دیا هے که شمالی هندوستان کے اندر جو پہلے ملا مکتب میں پڑهایا کرتے تهے - اس طریقہ کار کو اگر آج بهی اختیار کیا جائے تو وہ زیادہ مفید ثابت هوگا کیونکہ ڈسپلن - نظم اور ضبط - اخلاقی قدریں اور ایک خاص سم کا خیال ور ذهن جو که همارے هندوستان کے اندر اخلاقی

ھی ھونا چاھئے کہ ھماری اس پرائمری تعلیم کے اندر اس قسم کی تعلیم دی جائے کہ ایک طرف نیشنلزم اور سیکولرزم کو زیادہ سے زیادہ قوت ملے - دوسری طرف اخلاقی اور روحانی قدریں اجاگر ھوں - تیسری طرف نظم اور قسمیلین پیدا ھو اور چوتھی بات یہ کہ اس میں اس قسم کے مضامین نہ ھوں جو کسی دوسرے مذھب یا دھرم کے لئے تکلیف دہ ھوں یا اس کے لئے قابل اعتراض ھوں - اس کے لئے آپ کو بہت کافی توجہ دینی ھوگی - دھلی ایک نمونہ بن رھا ھے اس کام کے لئے اور آئیندہ اسٹیٹس کے اندر بھی جو کمپلسری ایجوکیشن شروع ھوگی تو اس کے اندر بھی یہ ایک نمونہ کے طور پر پیش کیا جائے گا -

اس کے ساتھ ساتھ میں یہ بھی کہنا چاھتا ھوں کہ بیشک آپ نے ۶ یا ۷ برس تک کمپلسری تعلیم کے لئے لازمی مدت قرار دی ھے - میں سمجھتا ھوں کہ یہی مدت ایسی ھے کہ اس حد تک اگر بچے اپنے مذھبی اداروں میں تعلیم پائیں گے یا پرائمری اسکولوں میں تعلیم پائیں گے - اگر اس وقت تک ملی جلی تعلیم پاتے ھیں تو اس سے کوئی اخلاقی نقصان نہیں ھوتا - لیکن اس کے آگے اس بات کی کوشش نہیں ھونی چاھیئے - میں اتنا سمجھتا ھوں اور بغیر کسی جھجھک کے کہنے کے لئے تیار ھوں کہ ھمارا ملک ھرگز اپنی

[شری ایم - ایچ - رحمان]

اعتبار سے بہت ضروری ھے - اور تعلیم کا جو سب سے بڑا مقصد ھے اس کے ذریعہ حاصل ھونا ھے -

یوں تو میں نے گزارش کی تھی کہ فنڈامینٹل رائیٹس میں مائناریٹیز کو یہاں تک بھی حق دیا گیا ھے کہ وہ اپنی چوائس کے مطابق جو تعلیمی ادارے قائم کرنا چاھیں - وہ کر سکیں گے - ایسی صورت میں اگر انہیں مجبور کیا جائے کہ وہ اپنے ھی اداروں میں بچوں کو نہ پڑھائیں بلکہ سرکاری اسکولوں میں بھیجیں تو یہ کسی طرح سے قانون کے مطابق صحیح نہیں ھو سکتا - لیکن میں تو اس سے بھی الگ بات کہوں کہ جو پاٹھشالائیں ھیں - مکتب ھیں - ان میں پرائمری تعلیم بھی شامل ھے - اسکا معیار ھونا چاھئے - چاھے وہ کورس اس کے مطابق پورا ھو یا نہ ھو -

دوسری گزارش یہ ھے - جو کہ بہت اھم ھے - کہ کتابیں جو بھی آپ سلیبس کے مطابق تیار کرائیں وہ ٹھیک طریقہ سے کرائیں - پچھلے دنوں جن شکایات کا میں نے آپ سے ذکر کیا تھا - میں آپ کا شکرگزار ھوں کہ آپ نے ان کی طرف توجہ دی اور اس کی بدولت اتر پردیش کی حکومت نے بھی اب توجہ دی ھے - مجھے امید ھے کہ اور اسٹیٹس بھی ان کا خیال کریںگی - کم سے کم اس بات کا خیال شروع سے

اخلاقی قدروں کو اسی تعلیم کے ہاتھ فروخت کرنے کو - بیچ دینے کو تیار نہیں جو کہ تعلیم کے مقصد کے خلاف خود ہماری اخلاقی زندگی کو تباہ کر دے - آج زیادہ عمر میں - ۱۳ - ۱۴ • یا ۱۵ سال کی عمر میں ملی جلی تعلیم کے اثرات اور جو نتائج ہیں وہ ہماری آنکھوں کے سامنے ہیں - تعلیم انسانیت اور انسانی دنیا میں لوگوں کے درمیان محبت پیدا کرنے کے لئے ہے -تعلیم خدا کی پہچان کے لئے - اپنے ایشور کے پہچان کے لئے ہے - لیکن اگر تعلیم کا مقصد اخلاقی قدروں کو تباہ کرنا ہو جائے تو وہ تعلیم کسی کام کی نہیں ہے اور اس تعلیم سے جہالت زیادہ بہتر ہوتی ہے - اس بنا پر میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ اس بات کا خاص لحاظ رکھا جائیگا -

میں کوئی لمبی تقریر نہیں کرنا چاہتا - میرے بھی تین چار پوائنٹ ہیں جن کے متعلق میں نے خصوصاً گذارش کی ہے - اور میں بہت ادب سے عرض کرونگا اپنے محترم منسٹر صاحب سے کہ اس معاملے کی اہمیت صرف اس بات سے نہیں ہوگی کہ آپ اسی جگہ اس کی وضاحت فرمائیں - بلکہ جس طرح آپ نے ۱۰ اور ۱۱ دو کلازوں کے اندر کچھ ایگزیمپشن دیئے ہیں - اسی طرح ایک کلاز ۱۲ کا اضافہ کر کے آپ اس میں وضاحت کے ساتھ اس بات کو لکھ دیں کہ ان مذہبی پاٹھشالاؤں میں یا مکتبوں میں - جن میں تعلیم جاری ہے - اگر ان میں پرائمری تعلیم بھی ہے - تو ان کو یقیناً مستثنیٰ کر دیا جائے - میں امید کرتا ہوں کہ اس طرف آپ توجہ فرمائینگے -]

13 hrs.

Mr. Speaker: I would like to know from the House one thing. Now that we have decided to complete all the stages by 4.30—We have a number of amendments given notice of—I would like to know how long the clause by clause consideration will take.

Shri Supakar (Sambalpur): 4 hours and one hour it was decided.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): We decided one hour for the clause by clause consideration.

Mr. Speaker: Therefore, by 3.30 we must finish the consideration stage. How long does the hon. Minister propose to take?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): Half an hour.

Mr. Speaker: Then, at 3 o'clock I will call him.

Now, we have two hours left. I have got a list of 15 names of hon. Members who want to speak.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Sir, there are many hon. Members who never knew that the debate will be conducted on the basis of lists. Therefore we were trying to catch the eye of the Chair. I never send my name. I always try to catch the eye of the Chair.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member never sends his name. But he always catches my eye. He need not worry himself. I want to know how many hon. Members desire to participate.

Several Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: I see that 20 hon. Members want to participate.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : (बाह्य दिल्ली ; रक्षित–अनुसूचित जातियां): अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह दिल्ली का बिल है, इसलिए दिल्ली वालों को पहले मौका दिया जाना चाहिए ।

Mr. Speaker: Will ten minutes for each hon. Member do?

Shri Tyagi: Yes; I think that will be enough.

Mr. Speaker: There need not be any elaborate arguments. I shall try to give apportunities to all. The opposition parties also want to speak.

Shri Tyagi: I will request the hon. Members not to force me to ring the bell.

Shri Tyagi: I will finish within ten minutes, Sir.

This is a very important Bill because it just fills in the gaps which had been left for centuries together. Education is the most important subject because education is the biggest industry. Here we produce the citizens of the country. Therefore, we must be very careful when we touch this subject. I do not want to take much time of the House in preambles. I would proceed straight to the Bill.

This is known as the Primary Education Bill. It is for providing free and compulsory primary education for children in the Union territory of Delhi. In the whole Bill I find the least about freeship except that there will be no fee charged. There is a small clause that no fee will be charged. It does not become the right of a citizen to demand free education. There is no freeship. Right from top to bottom it is all compulsion. Everything is compulsory and punitive; punishment, enquiries and all that. I do not know what is happening. Education is a matter on which I thought we had better proceed by making it free. It would be free. That is welcome. Let us have ons stage, free education being provided in every little locality and let us see whether people respond to it or not. Fee is not much for primary or lower primary classes. What is the fee you charge? It is only a few annas or a rupee. Charging no fee is not the only incentive for education. That is not enough.

Sir, when the Constitution was framed—you were a leader of the party when the Constitution was being framed—we thought that.....

Mr. Speaker: As far as I know, in Madras State, up to the eighth standard no fee is charged. I do not know what happens in the other States. No kind of compulsion is sought to be made.

Shri Tyagi: I thought that free education will always mean that the parent will not have to spend anything on the education of the child. The fee is the least part of the education up to the upper primary stage. *Interruptions*). The real thing is books and stationery. Fee is only a small part of the expenses. I thought that when the Constitution was framed the idea was that education will be absolutely free. Of course, the child will have to be fed by the parent. We always thought that poor people will get books and stationery free. Today stationery is so costly that an exercise book costs more than 3 months' fee. Here in the Bill there is only one clause which says that no fee will be charged; that is all. We call it Free and Compulsory Education Bill.

What is the freeship you are giving except the fee? There is nothing to make it free.

I agree with what Maulana Saheb said. Six years is always the grounding age. It is at this age we make or mar a child, and the child's career.

Then the child is given the first grounding and that is always based on moral values. You force a person to send his child to a school. It is very good. But if the child absents himself the guardian will have to undergo punishment according to the rules and regulations. It is something which is strange, particularly in this matter of education. Recently, the tendency of the Government has been to have compulsion, to inflict this punishment and that punishment. It is a symptom of the weakness of Government. Government must enthuse people into movements and not compel them.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The Constitution itself has provided for free and compulsory education.

Shri Tyagi: Compulsory does not mean that you should send the child to a particular school. Supposing I give education to my children in my own house up to the upper primary stage, it must satisfy the law. If I am educating my children at a much higher cost than you will do, I am guaranteeing their moral values and at the same time giving them education in my own house. Even then will you not be satisfied? As a guardian I must satisfy myself that my child is getting education and that education must be of the standard which would satisfy your requirements. But you will not recognise that unless the institution is recognised by you. I have to send my boy to a school, it appears up to 11 years, according to this Bill.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: May I draw the attention of the hon. Member to clause 10(b) wherein it is stated that reasonable excuse for non-attendance shall be that the child is receiving instruction in some other manner which is declared to be satisfactory by the State Government or by an officer authorised by it in this behalf.

Shri Tyagi: But that is too general. The meaning of the clause is that there must be some alternative school. I must start a regular alternative school. It should have been a very simple provision. It must be, so long as the guardian gives full satisfaction to the Government that the child is receiving proper education. Here is the question of attendance.

Mr. Speaker: Clause 10(b) does not refer to a school. It only says—

> "that the child is receiving instruction in some other manner which is declared to be satisfactory by the State Government or by an officer authorised by it in this behalf;"

Shri Tyagi: So, I have to get the approval of the officer to be saved from punishment.

Dr. Sushila Nayar (Jhansi): What is the objection?

Shri Tyagi: It is unnecessary inconvenience to me. You interfere with my choice.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member does not see the spirit of it. The point is that it ought not to be only free education being imparted in the State without any fees being charged, so far as elementary education is concerned. Notwithstanding that fact it should be seen that every parent should send his child to school; some are not sending them. Therefore, a kind of compulsion is necessary. But in the case of these extra-ordinary persons or rich men who may provide tuition in their own houses, there is provision in clause (b) to exempt them. It does not say that you must send them to some school or the other. The officer must be satisfied that the child is receiving education in some manner or the other.

Shri Tyagi: Every household must get the method of education declared and then approved. I thought that the meaning was that it must be gazetted because it is said here that it must be declared to be satisfactory by any officer authorised by the Government in this behalf.

Mr. Speaker: How many people are there in this country?

Shri Tyagi: The law must be fool-proof; it must be simpler and not lead to unnecessary litigation.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The main point is this. Are we in favour of compulsion or not? If we are in favour of compulsion, as I understand the hon. Member is, then there is no other alternative; some provision must be made for that type of education. If you allow each parent to have his own way without satisfying yourself whether the education that the child is receiving is proper or not, then you should not talk of compulsory education. Anybody can run any kind of school. Even if a child is in the farm, the parent will say that he is receiving education. The main issue has been decided in the Constitution: it should be free and compulsory.

Shri Tyagi: Compulsion should be of a nature which should be softer. Here it is so elaborate that it will become a nuisance really for any guardian. He must immediately take the permission after satisfying the attendance authority if a boy could not go and then the attendance officer will appoint many others to look into the case. Every second or third person will be a policeman to look into the case and enquire the age of the child. This is too much. When a man gets rather weak and senile, he wants to wield the lathi and show that he has authority. This is the same thing that is happening here. The Central Government should not try to show off so much of authority. The Bill could be simpler and not so elaborate.

From the speeches I understand that the age will be eleven years but the Bill as it says fourteen years. There are many guardians who do not like their daughters and sons to have co-education up to the age of 14. Despite all the looseness in the education system in the country today, people are not prepared to allow their children to have co-education at this age. This is just the age when people want to guard their children against evil influences. They would rather keep their children uneducated than give them literal education, alphabets. The alphabets are no education for them. As the Maulana has rightly said, literate or illiterate, there are families who love to have their children learn the moral values rather than only this literature and A, B and C.

13.14 hrs.

[DR. SUSHILA NAYAR *in the Chair*]

I do not know whether the Minister is going to accept any amendment but this age of 14 will not be popular for this purpose. So, the hon. Minister should announce his acceptance of some amendment before the Bill is passed so that the age may be reduced.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: That again is a constitutional question.

Shri Tyagi: What is needed is that a child must have education up to the upper primary standard. Let us have it like that. It is not necessary that the whole Constitution should be applied here. If a child finishes its education by 11 years, do not force him further. Again, there are many schools which are in a scandalous manner. The teacher is not good. I would never send my child there unless I am assured of the high morals of the staff and everybody there. The schools have first to deserve to attract children of respectable families. I do not, by respectable families, mean rich or poor. I am not making that distinction. I mean those who care more for their morals. They will send their children only when they know that the best education is being given.

So, let us not apply that compulsion about the age so strictly. The Constitution may say so. For ten years we have not obeyed the Constitution. We can obey the Constitution by slow degrees in the case of the age too.

We should not make these laws so strict. It is a beautiful scheme for the reform of the country; let it come as a welcome scheme.... (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Tyagi: I am submitting that this fee is no allurement; it is not freeship; it is hardly eight annas. How does it affect one way or the other? Give them free books and free sationery. In every way it must be absolutely free.

Mr. Chairman: Dr. M. S. Aney.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Have you called me? I do not want to speak.

Mr. Chairman: But your name was here.

An Hon. Member: Several names are wrongly written there.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri (Nabadwip): Madam Chairman, this Bill is long overdue and is warmly welcomed by all of us. It is a model Bill and this will probably create an atmosphere in the country that will be good for education.

A nation is what its women and men are. It has been said that if a human being is superior to another, it is not because he has an extra hand or an extra eye but because his mind and intellect are sharpened and become more efficient by education. This model Bill has come in good time.

Now, clause 12 has lead to an elaborate controversy about the special provision for part-time education. As circumstances stand today in India, I think it is very necessary, though it is not really liked by anybody. It is better to have at least half of something if you cannot have the guide. Another very good point here is that the only person on whose report cognisance of any offence will be taken is the attendance authority. Anybody and everybody coming and harassing the parent for any reason whatever is not a good thing and it should not be encouraged.

In this long Bill which contains many clauses, there is no mention whatsoever of the people who are really going to work the scheme. There is no mention of the school teachers. The primary school teachers' needs are crying needs. There should be some mention as to what amenities, what pay, etc. would be given to him because he is the instrument who is going to work the whole scheme. In U.K. that has been included in all the education Bills but in this Bill which is probably a copy of various Bills that have come into being from day to day, there is no mention of the teacher.

In fact, it is not only that the primary teachers are mentioned in the United Kingdom Act but they also took part in deciding what should go into that Bill. I wonder whether any such consultation was done about this Bill here.

Then, as regards food and refreshment for children, you have said that by making use of the rule-making powers you will be able to enforce it. Whereas the various committees that have gone into this question have all thought it absolutely essential, yet you do not put it into the body of the Bill. I think that has been left out without any justification. If the hon. Minister even at this late stage could put it in the body of the Bill itself, I think it would be an improvement because this is a model Bill. You implement it where you can. If you cannot implement it, it is a different matter. But at least let there be a wish to implement it as fully as possible.

It is not a question of food only. The UNESCO Conferences have always said that unless the physical development of a child is looked into,

[Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri]

full development of his mind cannot take place. Therefore, not only food should be supplied but there should be a general check up of his health—his teeth, eyes and nose which are the main parts that get affected in a country where there is so much poverty, disease and malnutrition. That is something which not only the attendance authorities will have to look into but there should be health visitors. There must be people qualified to do this work, who should look into these aspects in every primary school that is set up.

I would also like to point out that there is no residuary power left. Who is to compel the local authority. Also, there is no provision that they should give periodical reports or submit accounts for the money that the Government will give to the local authorities. It is not that I grudge the money, let the Government give as much money to educational institutions as they are able to give; but, surely, there must be some sort of audit that must be provided for in the Bill to safeguard public money.

Then, in cosmopolitan urban areas like Delhi, Calcutta etc., if this is to be a model Bill, there should be something to say that will cater for children of the various linguistic groups, because there must be schools to cater to the mother tongue of children. That is the tongue in which a child talks to his mother, and if instruction is given in some other tongue primary education may not be as successful as we want it to be. This has been possible in countries like Bulgaria.

Again, regarding the distance of schools nothing has been said in the Bill. The distance should not be great. In Denmark they have said that within two kilometres every child should be able to find a school. I hope some provision will be made for that also.

Lastly, I would also like to bring to your notice that instruction is at present given in *madarsas* and Sanskrit *tols*. They give religious instructions but they also give primary education. These have gone on for generations. They should not be just brushed aside. It should not be said that the education given by them does not come within the correct purview or framework of work that the Government is trying to do, because this is something which comes from the mind of the people and religious instructions given in *madarsas* and *tols* and other religious bodies form part of education. They, I think, lay the foundation of education. Not only that they should not be brushed aside, but they should be given every help and encouragement as far as possible.

Madam, whenever there is any question of improvement we are always told that the Third Five Year Plan is very elaborate where we require all the funds and wherefrom can we get the money for doing all the things that we require for education. I fully realise it. But food for the children, writing material and books for children without which you cannot impart education, and other things are absolutely essential and you must provide them even if you have to cut a little here and there in the Plan. I can only quote what Professor Kabir himself has said in *The Education of Children in India*. He has stated there: "Education for the children must be the first call on the nation's resources." So I hope the Minister will do so and see that the full amount of money, at least as much as is possible, is given for education, because various committees have thought it necessary and this Bill is a model Bill that will build the nation in future.

Madam, I welcome this Bill warmly.

Shri Mohammed Imam (Chitaldrug): Madam Chairman, I welcome this Bill which has emerged after

thirteen years of our independence, and this is the first step to introduce universal, compulsory and free education in the capital city of Delhi and round about. It will serve, perhaps, as a model to the other States. So I am anxious a good lead should be given to the other States so that they may formulate a sound and practical plan for introducing compulsory and free education.

Madam, education is the most important social service that can be rendered by the State, and it is on education that the prosperity and health of the nation depends. Therefore, we must see that we work out a sound and really useful plan for the States.

I am aware that the introduction of compulsory and free education is confronted with many difficulties. Many problems arise. I am also aware of the size and magnitude of this tax and the problem that arise. There are many difficulties which may imperil the proper and sound working of this plan. Therefore, you must take care to see that you are prepared to work out this plan and to introduce compulsory and free education on a sound basis. We must take care to see that the necessary facilities are created for taking this important step.

We are aware that there is a growing number of school-going age group children. At present, I believe, provision has been made or facilities have been created for the schooling of only about 13 per cent. children of the school-going age. The number of schools we are having is very inadequate. The number of teachers we are having is also very inadequate. Many of these teachers are untrained and under-paid. There are no proper buildings to house these schools. In fact, the buildings we are having are such as no health authorities would certify to be fit for housing schools. Many of them are ill-ventilated and situated in many bad localities. We must see that the schools are provided with proper teachers in sufficient number. We must also see that the schools are well furnished and well equipped. As far as my experience goes, the existing schools need a good deal of consolidation.

Madam, from one of the dissenting notes I understand that in Delhi there are only about 500 schools whereas the number of school-going-age children exceeds 2,00,000. Therefore, as it is, we need another 700 to 800 schools if we are to provide schooling facilities for all these children. We will also require more than 3000 to 4000 teachers. Now it is often the case that in many schools irrespective of the number of students there is only one teacher. Many of them are single-teacher schools. We have to provide more teachers for all these schools.

Therefore, in introducing this scheme there will be all these difficulties and the cost to be incurred would be considerable. Perhaps the cost to be incurred for the introduction of compulsory education would be nearly three times of what we have been spending now. The cost is considerable. So, my doubt and apprehension are these. The Government wants to administer the scheme through the local education authorities. The local education authorities have their own commitments. They have their own obligations. If the entire responsibility is thrown on the local education authorities,—it is true that the Government may come forward with some contribution—in the matter of implementation of this scheme, I am afraid that they may not be able to discharge the obligations which have been imposed on them.

I have got some personal experience regarding this matter in Mysore. With a view to introduce free and compulsory primary education, the Government of Mysore entrusted the task to the local authorities, the district boards. The Government of Mysore said that they would contribute every year a certain amount and they wanted the local education autho-

[Shri Mohammed Imam]

rities to find new resources to increase the number of schools and to consolidate the existing ones. This experiment was tried for nearly ten years—from 1930 to 1940. During this period, the local authorities shirked their responsibility and they would not raise the resources, because that meant extra taxation. They said that they had other obligations such as sanitation, provision of drinking water and so on. So, in the course of these ten years, the entire scheme failed and not a single school was added to the existing number. Eventually, the State or the Government had to take over the entire responsibility of primary education and since then there has been considerable development. So, I am afraid a similar situation may arise here, if you hold the local education authorities responsible to implement the scheme. They have to find new resources and these resources have to be considerable. I have pointed out that they have to find resources nearly three or four times than they have at present. They may shirk their responsibility or they may be unable to find new resources. In that case, there may be a deadlock, and education may not spread as quickly or as extensively as we wish it should.

So, my submission is, primary education must be the entire and sole responsibility of the Government. The Government may insist on some contribution from the local education authorities, but the responsibility of implementing free and compulsory education must be that of the Government, and the Government alone will be responsible for that. If there is any lacuna or if there is any omission, the Government itself must be responsible. Otherwise, if there is any shortfall or if there is any failure to implement the scheme fully, then the Government may throw the responsibility or blame on the local authority and may say, "What are we to do? The local authorities are not doing it". That is the contingency which I foresee, against which the Government must guard themselves.

The second aspect is this. It is mentioned in the Third Plan that education will be provided to every child from the 6th year to the 11th year. The idea of imparting primary education to every child is this. It is to make him a fit citizen of the State; to make him literate; to make him see that he judges rightly what is happening roundabout. I doubt whether these five years of education will make him a literate person. What is the test of literacy? When do we consider a person to be a literate? Should we consider a person literate when he merely knows how to put a signature? Or, if a person falteringly reads a certain paper, could we consider him to be a literate person? In fact, the idea is to make him an educated person. That is the object with which education is imparted in England and other countries in the West. There, education is given freely to a child even beyond the primary stage. In England it is up to the 16th year, and that includes a part of free secondary education also. It is only after that stage that the person is considered to be a literate. He must be given education and must be equipped with the educational qualification up to a certain stage when he can take up further education. That is the test. But here, the proposal is to give the child education only from the 6th to the 11th year—only five years, or, say six years. I am afraid this will only be a pretext. It will not serve any purpose. If the child discontinues the study after the 11th year, after being in the primary school for five years, it is as good as not giving him education at all. In course of time he may again lapse into illiteracy. While it does not matter if education is confined to a certain area, the child must be given such an amount of education as will really make him literate and make him follow what is happening rounabout him.

Thirdly, what is free education? Many hon. Members have mentioned that education should be free. What do we mean by free education? It has been pointed out that till now primary education has been free in most of the States. It is so in Mysore and other States also. No fees are levied. Free education is given with a view to encourage the child to see that he educates himself without any obligation or liability on his part to spend anything. Here, the child is exempted from the payment of fees, but then he has to incur so many other items of expenditure. For example, he has to go to a school which may be at a distance from his house. The distance may be considerable, and he will have to incur transport charges. Further, he has to spend money on books, slates and other materials. He has to spend every day a considerable amount over these items, and this aspect may come in the way of really free education, and it may be difficult for every child to meet such expenditure, because every child is not rich. There are far more poor children than rich children. Many of the children may find it a burden. They will not be in a position to incur all this expenditure, and certainly, therefore, free education will not be an inducement. So, I submit that statutory provision must be made to the effect that a child who attends a school must be free from all financial obligations. That is the case in all advanced countries, in western countries. In England, transport facilities are provided if a child lives beyond a reasonable distance from school. The child is given free milk every day and also mid-day meal. I think that all these factors will conduce towards the success of free and compulsory eduaction, and then alone the entire scheme will be a success. Otherwise, it will be a farce.

Fourthly, I submit that free and compulsory primary education must be given, wherever facilities are available, in all languages. There are schools which teach Urdu. There are institutions, however private they may be, which teach Arabic and other languages.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Mohammed Imam: I shall finish presently. So, it is very necessary that the Government recognises such schools. If there are students who are undergoing studies in religious institutions, such as urdu schools, even though those institutions or schools are run on a private basis, those schools must be recognised as approved schools and exemption must be given to them, because, that itself is a part of their obligation which they will be discharging towards free education.

So, I submit that it is not merely for the sake of introducing free and compulsory primary education that we are embarking on this scheme, but that we are undertaking really a big responsibility. That responsibility must be discharged with courage and determination. The Government must see that the money spent is well spent and usefully spent, because, though we have only limited resources, there is always a temptation to spread the thin resources over too wide a field. This temptation must be avoided, and we must find more money also. Whatever we do, it must be done very well so that a child who undergoes education is really benefited by it and the nation also is benefited by it.

श्री राधा रमण (चांदनी चौक) : सभानेत्रीजी, जो विधेयक इस समय सदन के सामने रखा गया है, मैं उसका हृदय से स्वागत करता हूं। बहुत दिनों से हमारे देश में एक ऐसे विधेयक की आशा की जाती थी और हम इंतजार में थे कि कब यह विधेयक हमारे सामने आए।

मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय को जिन्होंने इस बिल को सदन के सामने पेश किया है धन्यवाद देता हूं कि उन्होंने इस प्रकार का

[श्री राधा मण]

एक बिल हमारे इस सदन में रखा और यह प्रवर समिति से ज्यादा अच्छे रूप में आया है यह भी मैं मानने के लिये तैयार हूं और इस के लिये मैं मंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि इस में कुछ ऐसे परिवर्तन हुए हैं कि जिन परिवर्तनों से इस बिल में जो धाराएं रखी गयी हैं वे विशेष कर दिल्ली की स्थिति को देखते हुए बहुत ही मुनासिब हैं, और उन से दिल्ली में प्राथमिक शिक्षा को जरूर प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा।

अभी यह विचार प्रकट किया गया है कि यह बिल सर्वांगीण पूर्ण नहीं है। यानी इस में वे सारी बातें नहीं हैं जो कि होनी चाहिए थीं। मैं इसको स्वीकार करता हूं परन्तु यह भी देखना जरूरी होगा कि इस बिल को बनाने में इस बात की कोशिश अवश्य की गयी है कि यह आदर्श रूप से बने, परन्तु हमारे देश की आर्थिक स्थिति को देख कर और वातावरण को देख कर इस में कुछ ऐसी धाराएं रखी गयी हैं जो आदर्श नहीं कही जा सकतीं। मैं समझता हूं कि समय मिलने पर उन धाराओं को संशोधन कर के उसको ऐसा आदर्श बनाया जाएगा कि जिस से जो त्रुटियां आज इस बिल में दिखायी देती हैं वे दूर हो जाएं।

सब से बड़ी बात जिसकी ओर यहां माननीय सदस्यों ने ध्यान दिलाया है वह यह है कि इस बिल का उद्देश्य यह है कि हर बच्चा जिसकी आयु ६ वर्ष से ११ वर्ष तक की है स्कूल में जाए। इस में कुछ थोड़ी सी विचार में भिन्नता भी है। कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि ६ से ११ वर्ष तक के बच्चों को इस में रखा जाए, तो कुछ का खयाल है कि ६ से १४ वर्ष तक के बच्चों को अनिवार्य और निःशुल्क प्राथमिक शिक्षा दी जाए। मैं समझता हूं कि हमारे संविधान के अनुसार और हम सब की इच्छा के अनुसार यह आवश्यक है कि बच्चों को ६ वर्ष से १४ वर्ष तक अनिवार्य और निःशुल्क शिक्षा दी जानी चाहिए। इस विधेयक के अन्दर इस बात का प्रावीजन रखा गया है कि जहां ६ वर्ष से ११ वर्ष के बाद भी निःशुल्क और अनिवार्य शिक्षा देने का प्रबन्ध हो तो वह कायम रखा जा सकता है, उस के लिए कोई रुकावट नहीं है। विशेष कर दिल्ली में जहां यह बिल लागू होगा हम देखते हैं कि वहां पहले से ही यह घोषणा की गयी है कि ६ से १४ वर्ष तक के जितने भी बच्चे होंगे स्कूलों में उनकी अनिवार्य और निःशुल्क शिक्षा होगी। मैं समझता हूं कि हमारे मंत्री महोदय इस बात का प्रयत्न करेंगे कि ऐसा और जगह भी हो। यह ठीक है कि उन के हाथ बंधे हुए हैं और उन के पास इतनी धन राशि नहीं है कि वह सारे देश के अन्दर इस शिक्षा का प्रचार करें कि ६ से १४ वर्ष तक के जितने बालक हैं उनको अनिवार्य और निःशुल्क शिक्षा मिल सकेगी, परन्तु यह हमारा एक आदर्श है जिसको हम ने कांस्टीट्यूशन में भी माना है कि हम अपने बच्चों को जिनकी आयु ६ से १४ वर्ष तक हो ऐसी शिक्षा प्रदान करें कि जिस से वह इखलाकी तौर पर और सामाजिक तौर पर आगे बढ़ सकें और आर्थिक तौर पर भी अपने पैरों पर खड़े हो सकें और देश को लाभान्वित कर सकें। यद्यपि इस बिल की धाराओं में हम यह चीज नहीं रख सके हैं लेकिन हम समझते हैं कि हमें इस आदर्श को प्राप्त करने में कामयाबी होगी, और अगर धन राशि की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी तो उसको प्रायरिटी देकर हम उस के लिए सरकार से कहेंगे और प्लानिंग कमिशन से मांगेंगे और सारे देश के अन्दर ६ से १४ वर्ष तक के बच्चों को निःशुल्क अनिवार्य प्राथमिक शिक्षा देने का प्रयत्न करेंगे।

जिस समय यह बिल पहली बार सदन में आया था तो कुछ सदस्यों ने यह विचार प्रकट

किया था कि देश के कुछ हिस्सों में और खास कर गांवों में स्थिति ऐसी है कि माता पिता अपने बच्चों को स्कूलों में नहीं भेज सकते। अगर हमारे दिमाग में यह बात है कि माता पिता बच्चों को पढ़ाना नहीं चाहते, तो हमको वह बात अपने दिमाग से निकाल देनी चाहिए। आज हमारे देश में ऐसे कोई माता पिता नहीं हैं जो अपने बच्चों को पढ़ाना न चाहते हों और ६ वर्ष तो क्या वह तो चाहते हैं कि अगर हो सके तो उन के बच्चों को ४–५ बरस से ही पढ़ाना शुरू कर दिया जाए। लेकिन हालत यह है कि कुछ आर्थिक कारणों से या कुछ घरेलू कारणों से उनको अपने बच्चों को स्कूल में भेजने की सुविधा नहीं मिलती। मसलन दिल्ली में हजारों परिवार ऐसे हैं कि अगर उन के बच्चों को स्कूल भेज दिया जाय तो उन के परिवार छिन्न-भिन्न हो जाएं। यह बात नहीं है कि वह बच्चों को स्कूल में इसलिये नहीं भेजना चाहते कि वहां तालीम गलत है, बल्कि इसलिये कि वे बच्चे माता पिता को उन के काम में सहयोग देते हैं। तो ऐसी स्थित में हमें इस बात की आवश्यकता होगी कि हम इस तरह के स्कूल खोलें जिन में कि पार्ट टाइम शिक्षा दी जा सके और बच्चों को कम से कम थ्री आरर्स की शिक्षा तो मिल जाये जिस के बिना बच्चा अपने पैरों पर खड़ा होने लायक नहीं बन सकता। इसलिये मैं इस विधेयक का स्वागत करता हूं इस विधेयक का लाभ उठाया जा सकता है। इस के मानी यह नहीं हैं कि जो पार्ट टाइम स्कूल होंगे उन में कोई दूसरे किस्म की शिक्षा दी जाएगी। उन में भी वही शिक्षा दी जाएगी जो कि दूसरे स्कूलों में, जो कि चार पांच घन्टे के लिए लगेंगे, दी जाती है। लेकिन हो सकता है कि जितना लाभ उन लड़कों को होगा जो चार पांच घंटे के स्कूल में जाएंगे उतना पार्ट टाइम स्कूलों के बच्चों को न हो सके। और शिक्षक उन को उतनी शिक्षा न दे पाएं। जो लड़के सारे समय के स्कूलों में नहीं जा सकते वे इस से फायदा उठा सकेंगे।

उन स्कूलों में जिन में कि इस समय प्राथमिक शिक्षा दी जा रही है कुछ स्कूल बेसिक कहे जाते हैं। हम भी चाहते हैं और हमारे देश के बहुत से नेता भी चाहते हैं कि देश में बेसिक स्कूल हों। लेकिन हम समझते हैं कि इस बेसिक के नाम को गलत इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा है। जो महात्मा जी का आइडिया था उस के अनुसार न शहरों में और न गांवों में ये बेसिक स्कूल चल रहे हैं। अगर हम चाहते हैं कि देश में ज्यादा से ज्यादा बेसिक स्कूल हों तो हम उन में वे बुनियादी चीजें रखें जो कि उस वक्त हमारे दिमाग में थीं जब कि हमने इन स्कूलों की कल्पना की थी। और जो चीजें कि गांधी जी के दिमाग में थीं। आज हो यह रहा है कि इन बेसिक स्कूलों में उतनी भी शिक्षा नहीं मिल पाती जितनी कि दूसरे स्कूलों में मिलती है, लड़के न इधर के रहते हैं और न उधर के रहते हैं। बेसिक स्कूलों का यह उद्देश्य था कि लड़कों को केवल किताब की ही शिक्षा न दी जाए, बल्कि हमारे किसानों और मजदूरों के लड़कों को ऐसी शिक्षा दी जाए कि जो उनकी रोजाना की जिन्दगी के काम में आ सके और जिसके अनुसार वह अपनी जिन्दगी को ढाल सकें। और एक अच्छा इन्सान बन सकें। लेकिन यह बात आज बेसिक स्कूलों में नहीं है। मैं समझता हूं कि इसकी सख्त जरूरत

आज यह कह देना कि हम प्राथमिक शिक्षा अनिवार्य और निःशुल्क कर रहे हैं काफी नहीं है। जो बच्चे स्कूल में जाते हैं अगर वह अच्छे इंसान नहीं बनते, अगर उनका इजलाकी तौर पर, सामाजिक तौर पर और चारित्रिक विकास नहीं होता, तो असली मानों में वह शिक्षा नहीं है। इसलिये जहां हम शिक्षा की बात करें वहां हमको इन चीजों पर भी खास तौर पर ध्यान देना चाहिए

इस विधेयक में हमने एप्रूव्ड स्कूलों का जिक्र किया है। वे कैसे हों हमने रूल्स के

[श्री राधा रमण]

ऊपर छोड़ा है जो कि बाद को बनेंगे । आज हमारी स्थिति भले ही न हो कि हम एप्रूव्ड स्कूल उसको कहें कि जहां चरित्रवान टीचर हों, और पढ़ाने लिखाने का सामान अच्छा हो, अगर बिल्डिंग न हो तो कोई न कोई इमारत हो या झोंपड़ा हो,, या किसी दरख्त के नीचे लड़के पढ़ते हों लेकिन उनको वहां विकास करने का, उभरने का, और ऊपर उठने का मौका मिलता हो, हमारा आदर्श भी यही होना चाहिये । मगर मैं समझता हूं कि आज हमारे एप्रूव्ड स्कूलों की दशा बहुत अच्छी नहीं है । उनको हमें स्टेंडर-डाइज करना चाहिए और जो आवश्यक बातें हैं उनको उनके अन्दर शामिल करना चाहिये । मैं खास तौर पर अर्ज करूंगा कि गो कि हमारी दिल्ली में काफी स्कूल हैं लेकिन अभी भी कुछ स्कूल बहुत दूर दूर हैं और मां बाप रास्ते की भीड़ भाड़ की वजह से उन स्कूलों में अपने बच्चों को भेजना पसन्द नहीं करते । बहुत से स्कूल ऐसे हैं, जो टेंट्स में लगते हैं और जिनके पास न कोई सामान है और न कोई जरिया है । इसका नतीजा यह है कि वहां जो बच्चे पढ़ते हैं, वे बजाये इसके कि कोई अच्छी बातें सीखें, उलटी सीधी बातें सीखते हैं, जिसमे कि मां-बापों को तकलीफ होती है । आज इस बात की बहुत आवश्यकता है कि शिक्षा के स्तर को, स्टेंडर्ड को, निर्धारित किया जाये और कम से कम वे चीजें वहां मुहैया हों जो बत आवश्यक हैं ।

टीचर्ज के बारे में भी बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है । मैं समझता हूं कि आज हमारे देश में टीचर की हालत अच्छी नहीं है । उसे बच्चों से कोई प्रेम नहीं है, बच्चों का विकास और तरक्की उसका लक्ष्य नहीं है । वह तो सिर्फ तन्ख्वाह छाड़ने के लिये तीस दिन स्कूल चला जाता है । इस वजह से कि वह बच्चों को वे बातें नहीं सिखा पाता है, जो कि उनको सिखाई जानी चाहिऐ ।

अगर गवर्नमेंट चाहती है कि बच्चों को प्राथमिक शिक्षा देने की उसकी योजना सफलता प्राप्त करे, तो इन सब बातों पर पूरा ध्यान देना पड़ेगा । उसको यह तय करना पड़ेगा कि एपरूव्ड स्कूल कौन से हैं । जैसा कि मौलाना साहब ने कहा है, कई स्कूल ऐसे हैं, जहां बच्चों को धार्मिक शिक्षा दी जाती है । इसी तरह कई स्कूल ऐसे भी होंगे, जहां टेक्निकल शिक्षा पर ज्यादा ज़ोर दिया जाता है, बढई का काम, लोहार का काम सिखाया जाता है । अगर ऐसे स्कूल अपने यहां प्राथमिक शिक्षा का प्रबन्ध करते हैं, तो हम उनको एग्जेम्प्ट करें । हम एनको एपरूव करें और उन के स्तर को ऊंचा उठायें ।

मुझे यह जानकर खुशी हुई है कि हमारे मंत्री महोदय ने इस बात को स्वीकार किय है कि जो ऐसी बहुत सी प्राइवेट एजेन्सीज, सोशल सर्विस एजेन्सीज शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में काम कर रही हैं, उनको प्रोत्साहन दिमा जायगा । मैं समझता हूं कि जब इस काम के लिये हमको बहुत धन राशि की आवश्यकता है, तो यह मुनासिब है कि इस प्रकार के प्राइवेट स्कूलों से भी हम फायदा उठायें । बहुत से ऐसे प्राइवेट स्कूल हैं, जो बहुत अच्छी तरह चल रहे हैं और बहुत से गवर्नमेंट स्कूल भी बहुत अच्छी तरह चल रहे हैं । मैं यह चाहता हूं कि इन सब को स्टेंडर्डाइज़ करके इन की कम से कम आवश्यकताओं को पूरा किया जाये और बच्चों को वे सब एमिनिटीज दी जायें । उनको निःशुल्क शिक्षा देनी चाहिये और उन को पढ़ाने के तरीकों को बेहतर बनाया जाना चाहिए और साथ ही उनके लिये किताबों और खाने पीने का भी इन्तजाम करना होगा, जो कि अभी तो महज़ ख्वाब ही नज़र आते हैं । लेकिन हमने उन ख्वाबों को सच्चा बना कर दिखाना है । यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि यहां पर कार्पोरेशन के स्कूलों में मिड-डे मील या मिल्क दिया जाता है । आज इस देश में

बच्चों को मिड-डे मील दिये जाने की बहुत जरूरत है, क्योंकि उनकी सेहत का मैयार ऐस नहीं है कि जिससे हमको खुशी हो ।

मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वह इन बातों की तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान दें, ताकि अनिवार्य और निःशुल्क शिक्षा देने का हमारा विचार--जो बहुत ही स्वागत योग्य है— पूरा हो और उसमें हमको पूरी सफलता मिले । दिल्ली एक छोटी सी जगह है । इस कम्पेक्ट एरिया में गवर्नमेंट एक मिसाल कायम करके दिखा सकती है । इस में उसको सारे देश का और उन तमाम बच्चों का आशीर्वाद मिलेगा, जो कि आइन्दा जमाने में उत्तरदायित्व संभाल कर हमारे देश को आगे बढ़ाने वाले बनेंगे ।

Shri Supakar: It has been stated that we will need a very huge amount to make primary education compulsory in the State of Delhi. On the one hand, whereas we need such a huge amount to make primary education compulsory in a small area like Delhi, it has also been claimed, and rightly, that certain amenities should be given to the students, boys and girls, namely, mid-day meals, uniforms, textbooks, stationery etc. I would submit that if all these things are provided it would need still larger amount, and although it may be possible for Delhi to provide for all these amenities and make education compulsory, it may not be possible to do so in the case of many of the States and the other Union territories. Therefore, I would submit that it would be better to meet the situation somehow and not to have ambitions which are too high, namely, providing mid-day meals, milk etc. for all the children of the school-going age but to provide such facilities or amenities to the children of the poorer section of the community, specially to those children who have to help their parents to earn an income. So, I think the amendment suggested by Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, wherein he makes a distinction between indigent children and other children, is a realistic assessment of the problem which is of a very high magnitude.

It is not only necessary to provide these amenities for children of a certain category at least, but it is also necessary to have more schools and better schools. I just calculated and found that Delhi has about 500 schools and odd and it will need at least 767 more schools to provide education for all children of the school-going age. So, Government have to provide more schools and batter schools, not the tent schools that we find in most parts of the city today. Perhaps it may be helpful to have shift system in the schools—shifts in the morning, day time and possibly in the evening for the type of students contemplated in clause 12 of the Bill, that is, those children who have to work during day time. That would, to a great extent, I submit, meet the situation, at least for the time being, so long as Government are not able to provide an adequate number of schools of the right type.

Another problem is of special schools, to which reference is made in clause 11 of the Bill. I do not know what provision Government have made for children with physical defects like blindness and deafness, because those children may be scattered throughout the different parts of Delhi. What steps are the Government going to take to bring these unfortunate children under the schooling system? They need education much more than the normal children and the Government should pay special attention to provide special schools for such children. I do not know how many such schools are now obtaining for such children.

14 hrs.

There is another category of children, who are not fully developed mentally. I do not mean children

[Shri Supakar]

who are congenital idiots but those children who are not fully capable of getting the full benefit of education, specially those children who are less able to grasp the lessons taught to them. They must be put in some different category. Otherwise, if they are taught along with other normal children, they develop a sort of inferiority complex and they would not be able to do well. Therefore, the Government must provide a special class of schools for such children. I do not know whether the Government contemplate the starting of such schools. I understand there are one or two schools of such a kind in Calcutta. For Delhi also such arrangements must be made before we can say that education is being made compulsory also in Delhi.

Then, I come to minority linguistic groups like Oriya and Assamese. I hope the Government will make adequate provision for providing Oriya and Assamese teachers in those areas where there is a concentration of these people. If all these conditions are fulfilled, I think this Bill will be fully worth its name and will do a good deal of service to the Delhi State and will act as a model for the other States to follow. Since this Bill is supposed to be a model for the other States and Union territories, I hope the Government will provide adequate funds for the States and other Union Territories in the same proportion as they do for Delhi although they have some special responsibility for the administration of the Union Territories.

Mr. Chairman: Shri Naval Prabhaka.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीबाई (विकाराबाद) : हमें भी बोलने का मौका दिया जाए।

Mr. Chairman: I wish to submit to the House that I have a list of more than 20 Members before me. The general discussion will have to come to an end by 3.30 and the Minister will have to be called.....

Some Hon. Members: Three o'clock.

Mr. Chairman:.....at 3 o'clock. Therefore, I can only call six Members till 3 o'clock. I request hon. Members not to exceed the time. I ring the bell once, twice, thrice. Several hon. Members have taken three or four extra minutes. This means some other Members cannot get the time to speak. I hope it will be understood that if some Members cannot be called, it is because it is not in my power to extend the time of the general discussion beyond 3 o'clock. Therefore, I can only call six Members. The hon. Speaker has left a list of Members that I can call.

Raja Mahendra Pratap (Mathura): It will be very kind of you, Madam, if you could tell us the names of the six persons or ten persons whom you are going to call.

Mr. Chairman: If the Raja Saheb will sit here till 3 o'clock, he will hear all the names as they are called.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : सभापति जी, जहां तक इस विधेयक के सिद्धांत का ताल्लुक है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूं। किंतु मुझे भय है कि शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में आज जैसी परिस्थिति दिल्ली की है, वह वैसी ही बनी रही, तो इस विधेयक में जो भी रखा गया है जो भी इसका उद्देश्य है वह पूरा नहीं होगा, वह नहीं के बराबर ही पूरा होगा। आज दिल्ली में चार तरह के स्कूल हैं। एक तो वे स्कूल हैं जो सरकार से मान्यता प्राप्त हैं। एक वे स्कूल हैं जो सरकार के अपने स्कूल हैं और वे भी मान्यता प्राप्त स्कूल हैं। तीसरे वे स्कूल हैं जिनको पब्लिक स्कूल कहा जाता है, जहां पर कि बड़ी बड़ी फीसें लेकर बच्चों को पढ़ाया जाता है। चौथे वे स्कूल हैं जो कि सेवा भाव से या मिशनरी ढंग से चलते हैं, सेवा भाव से जहां पर बच्चों को पढ़ाया जाता है।

जहां तक सरकार के स्कूलों का सम्बन्ध है, उनकी अवस्था को यदि देखा जाए, तो वह बड़ी ही दयनीय है । जब भी मैं ऐसे स्कूलों को देखने के लिये गया हूं तो मुझे देखने को मिला है कि अध्यापक बैठे हुए हैं, उनके पास ६५ या ७० या ७५ बच्चे बैठे हुए हैं । मैंने जब उनसे पूछा कि आप इतने बच्चों को क्या पढ़ा लेते हैं, तो मुझे जवाब मिला कि साहब पढ़ाना तो दरकिनार, हम इनको एक जगह पर बैठाये रख सकें तो गनीमत समझिये । मैं चाहता हूं कि अब जब कि आप यह आवश्यक करने जा रहे हैं कि प्रत्येक बच्चे को पढ़ना पड़ेगा तो उसका अगर यह परिणाम निकलता है कि एक अध्यापक के पास जितने बच्चे आज हैं, उनमें वृद्धि हो जाए तो वह पढ़ाई नहीं होगी, उसको पढ़ाई नहीं कहा जाएगा । आज अगर एक अध्यापक के पास ७० बच्चे हैं और इस विधेयक के पास हो जाने के बाद यदि उसके पास १०० बच्चे हो जाते हैं, तो उसको पढ़ाई नहीं कहा जाएगा, निःशुल्क पढ़ाई की बात को तो छोड़ ही दीजिए । मैं ४० बरस से देखता आ रहा हूं कि निःशुल्क पढ़ाई तो यहां पर रही है लेकिन उसके साथ साथ कई दिक्कतें भी रही हैं । जब मैं छोटा सा था तो म्युनिसिपल स्कूल में पढ़ा करता था । उस समय जो हालत थी, उसको जब मैं देखता हूं और आज जो हालत है, उसको देखता हूं तो मुझे जमीन आसमान का अन्तर मालूम पड़ता है । जब हम पढ़ने जाया करते थे तो एक दिन भी अगर हम में से कोई एबसेंट हो जाता था तो दूसरे दिन या तो अध्यापक स्वयं या चपड़ासी घर पर पहुंच जाया करता था और पूछा जाता था कि भाई स्कूल क्यों नहीं आए, और अगर कोई बीमार होता था, तो उसका हाल चाल पूछा करता था । लेकिन आज हालत यह है कि अगर माता पिता अपने बच्चे को लेकर किसी स्कूल में जाते हैं दाखिल करवाने के लिये तो उनको जवाब मिलता है कि यहां पर जगह नहीं है और जब वे दूसरे स्कूल में ले जाते हैं तो वहां से भी इसी तरह का उत्तर मिलता है कि जगह नहीं है ।

आपने पिछले दिनों और माननीय मंत्री जी ने भी पिछले दिनों अखबारों में छपे फोटो देखे होंगे कि एक स्कूल के आगे तीन दिन पहले से ही माता-पिता चारपाइयां लगा कर लेट गये ताकि उनके बच्चों को उस स्कूल में दाखिला मिल सके । इसका कारण क्या है ? इसका कारण यह है कि जो सरकार के अपने स्कूल हैं, उनमें अध्यापकों के पास ६०–६० और ७०–७० बच्चे पहले से ही हैं और अगर वहां पर कोई जगह होती है तो दाखिले के लिये एक होड़ सी लग जाती है ।

जहां तक मान्यता प्राप्त स्कूल्ज़ का सम्बन्ध है, यह सही है कि वहां पर देखभाल अच्छी होती है, वहां पर पढ़ाई का ढंग भी ठीक है किन्तु वहां पर दुविधायें भी बहुत सी हैं । वहां पर एडमिशन पाने के लिये बड़ी दिक्कत का सामना करना पड़ता है और अगर किसी तरह से बच्चा प्रविष्ट हो जाता है तो वहां पर कहने को तो शिक्षा निःशुल्क होती है किन्तु बिल्डिंग फंड के नाम से, बिजली के नाम से और दूसरे कई नये नये तरीकों से चन्दे मांगे जाते हैं । इसको अगर आप निःशुल्क शिक्षा कहें तो मैं यह बात मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं हूं ।

तीसरी तरह के वे स्कूल हैं जहां पर पैसे वाले मां बाप ही अपने बच्चों को भेज पाते हैं, वहां पर वे बच्चे आराम से रहते हैं, अच्छा पढ़ते हैं खेलते हैं कूदते हैं । इनके बारे में मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है ।

एक और तरह के स्कूल भी हैं जिनकी ओर विशेष रूप से सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिये । सरकार उनकी ओर कोई विशेष ध्यान नहीं देती है । ये स्कूल ऐसे हैं जो कि किन्हीं संस्थाओं द्वारा चलाये जाते हैं और सेवा भाव से यहां पर काम होता है । इनमें

[श्री नवल प्रभाकर]

काम करने वाले जो कार्यकर्ता हैं वे सेवा-भाव से काम करते हैं । मैं इस सम्बन्ध में हरिजन शिक्षा समिति का जिक्र करना चाहता हूं । इस समिति के द्वारा जो स्कूल चलाये जाते हैं वे बहुत अच्छी तरह से चलते हैं, वहां पर बहुत अच्छी पढ़ाई होती है । कई बहनें हैं जो वहां पर सेवा भाव से पढ़ाती हैं । छोटे छोटे बच्चों को तीन तीन और चार चार साल के बच्चों को वहां पढ़ाया जाता है, सिखाया जाता है । इनके अलावा ६ से ११ साल के जो बच्चे हैं उनको भी वहां पर पढ़ाया जाता है । उनकी सहायता करने के लिये यदि सरकार से कहा जाता है तो सरकार उस तरफ ध्यान नहीं देती है । मैं चाहता हूं कि जो संस्थायें वस्तुतः सहायता की पात्र हैं, सरकार को उनकी सहायता करने के लिये आगे आना चाहिये ।

जहां तक दिल्ली में पाठ्य पुस्तकों का सम्बन्ध है, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि कृपा करके आप इस तरह का प्रबन्ध कीजिये कि जिससे उनमें गलतियां कम हों । आज देखा जाता है कि जो पाठ्य पुस्तकें बच्चों को पढ़ाई जाती हैं, वे अशुद्धियों से भरी हुई होती हैं । यदि आप कहें तो मैं अशुद्धियों पर निशान लगा कर उन पाठ्य-पुस्तकों को आपके पास भेज दूं । जब बच्चा उन अशुद्ध लफ्जों को पढ़ेगा तो उसके दिमाग में शुरू से आखिर तक वही अशुद्ध लफ्ज बैठे रहेंगे । लेखन की जो बात है, वह भी वैसी ही है । तो मेरा यह निवेदन है कि पाठ्य पुस्तकें जो हों उनको आप अपनी ओर से तैयार करायें, जो शुद्ध होनी चाहियें, जो अच्छी होनी चाहियें । और यह न हो कि हर साल किसी के दबाव में आकर वे बदल दी जाया करें । वे बराबर चालू रहनी चाहियें । जैसा कि माननीय स्पीकर महोदय ने कहा था कि एक पिता के अगर तीन या चार या छः बच्चे हैं तो बड़े बच्चे ने पढ़ा, फिर उससे छोटे ने पढ़ा और फिर उससे छोटे ने पढ़ा और इस तरह से वे पढ़ते जाते थे । मैं चाहता हूं कि पाठ्य पुस्तकों के बारे मे आप इसी तरह से करें ।

अब आप अनिवार्य शिक्षा के बारे में कह रहे हैं । इसके बारे में जो स्थिति है उसे भी मैं जानता हूं । स्कूलों के अन्दर यूनिफार्म का भी सवाल आता है । यूनिफार्म गरीब बच्चों के माता पिता बनवा नहीं सकते हैं लेकिन उन के लिये यह अनिवार्य हो जाता है । एक ओर तो अनिवार्यता की तलवार माता पिता पर लटकती रहती है और दूसरी ओर स्कूल जाने पर बालक से कहा जाता है कि यूनिफार्म बनवाओ । पाता पिता के पास यूनिफार्म बनवाने के लिये पैसा नहीं है, किताबों के वास्ते पैसा नहीं है तो फिर यूनिफार्म कैसे बन सकेगी । इसलिये मैं निवेदन करता हूं कि वर्दी सब के लिये अनिवार्य करना चाहते हैं तो आप को वर्दी का प्रबन्ध अपनी ओर से करना होगा । बिना इस के उन लोगों का काम नहीं चलेगा । यहां पर मिड डे मील की बात कही जाती है, वह दिया जाय या न दिया जाय, मैं उस के लिये कोई दबाव नहीं डालना चाहता लेकिन यह जरूर चाहता हूं कि जब उन को पढ़ाने लिखाने की बात स्वीकार कर ली गई है तो उनको वर्दी जरूर मिलनी चाहिये ।

यहां कारपोरेशन की तरफ से दूध मिलता है । मुझे याद आती है महाभारत की कहानी । द्रोणाचार्य जी के पुत्र थे अश्वत्थामा । वे अपने पुत्र को दूध तो पिला नहीं सकते थे इसलिये चूर्ण घोल कर पिलाया करते थे । वही स्थिति यहां पर है । आप देश में लोगों को बतलायेंगे कि बच्चों को स्कूल में दूध मिलता है, लेकिन चूर्ण में पानी मिला कर बच्चों को पिलाया जाता है । आपने कभी देखा कि उसमें कितने पोषक तत्व हैं ? उस में नाम को भी कोई पोषक तत्व नहीं हैं । पता नहीं

किस दूध का वूर्ण होता है और वही सब को पिलाया जाता है, उस में कितना पानी मिलाया जाता है, इसका भी किसी को पता नहीं ।

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : वह दूध बहुत च्छा है ।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : वह ताजे दूध जैसा होता है ? मेरा खयाल है कि आपने इसका अनुभव किया होगा ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली उससे भी अच्छा है ।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : बहुत ठीक है, मेरा खयाल है कि आप के घर में वही दूध इस्तेमाल होता है ।

तो मैं अन्त में इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूं और जो बातें मैंने बतलाई हैं, आशा है आप उनकी तरफ ध्यान देंगे ।

श्री जगदीश अवस्थी (बिल्हौर) : सभापति महोदय, यह विधेयक जो सदन के समक्ष विचारार्थ प्रस्तुत है उसके बारे में कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने विचार व्यक्त किया है कि वह एक आदर्श विधेयक है । मुझे दुःख है कि मैं उन माननीय सदस्यों के विचारों से बहुत सीमा तक सहमत नहीं हो सकता । इस विधेयक को देखने के पश्चात् केवल इतना ही प्रतीत होता है कि कुछ स्थानों में आप ने राज्य सरकार को और स्थानीय निकायों को अधिकार दिया है कि वे जहां चाहें अनिवार्य शिक्षा लागू करें । जो अभिभावक विद्यार्थियों को पढ़ने के लिये नहीं भेजेंगे उन के लिये आप ने अर्थ दंड की व्यवस्था की है । इस विधेयक में यह बात तो प्रमुख मालूम पड़ी लेकिन सचमुच हमारी निःशुल्क और अनिवार्य शिक्षा का प्रारूप क्या होगा, उस का रूप आगे चल कर क्या होगा, इस में इस बात का दर्शन नहीं होता है ।

मैं समझता हूं कि किसी भी देश के लिये जो अनिवार्य और प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा बच्चों के लिये होती है वह आदर्शमय होनी चाहिये । यदि देश के अन्दर राज्य सरकारों के अन्तर्गत चलने वाली राजकीय और स्थानीय निकायों द्वारा संचालित पाठशालाओं के भवनों की अवस्था, वहां के बच्चों की अवस्था, वहां की सामग्रियों की अवस्था, पाठ्यक्रम की अवस्था, अध्यापकों की अवस्था को हम देखें तो सचमुच हमें बड़ा दुःख और आश्चर्य होता है, कष्ट होता है । इस विधेयक में केन्द्र या दिल्ली की सीमा के अन्तर्गत जब प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा आरम्भ होगी तो वह दूसरे राज्यों के लिये आदर्शस्वरूप होगी । लेकिन मुझ को पूरा पूरा डर है कि आज राज्य सरकारों और स्थानीय निकायों के द्वारा राज्यों में जहां पर अनिवार्य शिक्षा लागू है, वहां पर उस की जो अधोगति है, वही अधोगति यहां भी होगी ।

श्री राधे लाल व्यास : (उज्जैन) : ऐसा आप कसे कह सकते हैं ?

श्री जगदीश अवस्थी : वहां पर जो व्यवस्था है, मालूम पड़ता है कि वैसी ही व्यवस्था यहां भी होने जा रही है, क्योंकि क्योंकि आपने इसमें कहीं पर भी स्पष्ट बात नहीं कही है कि किस कक्षा से ले कर किस कक्षा तक अनिवार्य शिक्षा रक्खेंगे, साथ ही साथ हम किस उम्र के विद्यार्थी से लेकर किस उम्र तक के विद्यार्थी को कैसे पढ़ायेंगे, यह भी स्पष्ट नहीं है । जो कुछ आपने कहा है वह यही है कि सब कुछ आप ने नियम बनाने वाली समिति को या राज्य सरकारों को या स्थानीय निकायों को अधिकार दे रक्खा है । पता नहीं आप ने किस विचार से यह किया है ।

इस के साथ साथ यदि हम इस बात को देखें कि आज की शिक्षा प्रणाली हमारी कितनी दूषित है, तो पता चलेगा कि उस का प्रा-प्रारम्भिक रूप जो है वही बहुत दूषित है ।

[श्री जगदीश अवस्थी]

मैं उदाहरण दूं । हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने उत्साह में आ कर संविधान की निर्देशक नीति के अनुसार सारे प्रदेश में जो कि शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है, राजकीय पाठशालायें खोली दी हैं । अनिवार्य रूप से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में और स्थानीय निकायों में प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा की व्यवस्था कर दी है । वहां की अवस्था को अगर आप देखें तो कष्ट होगा । मैंने कानपुर के अपने क्षेत्र में, जिस क्षेत्र का प्रतिनिधित्व करने का सौभाग्य मुझे प्राप्त है, देखा कि राजकीय पाठशालायें खोली गईं । लेकिन अगर वहां विद्यार्थी हैं तो उन के बैठने के लिये टाट का इन्तजाम नहीं है, वहां अध्यापक हैं तो अध्यापकों को चार चार महीनों तक वेतन नहीं मिलता है । यदि अध्यापक और विद्यार्थी दोनों हैं तो उन के बैठने के लिये भवन नहीं हैं ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : कुर्सी तो है ?

श्री जगदीश अवस्थी : कुर्सी भी नहीं है । मैंने देखा है कि वहां के अध्यापक चारपाई पर बैठ कर पढ़ाते हैं । न कुर्सी है, न भवन है ठीक से । और सब से बड़ा दुःख तो तब होता है जब बरसात का समय आता है और चार चार महीनों के लिये स्कूल बन्द कर दिये जाते हैं । कोई छाया नहीं होती, गर्मियों और बरसात में पाठशालायें लगती नहीं हैं । इस प्रकार की अवस्थायें हैं और कहने के लिये हमारी राज्य सरकार घोषणा करती है कि हम ने इतनी हजार राजकीय पाठशालायें कायम कर दी हैं । इसलिये मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि जैसा मैंने निवेदन किया कि मुझे डर है कि आप इस विधेयक के अन्तर्गत इस दिल्ली में एक आदर्श कायम करने के लिय केवल दिखलाने की दृष्टि से अनिवार्य शिक्षा का आरम्भ करना चाहते हैं ।

इस विधेयक के अन्तर्गत आपने यह रक्खा है कि हम निःशुल्क शिक्षा देंगे । निःशुल्क शिक्षा का क्या अर्थ होता है ? आप अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं, सदन के माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं, कई माननीय सदस्यों ने प्रकट किया है कि आज भी निःशुल्क शिक्षा के नाम पर और मुख्य रूप से हमारी निजी प्रबन्ध में शिक्षा पाठशालायें चलती हैं, वहां पर इस प्रकार से व्यावसायिक धन्धा चलता है जिस प्रकार से कि औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में या पब्लिक सेक्टर में बड़े बड़े मिल मालिक पैसा कमाते हैं और अपना पेट भरते हैं । इसी प्रकार का हमारा अनुभव है और मैं समझता हूं कि बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों का अनुभव होगा इस प्रकार की शिक्षा संस्थायें जो निजी रूप से कभी मांटेसोरी शिक्षा पद्धति को ले कर या दूसरा नाम ले कर काम करती हैं वे निः-शुल्कता के नाम पर केवल धन कमाती हैं । मैं निवेदन करता हूं कि हमारी उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने कानपुर नगर में अनिवार्य शिक्षा लाग कर दिया, वहां पर जो प्रारम्भिक पाठ-शालायें माध्यमिक शिक्षा संस्थाओं के प्रबन्धकों के अन्तर्गत थीं उन को हटा कर उनके स्थान पर बचत के लिये मांटेसोरी स्कूल कायम कर दिये जिन में दूसरे स्कूलों के लोग दखल नहीं दे सकते। मांटेसोरी स्कूलों में बच्चों से बिल्डिंग फंड के नाम पर, कभी पंखा फीस के नाम पर और कभी किसी और नाम पर अधिक रुपया लिया जाता है अभिभावकों से । वहां पर इस प्रकार बहुत ही महंगी शिक्षा दी जा रही है । मैं चाहूंगा कि इस विधेयक के अन्तर्गत जो कि दिल्ली में लागू होने जा रहा है, इस बात को भी हमारे मंत्री महोदय देखें कि कहीं ऐसा न हो कि जब आप अनिवार्य शिक्षा लागू कर दें तो निजी प्रबन्धकगण कानून से बचने के लिये जिस में सरकार दखल न दे सके, मांटेसोरी के नाम पर या दूसरे सिस्टम के नाम पर पाठशालायें खोल कर पैसा कमाने लगें । इस में इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था कहीं नहीं की गई है कि इस तरह

की व्यवसायिक संस्थाओं पर कोई नियंत्रण लग सके ।

इसी के साथ साथ इस विधेयक में कहीं भी इस के दर्शन नहीं होते कि जो हमारी प्रारम्भिक निःशुल्क शिक्षा होगी उस का सब को समान रूप से अवसर मिलेगा । आज जो हमारी शिक्षा प्रणाली है, खास तौर से प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा प्रणाली है और जो आज हमारे विद्यालयों की अवस्था है, उसमें कुछ बड़े लोग हैं, आर्थिक दृष्टि से, सामाजिक दृष्टि से, जिन के बच्चे ऊंची शिक्षा प्राप्त करते हैं, अच्छे वस्त्र पहनते हैं लेकिन आज जो देश के ९० फी सदी गरीब, दुखी और अकिंचन लोग हैं उनके बच्चों को ठीक से शिक्षा नहीं मिल पाती । उन के साथ आज भेद भाव है । मैं चाहूंगा कि अगर आप सचमुच में इस विधेयक को आदर्श बनाना चाहते हैं तो इस विधेयक के द्वारा दिल्ली में जो आप प्राथमिक पाठशालायें खोलें वह सब के लिये समान होनी चाहिये, उनमें इन्सान इन्सान के बीच भेद नहीं होना चाहिये । जब एक उच्च अधिकारी का लड़का और एक गरीब आदमी का लड़का एक ही जगह शिक्षा ग्रहण करेगा तो उनमें समानता का भाव पैदा होगा । हम समाजवाद की चर्चा करते हैं, हम समानता की चर्चा करते हैं, लेकिन ये चीजें हवा में उड़कर नहीं आ जायेंगी । यदि इस आदर्श को आप वास्तव में लाना चाहते हैं तो आपको हमारे सब विद्यार्थियों को निश्चित रूप से समान शिक्षा देनी पड़ेगी और उच्च वर्ग के लोगों के बच्चों के लिये कोई अलग प्रबन्ध नहीं किया जायेगा । चाहे वह किसी उच्च अधिकारी का लड़का हो, या मिनिस्टर का लड़का हो या किसी गरीब आदमी का लड़का हो, जब सब को एक ही स्कूल में शिक्षा मिलेगी तो वह समझेंगे कि देश आजाद हुआ है और हम समान हैं और हमारे बीच में कोई भेदभाव नहीं है लेकिन इस विधेयक में इसकी कोई व्यवस्था दृष्टिगोचर नहीं होती । और इसलिये वही भेदभाव रहेगा । तो जो आप आदर्श की बात कहते हैं कि सब के साथ समान रूप से व्यवहार होगा, यह कार्य रूप में परिणत नहीं हो पायेगा ।

इसी के साथ साथ मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि इस विधेयक में भाषा के संबंध में कोई विचार नहीं किया गया है । इसमें यह कहा गया है कि नियम बनाने वाली समिति को यह अधिकार होगा कि वह यह तय करे कि किस शिक्षा संस्था में किस भाषा के माध्यम से शिक्षा दी जायेगी । मैं चाहूंगा कि इस विधेयक में जहां भाषा के बारे में कहा गया है वहां निश्चित रूप से भारतीय भाषा का शब्द जोड़ देना चाहिये । इसमें केवल—लैंग्वेज—शब्द रखा गया है । आज हो यह रहा है कि अंग्रेजी को जहां हम एक तरफ हटाना चाहते हैं,वहां कलम से दूसरी तरफ हम उसे घुसेड़ना चाहते हैं । मुझे डर है कि इस शब्द—लैंग्वेज—के कारण कहीं अंग्रेजी को शिक्षा का माध्यम न बना दिया जाये । यह सचमुच इस देश के लिये बड़ी दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण स्थिति होगी । अपने देश के बच्चों को हम अपनी मातृ भाषा में ही शिक्षा दें । इसलिये इस विधेयक में शब्द—लैंग्वेज—के पहले शब्द—इंडियन—जोड़ दिया जाये जिससे कि किसी विद्यार्थी को विदेशी भाषा के द्वारा शिक्षा ग्रहण न करनी पड़े और जो उस पर विदेशी भाषा लादने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है वह सफल न हो सके ।

इसी के साथ साथ इस विधेयक में यह निश्चित नहीं किया गया है कि स्कूल की दूरी कितनी होनी चाहिये । मेरा अपना सुझाव है कि किसी भी बच्चे को अपने घर से स्कूल जाने के लिये आधे मील से ज्यादा नहीं चलना पड़ना चाहिये । इसकी इसमें निश्चित व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये ।

समय बहुत थोड़ा है । मेरा अन्त में निवेदन है कि जो कुछ मैंने निवेदन किया है और जो सुझाव मैंने रखे हैं वह इस विधेयक

[श्री जगदीश अवस्थी]

को पारित करते समय ध्यान में रखे जाने चाहियें ।

श्रीमती जशोदाबेन शाह (गिरनार) : सभानेत्री जी, इस बिल पर सारे देश की नजर है क्योंकि यह माडल बिल होने वाला है । मगर यह बिल पढ़ने से यह नहीं मालूम होता कि देश में जहां जहां ऐसे ऐक्ट बने हैं उनसे जो खास अनुभव मिला है उसको इसमें शामिल किया गया है । इसके लिये मुझे अफसोस है कि इतने अनुभव के बाद भी हम कुछ आगे नहीं बढ़ सके ।

प्राइमरी एजूकेशन को कम्पलसरी करना ही चाहिये इसके बारे में तो कोई मतभेद हो नहीं सकता, मगर उसको किस तरह से इम्प्लीमेंट किया जाये इसके बारे में तो बहुत सी कठिनाइयां हैं । उन कठिनाइयों को किस तरह से दूर करके हमें आगे बढ़ना होगा यह हमको सोचना पड़ेगा ।

कुछ स्टेट्स में जैसे बम्बई में, सौराष्ट्र में या मैसूर में कम्पलसरी एजुकेशन के ऐक्ट बने हैं लेकिन वहां वह चीज पेपर पर है, उसका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन नहीं हो सका है । इसके मानी यह नहीं हैं कि उसको इम्प्लीमेंट करने के बारे में हम आनेस्ट नहीं हैं, पर उसका कारण यह है कि अपने देश में हम जिनको पढ़ाना चाहते हैं उनके पास पढ़ने के लिये समय नहीं है और राज्य सरकारों के पास काफी पैसा नहीं है ।

और एक बात उसूल की और बुनियादी मैं कहना चाहती हूं । जनता को यह मालूम नहीं होता कि इस एजुकेशन से इंसान में कुछ ज्यादा लायक बनने की ताकत आती है । लोग ऐसा समझते हैं कि हायर एजुकेशन लेने से तो कुछ लोग अफसर बन सकते हैं, मगर तीन, चार या पांच श्रेणी तक पढ़ने में बेकार समय गंवाना है इसलिये बहुत से लोग अपने लडकों को स्कूलों में नहीं भेजते जो एजुकेशन आज चल रहा है उसमें उनको फायदा नहीं दिखाई देता । इसलिये मैं समझती हूं कि अगर आपको मास एजुकेशन करना है, जो कि पहले नहीं था तो आपको एजुकेशन का ढांचा बदल देना पड़ेगा । जो काम बच्चे करते हैं उससे अगर उस शिक्षा का कुछ ताल्लुक होगा तो हमारी एजुकेशन बढ़ सकती है । इसलिये हमको बुनियादी तौर से सोचना पड़ेगा नहीं तो यह बिल तो ऐक्ट बनेगा मगर ज्यादातर बच्चे शालाओं में कभी भी नहीं आ सकेंगे ।

हम अपने देश की हालत जानते हैं । कांस्टीट्यूशन में यह रखा गया है कि दस साल बाद कम्पलसरी एजूकेशन हो । उस समय कांस्टीट्यूशन बनाने वालों ने सोचा होगा कि दस साल बाद ऐसा समय आ जायेगा और हमारा इकानमिक स्तर इतना ऊंचा हो जायेगा कि जिससे सब के सब बच्चे अपना काम छोड़ कर शालाओं में आने लगेंगे । मगर यह अफसोस की बात है कि अभी तक ऐसी हालत नहीं हो पायी है । जो बच्चे जंगलों में काम करते हैं, या खेतों में या कारखानों में काम करते हैं हम उनको कैसे स्कूलों में लायेंगे । उनको अपनी स्थिति के कारण कुछ न कुछ काम करना ही पड़ता है । उसको वह छोड़ कर नहीं आ सकते क्योंकि उससे उनकी रोटी का सवाल, उनके कपड़े का सवाल और उनके रहने का सवाल लगा हुआ है । ऐसी हालत में आपकी यह कम्पलसरी एजूकेशन कैसे कामयाब होगी, और जब उनका रोटी का सवाल इसके साथ जुड़ा है तो आप कम्पलसरी एजूकेशन करने में कहां तक जस्टीफाइड होंगे । यह सोचने की बात है । इससे यह न समझ लिया जाय कि मैं इसके खिलाफ हूं । मैं तो चाहती हूं कि एक एक बच्चे को प्राइमरी एजूकेशन मिलनी चाहिये । मगर उसके लिये आपको शिक्षा का ढंग और उसका ढांचा बदलना होगा ।

इस बिल में बहुत सी धारायें रख मगर उनका इम्प्लीमेंटशन कैसे होगा

रूल्स पर छोड़ दिया गया है जो कि लोकल आथारिटीज बनायेंगी। वह कैसे रूल बनायेंगी और कैसे क्या काम होगा आज की हालत में यह भी सोचने की बात है। मगर जितने बच्चे हैं.....

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : यह जो माननीय सदस्या बोल रहीं हैं यह हिन्दी में बोल रहीं हैं। माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री उपस्थित हैं नहीं और उनकी ओर से कोई हिन्दी जानने वाला नहीं है। इनकी बातों का उत्तर कैसे दिया जा सकेगा ?

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Minister has somebody sitting at his back, who can explain things to him.

Shri A. M. Tariq (Jammu and Kashmir): I am explaining to him.

श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह : तो मैं कहती हूं कि इस बिल का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन कैसे हो सकेगा इस बिल से इतना ही हो सकता है कि जिन लोगों के पास धंधा है और जिनके बच्चे आलस्य और अज्ञान के कारण शालाओं में नहीं जा रहे हैं वे शालाओं में जाने लगेंगे। मगर इससे हमको पूरा सन्तोष नहीं होना चाहिये। जो बच्चे आ ही नहीं सकते उनके लिये हमने क्या सोचा है और उनकी तादाद बहुत बड़ी है। उनके लिये भी हमको सोचना चाहिये। मैं तो यह कहना चाहती हूं कि जैसा राजाजी ने बताया उनके लिये हमको पार्ट टाइम स्कूल या नाइट स्कूल खोलने चाहियें ताकि उनको भी शिक्षा मिल सके और शिक्षा मिले। उनके काम की शिक्षा को भी काम के साथ जोड़ना चाहिये तभी हम उन बच्चों को तालीम दे सकेंगे। इसके लिये हमको अपनी शिक्षा का रूप बदलना होगा।

इसमें एक बात और कही गयी है और वह है टैक्स्ट बुक्स के बारे में। बहुत से सदस्यों ने उसके बारे में कहा है। मेरे विचार से सबसे बड़ा फैक्टर जो है वह अच्छे शिक्षक का है। हम देखते हैं कि जो आदमी और किसी काम में नहीं चल सकता वह शिक्षक बन जाता है। उनके दिल में शिक्षा का कोई भाव नहीं होता। तो मैं चाहती हूं कि हम इस बारे में सोचें।

और जो टैक्स्ट बुक्स की बात कही गयी, जब हम पढ़ते थे तो प्राइमरी शिक्षा के लिये हमको केवल एक किताब खरीदनी पड़ती थी। आज जो बच्चों को ढेर सारी किताबें ले जानी पड़ती हैं जिनको लेकर वह चल भी नहीं सकते, मेरी समझ में यह जरूरी नहीं हैं। बच्चों को ज्यादा किताबों की आवश्यकता नहीं होनी चाहिये, उनकी शिक्षा तो अधिकतर शिक्षक के द्वारा होनी चाहिये। बच्चे डिमांस्ट्रेशन से और कहानियों वगैरह से ज्यादा सीखते हैं। उनकी मेमोरी इतनी शार्प होती है कि उन के लिये किताबों की जरूरत नहीं है। बचपन में हम लोग जो कुछ सीखे हैं, वह आज भी याद है। उनके लिये पैन, पेंसिल और नोटबुक की क्या जरूरत है ? उनका ओरल एग्जामिनेशन हो। शिक्षा में जो नये तरीके अपनाये जा रहे हैं, उन से बच्चे बड़े परेशान हैं और उनकी वजह से एजूकेशन बड़ी कास्टली हो गई है, जिस को गरीब लोग एफोर्ड नहीं कर सकते हैं।

हमारे यहां आडियो-विजुअल एजूकेशन का बड़ा काम चल रहा है। जब हम मास एजूकेशन देना चाहते हैं, तो यह बहुत आवश्यक है कि इस मैथड को ऐसे स्तर पर लाया जाये कि उससे सब जगह फायदा उठाया जा सके। ऐसा न हो कि बाहर से, अमरीका से साधन आयें और दिल्ली तथा दूसरे स्थानों पर उनका उपयोग हो। होना यह चाहिये कि जहां की जैसी हालत हो, वैसे साधन वहां बनायें जायें, नक्शे बनाये जायें, चार्टस् बनाये जायें, जिस से बच्चे देख कर शिक्षा प्राप्त कर सकें।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहती हूं। बच्चों को पढ़ाई को कम्पलसरी करना तो ऐसे भी कठिन है, लेकिन कन्याओं की

[श्रीमती ..याबेन शाह]

एजूकेशन को, गर्ल्ज़ एजूकेशन को कम्पलसरी करना तो और भी कठिन है, क्योंकि उन की बहुत सी लिमिटेशन्ज़ होती हैं। मैं समझती हू कि अगर कन्याओं की एजूकेशन को भी कम्पलसरी करना है, तो उन के लिए ज्यादा सुविधायें देनी होंगी। आल इंडिया कौंसिल आफ विमेन्ज़ एजूकेशन ने इस विषय में बहुत से सुझाव दिए हैं। अगर हम उन को किसी हद तक इम्प्लीमेंट करें, तो मैं समझती हूं कि हमारा काम कामयाब होगा।

आजकल ऐसी शालाएं भी हैं, जहां प्राइमरी एजूकेशन में इंगलिश को दाखिल किया जाता है। मैं समझती हूं कि छोटे बच्चों पर इतना बोझ डालना ठीक नहीं है। पहले उन को रिजनल लैंग्वेज सिखाई जाये और फिर नेशनल लैंग्वेज सिखाई जाए बच्चों पर ज्यादा बोझ डालने से कम्पलसरी एजूकेशन की योजना बिल्कुल नाकामयाब हो जायेगी और जिन को इस का लाभ पहुंचेगा, है, वह नहीं पहुंचेगा, क्योंकि हमारे पास पर्याप्त सुविधायें और शिक्षक नहीं हैं।

हमारे देश में शिक्षा का क्वेस्चन बहुत कम्प्लीकेटिड हो गया है। अगर हम नीचे के स्तर पर एजूकेशन को कम्पलसरी बनायेंगे, तो सैकंडरी एजूकेशन के स्तर पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा बच्चे पढ़ने के लिये आयेंगे। उन को हम कैसे पढ़ायेंगे ? हम कैसे कहेंगे कि यह हमारा फ़र्ज नहीं है, वे जो चाहें करें। तो मैं समझती हूं कि हम शिक्षा का आयोजन ऐसे करें कि बच्चों की पढ़ाई जारी रह सके। उन को ऐसे काम सिखायें जाने चाहिएं, जिस से वे कुछ प्रोड्यूस कर पाठशालाओं की मदद कर सकें फिर फीस का सवाल भी न उठे। यदि हम सैकंडरी एजूकेशन को भी इस के साथ जोड़ दें और सारे का सारा इंटेग्रेटिड कोर्स बनायें, तो मैं समझती हूं कि कम्पलसरी एजूकेशन में लोगों को खास दिलचस्पी होगी और हम फ़तेहमन्द होंगे।

Mr. Chairman: Shri Amjad Ali.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मी बाई : मुझे भी बोलने का मौका दिया जाये।

Shri Amjad Ali (Dhubri): In my remarks on this Bill, I believe I shall be supporting some of my predecessors, who have spoken, on a particular point. I want to stress it further so that the hon. Minister who is possibly legally minded will also agree with me that the laws that we make should be in accordance with the Constitution.

We are discussing the Delhi Primary Education Bill. If I am correctly informed, the figures of the number of children going to school are as follows: age-group 6-11; 1,31,000 boys and 94,000 girls, and age-group 11-14; 55,000 boys and 33,000 girls. The total comes to roughly 3,20,000 children who are of the school-going age. Out of this, about 25 per cent of the boys and girls are receiving their education in *madarasas* and *maktabs*. If I am correctly informed, there are about 22 *madarasas* and *maktabs* in the city of Delhi, according to the list I have with me.

Shri M. H. Rahman has tried to emphasise the point that these schools, where these boys and girls are now receiving education, should be included in the list of approved schools, so that the labour they are undertaking there for imparting education, or for the matter of that primary education, does not go in vain. My hon. friend, Shri Tyagi, also emphasised this point, that a certain type of eduacion which these children are receiving just now should also get recognition at the hands of the educational authorities.

To elaborate the point, I might say that the education that these boys and girls are receiving is of a particular kind, that is, they are learning the Qoran and Hadis in *maktabs*. I

am also told that they are also receiving a type of general education for making them fit in other ways.

In this connection, if the hon. Minister finds any difficulty, I would quote article 30(1) of the Constitution which says:

> "All minorities, whether based on religion or language, shall have the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice".

What does the expression "of their choice" mean? This point was taken up during the reference of the Kerala Education Bill to the Supreme Court. It has been said:

> "The key to the understanding of the meaning of the clause is the expression 'of their own choice' and the content of the clause is as wide as the choice of the particular community may make it".

These are schools which are particularly pupilled by the Muslim community. They are receiving a particular type of education, but when we are going to implement the Delhi primary education scheme, the labour which they are putting forth should not go in vain, and an impression should not be created in the mind of the Muslim community at large that we go are not going to include those schools in the list of approved schools. They are also doing their work in their own way. My point is that the Government should look into this matter. These schools should be recognised as schools imparting some form of education at least.

It has also been said:

> "It follows that in order to claim the right conferred by the clause, it is not necessary that the curriculum of the institution must be confined to the teaching of religion only or of the language of the minority community. There is no limitation on the subjects to be taught at such institution, and they are not debarred from giving general education as well at such institution".

This was the view of Their Lordhips of the Supreme Court.

Shri Tyagi: If general education is given, there will be no difficulty in recognising them.

Shri Amjad Ali: Yes, my hon. friend, Shri Tyagi, has rightly pointed out that if general education is being given, there will be absolutely no difficulty. But there may be cases where general education is not being given. My point is that if general education is not being given, it does not debar them from giving general education also in those institutions which are now giving a particular kind of education. To that end I shall point out one thing.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member should try to conclude.

Shri Amjad Ali: I will finish in two or three minutes.

A case was taken up to the Supreme Court by the State of Bombay—State of Bombay. *vs.* Bombay Education Society—in which my hon. friend Shri Frank Anthony appeared. Their Lordships observed:

> "Clause (1) of article 30 implies the right of the minority community to impart instruction to the children of its own community in institutions run by it and in its own language; and if such a right is influenced, an institution run by the community may seek relief for violation of the fundamental right.
>
> The power of a State to determine the medium of instruction must yield to the fundamental right of a minority community to impart instruction in their own language.

[Shri Amjad Ali]

It covers two rights—(a) the right to establish an institution and (b) the right to administer it."

If the hon. Minister would have any doubt in his mind that possibly article 45 of the Constitution is somewhat contrary to article 30, it is not so. Article 30 is in the Fundamental Rights and article 45 is in the Directive Principles of State Policy. Both are simultaneously possible to be implemented. I urge upon the hon. Minister to see that the amendment which I have given notice of to insert some words in clause 2, is accepted. Possibly, the hon. Minister will have no difficulty in accepting this amendment.

I will take one minute more and finish.

I am intrigued about one thing. Students who are now gainfully employed are going to be excluded and part-time education is proposed to be given to them. This is about boys and girls between the ages of 6 and 11. If girls are to be employed in gainful employment, how would it affect the moral or physical health of these children? If girls are to attend part-time education, particularly when that is going to be given in evening classes, it would not be conducive to their moral health. I would urge upon the hon. Minister to consider that also.

Under clause 17 residuary powers are given to the local government for implementation of this Act. It remains to be seen in what particular way the residuary powers are going to be exercised.

Under clause 25 rules are going to be framed. Several items have been given from (a) to (j); they are very exhaustive. But I find one omission there—and I hope the hon. Minister will also take note of that—and that is about medical attendance and inspection of the health of the children. I hope the hon. Minister will try to include that provision also.

श्री राधेलाल व्यास : सभापति महोदया, मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूं । इस बिल को केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधीन जो दिल्ली स्टेट है उस में लागू किया जाना है । सारे देश की निगाह इसकी ओर रहने वाली है ।

कम्पलसरी और फ्री एजुकेशन से ज्यादा बड़ी चीज जो लोग समझते हैं यह है कि स्टेंडर्ड अच्छा हो , रिजल्ट अच्छा निकले । आज देखा जाता है कि लड़कों लड़कियों को स्कूल तो भेज दिया जाता है लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी लोगों को घरों पर टीचर्स रखने पड़ते हैं । मैं चाहता हूं कि जो स्टेंडर्ड है इसकी ओर ज्यादा शासन का ध्यान जाए । एजुकेशन को फ्री और कम्पलसरी कर देने के बाद स्टैंडर्ड लो न हो , स्टैंडर्ड अच्छा रहे और अच्छा रिजल्ट निकले, इस ओर आप ध्यान दें । जो रिजल्ट निकलते हैं, उनको आपको चाहिये कि आप हर साल एसेस करते रहे और अगर कम रिजल्ट निकलता है तो आप देखें कि क्यों वह कम निकला है । अगर कोई टीचर है जिसका रिजल्ट ठीक नहीं रहता है और लगातार एक दो साल तक ठीक नही रहता है तो बजाय इस के कि उस को आप समाज पर लादे रखें, उसको हटाने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये । अगर ऐसा नहीं होता है, अगर रिजल्ट अच्छा नहीं रहता है तो जैसे अब होता है कि लोग फीस दे कर भी बच्चों को दूसरे स्कूलों में भेजने के लिए तैयार हो जाते हैं, वैसे ही आगे भी होता रहेगा । इस वास्ते मैं चाहता हूं कि इस ओर आप विशेष रूप से ध्यान दें ।

शिक्षा के बारे में आम शिकायत यह है कि छात्रों के चरित्र निर्माण की ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है, उनको अच्छे नागरिक बनाने की कोशिश नहीं होती है ।

मैं चाहता हूं कि इस ओर दिल्ली स्टेट ज्यादा से ज्यादा ध्यान दे। मारल एजूकेशन कम्पलसरी कर दी जानी चाहिये। साथ ही साथ स्पोर्टस ड्रिल वगैरह भी कम्पलसरी होनी चाहिये। इस के साथ ही साथ प्रत्येक बालक के लिए स्काउट बनने का और प्रत्येक बालिका के लिए गाइड बनने की शुरू से ही व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये।

हमारे संविधान में यह व्यवस्था की गई है कि पंचायतों के आधार पर यहां का शासन चलेगा, सहकारिता के आधार पर काम होगा और कृषि हमारे यहां का मुख्य धंधा है। उसको आधार मान कर चला गया है। जो सामुदायिक विकास का विषय है, जिस में कृषि, सहकारिता और पंचायतें आती हैं, उसको आवश्यक विषय बना दिया जाना चाहिये और उसकी पढ़ाई शुरू से ही प्रारम्भ होनी चाहिये। मुझे मालूम है कि ग्वालियर स्टेट में कृषि व्यवस्था और शील शिक्षा अनिवार्य थीं। इन दोनों विषयों की पढ़ाई होती थी और पहली किताब से ले कर छठी किताब तक वहां पर थीं। मैं चाहता हूं कि ये विषय भी अनिवार्य कर दिये जाने चाहियें, जिससे उपयोगी नागरिक हमारे बालक बालिकायें बन सकें।

जनरल साइंस भी बहुत जरुरी है और वह भी आवश्यक विषय होना चाहिये।

आप अनिवार्य शिक्षा की व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं और इससे जो खर्चा है वह काफी बढ़ने वाला है। मैं चाहता हूं कि तीसरी चौथी क्लास तक लेडी टीचर्स को ही नियुक्त किया जाये और इस क्लास तक लड़के और लड़कियों को साथ साथ शिक्षा दी जाये। लड़कियों के लिए अलग और लड़कों के लिए अलग स्कूल नहीं होने चाहिये। जो लेडी टीचर्स रखी जायें, वे अच्छी ट्रेंड होनी चाहियें ताकि वे बच्चों को ज्यादा अच्छी तरह से पढ़ा सकें। मैं चाहता हूं कि तीसरी चौथी क्लास तक केवल ट्रेंड लेडी टीचर्स ही रखी जायें और लड़के लड़कियों के इस क्लास तक अलग अलग स्कूल न खोले जायें।

आज देखा जाता है कि बच्चों के शुद्ध लेखन की ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है, वे ठीक नहीं लिख पाते हैं, उनके अक्षर खराब होते हैं। देखा गया है कि पहले कापियां लिखाई जाती थीं, अक्षरों की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाता था। लेकिन आज ऐसा नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस ओर भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये। गायन की शिक्षा भी उनको दी जानी चाहिये। जनरल नालेज भी उनका बढ़े, ऐसी भी कुछ व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये। स्कूलों में शुरू से ही उनके शुद्ध, स्वच्छ, साफ और अच्छे लेखन की ओर ध्यान दिया जाये।

अब मैं शिफ्ट सिस्टम के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। मैं इसके खिलाफ हूं। जहां पर शिफ्ट सिस्टम चलता है वहां पर सात बजे बच्चों को स्कूल जाना पड़ता है और वे हाथ मुंह धो कर इतनी जल्दी स्कूल जाने के लिए तैयार नहीं हो पाते हैं। तीन घंटे के बाद जब उनको छुट्टी मिल जाती है तो वे दिन भर खेलते हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि जो भी पढ़ाई होनी है वह स्कूल में ही हो जानी चाहिये और घर के लिए काम नहीं दिया जाना चाहिये। जितनी पढ़ाई हो मुकम्मिल तौर पर स्कूल में ही हो जिसने बच्चे कमजोर पढ़ाई में न रहने पायें।

जब आप शिक्षा को अनिवार्य करने जा रहे हैं तो स्कूलों की संख्या भी काफी होनी चाहिये और दूर दूर स्कूलों में बच्चों को जाने के लिए मजबूर नहीं किया जाना चाहिये। अगर लड़कियों को दूर के स्कूलों में जाने के लिए मजबूर किया गया तो माता पिता को बहुत दुःख सहन करना पड़ेगा। इस वास्ते यह जरूरी है कि लोगों के घरों के पास ही ज्यादा से ज्यादा स्कूल खोले जायें।

[श्री राघेलाल व्यास]

मैं यह भी चाहता हूं कि इस काम में जनता का सहयोग हासिल किया जाये । एक ऐसा बोर्ड बनाया जाना चाहिये जिसमें नागरिक भी रहें, बालक भी रहें, टीचर्स भी रहें, शिक्षा विशेषज्ञ भी रहें और उन सबों के सहयोग से, किस तरह से अच्छी से अच्छी शिक्षा इन स्कूलों में दी जा सकती है, इसका पता चला कर, काम किया जाये । पाठ्यक्रम तैयार करने में, स्कूल भवन बनाने में तथा और भी जो काम हैं, उनको पूरा करने में आपको जनता का सहयोग मिल सकता है और उसे लेने की आपको कोशिश करनी चाहिये । यदि आपने ऐसा किया तो यह जो योजना आप की है, यह बहुत हद तक सफल हो सकती है ।

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीबाई : सभानेत्री जी, तालीम के बारे में बहुत चर्चा हो रही है, और खुशी की बात है कि यह बिल कम्पल्सरी एजुकेशन के बारे में बन रहा है । बिल तो बन जायेगा मगर काम करने के वास्ते ठीक व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये । अभी हमारे आनरेबल मेम्बर बोल रहे थे और कह रहे थे कि लेडी टीचर्स रखी जायें । मैं समझती हूं कि वे अनुभव रख कर बोले और ठीक बात कही । इस कानून में इस तरह की बात जरूर होनी चाहिये कि कम्पल्सरी एजुकेशन जो कि प्राइमरी एजुकेशन होती है, उस में औरतें ही रखी जायें, दूसरे टीचर्स न रखे जायें । अगर औरत वहां पर होगी तो पढ़ाई अच्छी होगी । बहुत सी बहनें ऐसी हैं जो तजुर्बेकार हैं और ट्रेन्ड हैं जो कि वहां रखी जा सकती हैं । सब बहनें तो तजुर्बेकार नहीं हो सकती हैं पहले से । इसलिये जो तजुर्बेकार बहनें हैं उन को आप फर्स्ट स्टैन्डर्ड, सेकेन्ड स्टैन्डर्ड और थर्ड स्टैन्डर्ड में रखें । नई बहनें जो अप्वाइंट की जायें वे दूसरे क्लासेज में रखी जा सकती हैं ।

लेडी टीचर्स के रिटायरमेंट टाइम के बारे में भी मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि उसे दो या पांच साल ज्यादा बढ़ा दिया जाय ताकि जो लेडी टीचर्स आज काम कर रही हैं वे इस स्कीम के सक्सेसफुल होने तक, दस या पंद्रह साल तक काम करती रहें । उन का रिटायरमेंट टाइम ५५ साल से बढ़ा कर दो या चार साल और पढ़ाने का मौका दिया जाय । अगर ऐसा नहीं किया तो काम नहीं चलेगा । अगर शुरू से अच्छे टीचर्स लिये जायें तो पाठशालाओं में गड़बड़ियां कम होंगी और यूनिवर्सिटी वगैरह में उन के बन्द होने का मौका नहीं आयेगा । पढ़ाई के बाद एक साल का समय काम का तजुर्बा हासिल करने के लिये नहीं रखा जाना चाहिये । पहल से ही पढ़ाई ठीक ढंग से शुरू होनी चाहिये । मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि सरस्वती, लक्ष्मी और दुर्गा औरतें ही होती हैं । आप लोग दुर्गा पूजा तो करते हैं लेकिन औरतों को काम नहीं देते । मैं फिर कहती हूं कि एजुकेशन के क्षेत्र में पुरुषों का लेना मुझे पसन्द नहीं है । प्राइमरी एजुकेशन फौरन नहीं तो एक या दो साल के अन्दर बहनों के हाथ में आ जानी चाहिये ।

किताबों के बारे में हमारी बहन बोल रही थीं । हम लोग एक किताब पढ़ा करते थे, जिस का नाम बाल शिक्षा हुआ करता था । उस में तरह तरह की चीजें हुआ करती थीं उस में पांच क्लास तक की नालेज आ जाया करती थी, उतना ज्ञान तो आज पांच साल तक पढ़ने के बाद भी विद्यार्थियों में नहीं आ पाता है । आज तो स्कूलों में सिर्फ दिखावट और बनावट ही होती है, आज इन्स्पेक्टर आ रहा है, इसलिये सब के पास २५ किताबें होनी चाहियें, नोट बुक होनी चाहियें, दो पेंसिलें होनी चाहियें, दो स्केल्स होनी चाहियें, चार रबर होने चाहियें । यह सब गलत चीज है । इस से ऐसा मालूम होता है कि फूल जो बनाया है उस में कोई बास नहीं है, वह आर्टिफिशल है । इसी तरह से आज एजुकेशन कोर्स बनाते जाते हैं । सब कुछ होता है लेकिन बच्चों के पास उन को समझने की ताकत

नहीं होती । मैं जोर दे कर अपने मंत्री जी से कहना चाहती हूं कि प्राइमरी एजुकेशन में बच्चों और टीचर्स का रेशियो होना चाहिये । कम्पल्सरी एजुकेशन के लिये पुलिस वाले बच्चों को ले कर आयें, यह बात गलत है । पहले तो बच्चों के लिये स्कूल में जगह होनी चाहिये, फिर एक टीचर के पास सिर्फ २० या २५ या हद से हद ३० बच्चे होने चाहियें । इस से ज्यादा होना गुनाह है क्योंकि ज्यादा बच्चे होने से उन को सम्भालना मुश्किल हो जाता है । हर प्राइमरी स्कूल के लिये एक स्कूल मदर होनी चाहिये जो कि माता की तरह हो ।

किताबों के बारे में मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि वह तीन साल तक चलनी चाहियें । हर साल किताबों को बदलना एक बोगस बात है । इससे तो सिर्फ किताब बनाने वालों का बिजिनेस होता है । मिड डे मील भी होना चाहिये । हमारे बच्चों की तालीम पुराने जमाने की तरह पर ही होनी चाहिये । हम लोग सुना करते थे पुराने जमाने में जब बच्चे स्कूल जाते थे तो एक ताकत लेकर, एक ढंग लेकर घर आते थे । आजकल कहा यह जाता है कि बच्चा स्कूल जाकर बिगड़ जाता है, वह घर में ही अच्छा रहता है । ऐसा डर नहीं होना चाहिये । आज मुहल्ले मुहल्ले में स्कूल होते हैं, बहनें बहुत पढ़ी लिखी होती हैं । स्कूलों के लिये उनकी एक कमेटी होनी चाहिये । मदर्स कमेटी होनी चाहिये । उनमें जितनी पढ़ीं लिखी औरतें हों उनको बुलाना चाहिये । मैं अपने माननीय सदस्यों को बतलाना चाहती हूं कि किसी भी मुल्क में अकेले गवर्नमेंट के जरिये कोई काम नहीं होता है । जब तक प्रजा साथ में नहीं आयेगी तब तक काम नहीं चलेगा । इस वास्ते एक पेरेन्ट्स कमेटी बनानी चाहिये । बच्चों के लिये तीन इंस्टीट्यूशन हुआ करते हैं जो उसको बनाने में मदद करते हैं । एक तो घर होता है, दूसरा समाज होता है और तीसरा स्कूल होता है । तीनों की एक ही इम्पार्टेन्स हुआ करती है । जब तक तीनों का लिंक नहीं होगा तब तक पढ़ाई का काम नहीं हो पायेगा । हमारा फर्ज है कि प्रजा भी स्कूल के कण्ट्रोल में हाथ बटाये । मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से कहना चाहती हूं हर एक स्टेट में इस तरह का कानून बनना चाहिये और राज्य और प्रजा का कोआर्डिनेशन होना चाहिये । स्कूल बनने के पहले हमारे पास सामग्री होनी चाहिये, टीचर्स तैयार करने चाहियें । अगर टीचर्स की कमी हो तो जो रिटायर्ड टीचर्स हों उन को ही एक या दो साल के लिये बुला लेना चाहिये कुछ पैसा देकर ।

मैं सुनती हूं कि हमारे देश में १४ से २० लाख तक साधु हैं । लोगों की इतनी बड़ी शक्ति बेकार जा रही है । क्यों न इन साधुओं से मदद लें, और उन को बुलायें ? अगर हम उन लोगों से अपील करें तो उनमें बहुत अच्छे अच्छे लोग निकल आयेंगे जो अच्छा लिटरेचर तैयार करेंगे और बच्चों को पढ़ाने में मदद दे सकेंगे । उन के पास बुद्धि ज्यादा होती है, इसलिये उन लोगों से मदद ली जाय ।

मैं फिर इस पर जोर दूंगी कि हमारे यहां प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा के लिये लेडी टीचर्स रक्खी जायें ।

श्री त्यागी : लड़कियों के पढ़ाने से बच्चा कमजोर होता है, वह बुजदिल हो जाता है ।

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीबाई : हमारे श्री त्यागी जी कह रहे हैं कि औरतों के दिमाग नहीं होता है । लेकिन यह बात गलत है, उनके पढ़ाने से बच्चा कमजोर नहीं हो सकता है ।

Shri M. R. Krishna (Karimnagar—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Madam Chairman, this is a very important Bill and almost everyone who has spoken before me has said so. I am sure the House will pass this measure not only with happiness but with pride. We were very anxious that this measure, being one of the very

[Shri M. R. Krishna]

important measures taken up in the old Central Legislature by eminent national leaders like Gokhale, should be brought forward here in the proper time. I do not know the reasons which made Government to delay this measure for such a long time because in the proceedings of the Central Legislature I saw that a committee under Shri B. G. Kher was appointed specifically to find out the difficulties and the financial implications of such a measure. After having all this information before them the Government should have been in a position to bring this Bill forward much earlier. We wanted that 40 per cent of our children should be covered under this scheme in the First Plan period and the rest 60 per cent, in the Second Plan. Unfortunately, that was not done. Now it is heartening that at least in Delhi this Bill would be operating. The difficulties that are confronted and the way in which those were met by the Delhi Administration and by the Centre should be intimated to the State Governments since most of them will have to follow suit.

We learn that the advanced foreign countries have got a definite plan for children's education. We read that Plato wanted the children to become future philosopher statesmen and he modelled his educational system accordingly. The leaders who came later wanted their children to become orators and statesmen and the educational system was designed to suit that desire. Our education system is very defective and even the curricula of the compulsory primary education system which is going to be adopted is not very suitable to our children.

15 hrs.

Madam, many hon. Members in this House have expressed their feelings about clause 12 of this Bill, according to which the children who are employed in order to find additional revenue for the family are going to be given part-time coaching. Some hon. Members have also given their dissenting notes in the report itself. The sponsors of this move aim that most of the people in this country who are very poor should also have the benefit of this measure. It was only to help those children who could not easily go to schools or whose parents could not afford to spend any money that this clause was put in. It was thought that for them this kind of education is very helpful. But you must consider that those children are to be given coaching after they come back from their work. This seems to be rather cruel. I think we are not able to understand the mental condition and the physical health of those children when they come back from work. If they are forced to go to schools to get compulsory education, naturally, they may go because the authority which looks after the education of those children will punish them in case they do not go to schools.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member must try to conclude now.

Shri M. R. Krishna: Madam, I think I must get ten minutes like other hon. Members.

Mr. Chairman: I sent word and enquired from hon. Members Shrimati Laxmi Bai and Shri M. R. Krishna whether they could finish their remarks in five minutes and I got a reply that they were prepared to take only five minutes each. Anyway, the hon. Member can take another two or three minutes.

Shri M. R. Krishna: Madam, I do not want to prolong my speech. I only wish to stress on this point, that for those children who are from the 'have-not' parents, the Government should make it a point to make the schools attractive rather than making them compulsorily attend these schools. They should make the schools attractive so that the parents should feel that by sending their children to schools they will be

relieved of a certain portion of their burden. Therefore, I would join with other hon. friends who said that mid-day meal and other facilities should be provided in the institutions for those children.

There is also the question of transport. Most of the institutions in this country are situated far away from the rural areas. There may be plenty of schools in the urban areas which can accommodate these children, but in rural areas unless one covers a distance of three or four miles one will not find a school. Therefore, the question of transport is very important, and I would urge upon the Government to see that free transport facilities are provided for these children.

Lastly, I would like to say something about special education. In the private institutions which charge fees the education is definitely superior. If the Government really wants to make this scheme very successful they will have to make education in these public institutions really useful, good and attractive. Unless they do that, I think the scheme will not go too far.

श्रीमती कृष्णा मेहता : (जम्मू तथा काश्मीर) : सभानेत्री जी, मैं दिल्ली प्राथमिक शिक्षा विधेयक का स्वागत करती हूं। निःशुल्क तथा अनिवार्य शिक्षा की दिशा में जो ध्यान दिल्ली के लिये दिया गया है मैं चाहती हूं कि सारे भारत के राज्यों में इसी तरह निःशुल्क तथा अनिवार्य शिक्षा होनी चाहिये।

मैं विधेयक की व्याख्या में तथा संयुक्त प्रवर समिति के प्रतिवेदन में नहीं जाना चाहती। इसमें कितनी भी त्रुटियां क्यों न हों पर यह एक शुभ कदम है। जनता की ओर ध्यान देने के लिये अक्सर ऐसे विधेयकों की आवश्यकता होती है, और सरकार को जरूर ऐसे विधेयक लाने चाहियें।

मैं देखती हूं कि पिछले सात वर्षों से दिल्ली में पांचवीं श्रेणी तक शिक्षा निःशुल्क थी जो कि कारपोरेशन के हाथ में थी। दिल्ली नगरपालिका ने भी अपने क्षेत्र में निःशुल्क शिक्षा के लिये स्कूल खोले थे लेकिन देखने में आया है कि उनमें वही बच्चे जाते हैं जो फीस नहीं दे सकते या जिनको दूसरे स्कूलों में प्रवेश नहीं मिल पाता क्योंकि इनमें शिक्षा का स्तर बहुत ही निम्न है और अध्यापक और अध्यापिकाएं विशेष ध्यान नहीं देते। सरकार द्वारा जनता की शिक्षा की ओर जितना ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये उतना ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता। इसका परिणाम यह है कि जिसको और कोई काम नहीं मिलता वही शिक्षक बनता है। कोई प्रसन्नता के साथ शिक्षा विभाग में नहीं जाना चाहता इसलिये कि वहां वेतन भी बहुत कम है और अक्सर देखा गया है कि अध्यापकों को बहुत नीची नजर से देखा जाता है। अगर हम अध्यापकों को ऊंचा उठाना चाहते हैं तो उनकी ओर अधिक ध्यान देना चाहिये।

मैं यह भी कहूंगी कि अध्यापकों को जो प्रशिक्षण दिया जाए वह भी उच्च कोटि का होना चाहिये। इसका अभाव है। इसी कारण अच्छे शिक्षक नहीं हैं। यही कारण है कि बहुत से लोग इन स्कूलों में अपने बच्चों को नहीं भेजते। मैं तो चाहती हूं कि प्राथमिक शिक्षा का काम खास कर महिलाओं को देना चाहिये और साथ ही मैं यह भी कहूंगी कि २५ वर्ष से कम आयु के लोगों को अध्यापक या अध्यापिका नहीं बनाना चाहिये। पच्चीस साल से पहले इतनी बड़ी जिम्मेवारी का काम उनको सौंपना मुझे कुछ अच्छा नहीं लगता। जब तक कि हम बच्चों की भावनाओं को न समझें तब तक हम उनकी बुनियाद को मजबूत नहीं कर सकते। इसलिये मैं कहती हूं कि २५ साल से कम उम्र के लोगों को अध्यापक या अध्यापिका नहीं बनाना चाहिये। उससे फायदा नहीं हो सकता।

[श्रीमती कृष्णा मेहता]

15:07 hrs.

[SHRI JAGANATHA RAO *in the Chair*]

जहां तक मैं जानती हूं आपने एम० एड० के लिये यह नियम रखा है कि पहले तीन साल पढ़ा ले तब उसको सरकारी खर्च पर आगे के लिये भेजा जा सकता है जहां उसको दो साल पढ़ना होगा और वहां से लौटने के बाद उसे उसी संस्था में तीन साल पढ़ाना होगा । मेरा निवेदन है कि लड़कियों के साथ यह पाबन्दी कैसे निभ सकेगी कि पहले तो वह किसी स्कूल में तीन साल पढ़ाए, फिर वापस लौट कर उसी स्कूल में ३ साल पढ़ाएं क्योंकि लड़कियों का विवाह होता है, वह कैसे रुक सकता है । इसलिये मैं चाहती हूं कि उनके लिये कुछ ढील होनी चाहिये ।

आपने बिल में जुरमाना और खत पत्रों वगैरह के बारे में लिखा है । मुझे ऐसा नहीं लगता कि शिक्षा के लिये इन सब चीजों की जरूरत होनी चाहिये । हमें तो ऐसा रास्ता अपनाना चाहिये जिसमें आसानी हो सके और लोगों को भी ऐसा मालूम हो कि यह आसानी का रास्ता है ।

देश के प्रत्येक बच्चे को स्कूल जाने के लिये आसानियां मिलनी चाहियें । मैंने काश्मीर में कुछ ऐसा काम किया है । मैंने उन बच्चों को इकट्ठा किया जो गलियों में फिरते थे और जिनको पढ़ने का बिल्कुल शौक नहीं होता था । उनको हमने दूध दिया और पढ़ाया भी । मैं कहती हूं कि बाद में तो उनको इतना शौक हो गया और उनकी संख्या इतनी बढ़ गयी कि उन सब का इन्तिजाम करना हमारे लिये मुश्किल हो गया । तो हम को ऐसा ऐसा तरीका अपनाना चाहिये ।

आज मुझे यह कहते हुए खुशी हो रही है कि काश्मीर में ६–७ साल से राज्य में प्राथमिक शिक्षा से लेकर एम० ए० तक कोई फीस नहीं ली जाती । आपको जान कर खुशी होगी कि आबादी का जो हिस्सा बोटों में रहता है सरकार ने उनके लिये चलते फिरते स्कूल खोले हैं और उनमें उनकी पढ़ाई चलती है । ये लोग एक जगह नहीं रहते हैं । आज हाउस बोट यहां है, कल दूसरी जगह होती है । लेकिन काश्मीर सरकार ने उनके लिये भी प्रबन्ध किया है ।

दूसरे जो पहाड़ों में गुज्जर रहते हैं उनके लिये भी शिक्षा का प्रबन्ध है । काश्मीर सरकार अपनी आमदनी का एक बड़ा हिस्सा शिक्षा पर लगा रही है ।

मैं और बोलना चाहती थी लेकिन समय नहीं मिला । लेकिन जो समय आपने मुझे दिया उसके लिये मैं धन्यवाद देती हूं ।

Some hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Minister.

Pandit J. P. Jyotishi (Sagar): Sir, I had been trying to catch the eye of the previous Chairman, but I am sorry I was not successful.

Mr. Chairman: I am sorry there is no time left. I have to call the hon. Minister.

Pandit J. P. Jyotishi: May I have at least one minute?

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Minister.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: First of all, I would like to thank the hon. Members who have participated in the debate. They have made very valuable sugestions to implement the directive of the Constitution. The Bill has a limited scope, that is, it is going to be operative in the Union territory of Delhi only, but it was natural that the attention of hon. Members should have been drawn to the Constitutional directive, which seeks to provide education up to the age of 14 for all children in the country.

I think hon. Members are right when they said that we have failed to fulfil the directive of the Constitution, but while I admit this failure of the Government, I should like to

say that there has been no lack of will on the part of the Government to implement the directive. When the Constitution was drafted, I think we were a little over-enthusiastic. When the Sargent scheme was prepared, it had laid down a programme of 40 years. In our enthusiasm we thought that we could complete this whole programme within a period of ten years after the commencement of the Constitution. It was an ideal worth striving for. It expressed the aspirations of millions of our people, but, at the same time, we have to take into account the financial resources which are available.

In this connection, you will permit me if I digress a little bit and say that the history of primary education all over the world has been one of slow growth. I am not saying this to justify since we have not been able to make rapid progress, but I would like the House to remember that there are certain programmes which in their very nature take some time to develop.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): Does the hon. Minister mean to say that the framers of the Constitution did not have that aspect in view?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The facts are before us. The Constitutional directive has not been fulfilled. It is not the lack of will. I am just going to give the figures. If the hon. Member will just be patient, I will be able to convince him that it could not have been fulfilled within a period of ten years. Take, for example, England. This was the country which took a lead in the introduction of primary education. The demand for universal primary education began very early towards the end of the 18th century. But it was only in 1833 that the State accepted the responsibility for compulsory, free education. The first step for compulsory education in England was taken only in 1870, but that again was on a permissive basis.

Shri Tyagi: What does "permissive" means?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Permissive legislation. It was only in 1880 that education began to be really compulsory. We must remember that in England also, in the beginning, compulsory education was for the age-group 5 to 10. Later on, it was increased to 14, and it was increased to 15 only as late as 1944. Part-time education was in vogue in England up to 1918. So, it took nearly 40 years for England to introduce compulsory education up to the age of 14 years.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Will you take the same period here?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The entire history of education is spread over nearly 150 years. We want to achieve in ten years what England achieved in 150 years.

The same is the story with regard to the United States. The first law for compulsory education was passed in Massachusetts in 1642. But it was by 1850 that universal primary education was made available in all parts of the United States. In the beginning, in the United States also, compulsory education was limited to three or four years. And gradually, it was increased to 10 or 12 years. Now its operation is of course 10 to 12 years. In the United States also, there was provision for part-time education for a long time.

Coming closer to our neighbours, take the story of Japan. The attempts in compulsory education began about 1870. But it was only towards the beginning of this century that compulsory education could be effective, and it took 30 to 40 years for Japan to make education compulsory. Our misfortune was that just when these countries were developing, we were under a foreign rule which did not give any attention to mass education. I am going to place some factors before the hon. Members which

[Dr. K. L. Shrimali]

would show that Government had not been indifferent towards the promotion of primary education. It is true that we have not been implementing the directive, and I am afraid for many more years to come it may not be possible to reach the target, that is, up to the age of 14, because we have to look into the actual situation.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Would he define "more"? Will it be 20 or 30 years?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: It is very difficult to say. It all depends on our industrial development. After all, a country must produce wealth. It is the basic thing. We must have, economic resources, when we want to introduce the system of free and compulsory education. But I would like the House to remember that during the last 10 years, there has been a very rapid progress in primary education. I am hoping that within the next 10 years the progress will still be more rapid.

If you look at the statistics regarding the schoolgoing population, you will find that in 1947 only 30 per cent of the children were in schools. That percentage by the end of the second Five Year Plan is likely to go up to 62. We are aiming at 80 to 90 per cent by the end of the third Five Year Plan. It means that in 20 years, the percentage of children would have been doubled. The progress in 20 years will be twice the progress made during the preceding 150 years in this country.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali): But we are now living in the 20th century and the progress will have to be rapid!

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I would like the House to remember the magnitude of the problem. I do not say that this progress is by any means satisfactory. We would like to do more, but let us not run down every time our educational system. We talk of progress in education in other countries. But let us also remember that in our own country, substantial progress has been made in the field of primary education. In the next 20 years the country would have made progress which it did not make during the preceding 150 years. So, this is no mean achievement.

I hope that hon. Members have looked through the provisions in the Plan. It is true that in the third Five Year Plan we are proposing to have free and compulsory education for all children up to the age of 11. But that does not mean that we are not expanding education at the higher levels also. We are hoping that the percentage of children who would be in schools in 1965-66, in the age-group 6 to 11, will be 90, and in the age-group 11 to 14, will be 60. One hon. Member referred to the fact that the children were being crowded in class-rooms. We have laid down that the teacher-pupil ratio should be 1 to 40, that is, 40 pupils to one teacher. That is the basis on which these calculations have been made. I should like to say that I am not in any way satisfied with the progress that has been made. We will try to do more in this field and I hope there will be much more development during the coming years than what has been in the past.

Another matter on which several hon. Members expressed their opinion was with regard to the provision of mid-day meals, stipends, uniforms and text-books. In fact, Thakur Dasji has a number of amendments on this point. Shri Vasudevan Nair also made some suggestions in this regard. I am in full agreement with them that if we are really to make this scheme effective, it will be necessary to provide clothes, mid-day meals and text-books for children. But the point at issue is whether the

State resources permit us to provide these things just at the moment.

Shri Tyagi: Not for the present.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: In this matter, Government are making efforts. If I give the figures, it will be found that during the last five years, the movement for free meals is spreading and it is catching. Free meals are provided in Kerala for all needy children, the income of whose parents does not exceed Rs. 900 per annum. The scheme has benefited nearly 24,10,956 children and the cost of a meal per child is 6 nP.

Shri Tyagi: Is it borne cent per cent by the State?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Formerly there were public contributions also, but now the State is meeting all the expenses. In 1958-59, they spent Rs. 10 lakhs, in 1959-60 Rs. 31·90 lakhs and in 1960-61 Rs. 7·50 lakhs till now.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Hissar): What is given to them in 6 nP.?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Something is better than nothing. I know you cannot provide a really satisfactory meal for 6 nP. But for a shild who is hungry and starving, even 6 nP. is something.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I want to know what is given to them.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Thiruvella): We give them kanji—a rice preparation with water.

Shri Tyagi: It is not even one-fourth of a meal.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Whatever it is, for a hungry child, even if this much is given, it is something.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Why do you call it a meal?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: If the hon. Member has any other name, he would kindly give it to me.

Shri Palaniyandy (Perambur): It comes to one anna and with the public contributions in Tamil Nad villages, it is sufficient for the needy children to be fed in the afternoon.

Shri N. B. Maiti (Ghatal): The term 'mid-day meal' is very misleading. It should be 'refreshment' or something else, so that it would be manageable.

Shri Radha Raman: Why should we change it, because mid-day meal will come in a few years' time?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Since the children do not have anything during the day, they should have something. Mid-day meals are common all over the world. Take Madras. It is in Madras that the most interesting development has taken place. The cost of a single meal in Madras per child is 10 nP. out of which Government contributes 6 nP. It is expected that by the end of 1960-61 about 10 lakh pupils will be fed under the scheme. By the end of the third Plan, about 17 lakhs out of a total number of 50 lakhs children will be fed in the primary schools. Under this scheme, practically all the needy children will be covered. The Madras State spent in 1958-59 Rs. 20 lakhs, in 1959-60 Rs. 60 lakhs and in 1960-61 Rs. 80 lakhs. There are no caste restrictions and the scheme is intended for all poor children.

Of course, in Delhi we are rather in a fortunate position, because we have got some assistance from UNICEF and we are distributing free meals with the assistance of the Red Cross. 30,000 students were being covered by 1959-60. During this year, the number has increased to 1 lakh out of a total enrollment of 2,18,000.

Hon. Members objected that this powder milk was not good enough. It has all the qualities of milk and I am

[Dr. K. L. Shrimali]

very happy that we are able to give this milk to the poor children.

श्री त्यागी : भीख मांग कर जिला रहे हो न ।

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: We hope that the community will realise that it is their duty towards the children and in course of time, we will be able to raise public funds, so that we can feed all these children.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : दिल्ली मिल्क स्कीम का जो दूध है और जो पाउडर का दूध है, उसमें क्या अन्तर है ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : जो पाउडर होता है, वह पाउडर भी मिल्क से ही बनता है। उस पाउडर में पानी मिला दिया जाता है और फिर वह दूध बन जाता है । आप पी कर देखिये, बहुत अच्छा होता है ।

In other centrally-administered areas also, we have made provision for mid-day meals in Manipur, Tripura, Pondicherry and in the Andaman and Nicobar islands. The movement is spreading to several other States. Many of them have started some kind of pilot projects. The idea is that the community, the State and the local authorities should combine in order to meet this bare necessity to children You cannot really educate children if they are hungry and in a semi-starved condition. Therefore, I am in full agreement with those who emphasised that provision of mid-day meals should be made. But the point at issue is whether it is possible in the Act itself to make it obligatory on the State to provide the mid-day meals.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Why not? Levy some tax on the people; they are willing to pay it. It is possible to provide for all children.

Shri Tyagi: So long as we are not able to open enough number of schools, it is no use wasting our money.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: We have been writing to the State Governments to levy an education cess, so that this programme of free and compulsory education might be implemented rather speedily. Hon. Members are asking why we are not speedily implementing it. The reason is, the State Governments are not able to levy the education cess. One State levied it, but most of the State Governments were not in a position to levy an additional tax. So, this programme could not be implemented speedily.

My own submission is, if an effort is made by the community, I am quite definite that the community will come forward to contribute something towards the maintenance of the children. In this country, there has been a tradition of charity and if the effort is mobilised, I have no doubt that with the efforts of the State, the local bodies and the community, we would be able to push forward this programme. Only we have to realise the necessity of it. Everything cannot be done by Government. Let us not depend for everything on the Government. It is the duty of the Government to help in all these matters, but let public effort also come forward. I have no doubt that if proper efforts are made, we would be able to provide proper mid-day meals to the children. If Madras State has done it, if Kerala is doing it, it can be done in other States also. This is my humble submission. So, though I am not against this proposal, I am not in favour of making it obligatory in the Act itself.

Another important point which was raised by, I think, the hon. Member, Shri M. H. Rahman and Shri Amjad Ali over there was with regard to making necessary safeguards for the education of the children of minorities. The Constitution itself has provided all the necessary safeguards. In fact, nothing more needs to be done. The provisions are very liberal and there is nothing in the Act which

prohibits the setting up of *Maktabs* or schools or any kind of religious institutions. The State is only concerned with whether the schools are providing education in the 3 R's or not. If they are providing education in the 3 R's, they would be considered as approved schools. And if you look at the definition of "approved Schools" it does make a provision for the establishment of private schools. Therefore, if there is any religious group which wants to set up its own schools, it is welcome to do so. The State would only be concerned with the instruction that is being imparted in the 3 R's. If they are satisfied that they attain the necessary standards, then there will be no difficulty in getting their approval.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: May I ask a question? What do you mean by 3 R's? If a standard is prescribed for primary education and that standard is fulfilled, then it is all right; all the schools will be approved. But suppose that standard is not fulfilled?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: When I said the 3 R's, I did not mean the 3 R's literally, but a certain standard which is laid down for primary education itself. If any institution has that standard, there will be no difficulty in getting approval. In fact, it is the policy of the Government to encourage private schools as much as possible. We want to give them assistance so that private agencies also may share in this great enterprise which we have undertaken.

There are various other suggestions, but I do not like to go into all the details. Shrimati Laxmi Bai suggested that all the education at the primary stage should be entrusted to women. I entirely agree with her and I would be very happy when we have women teachers in large numbers to take over the education of all children. I am looking forward to the day when educational institutions at the primary stage will be completely staffed by women teachers. We would welcome that. But, at present, we have such a great shortage of women teachers that it is not possible.

Hon. Members also expressed a desire that we should not be satisfied with merely expansion of education but we should also aim at qualitative improvement. I am in agreement with them and we will make all possible efforts to improve the quality of education while we are expanding our education.

I thank you, Sir, and, in view of what I have said, I hope Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava will not press the amendments which he proposes to move.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

> "That the Bill to provide for free and compulsory primary education for children in the Union territory of Delhi, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: We shall now take up the clause by clause consideration.

Clause 2.— (*Definitions*)

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I have got my amendment Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9.

Mr. Chairman: Amendment Nos. 8 and 9 relate to clause 3.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I am sorry.

Shri Amjad Ali: I have got my amendments to clause 2.

Mr. Chairman: I think it is time-barred under rule 79 of the Rules of Procedure, because it was given notice of only today, and I understand the hon. Minister is not willing to accept it.

Shri Amjad Ali: I hope I can express my view point. If the hon. Minister does not accept it, it is his lookout.

Mr. Chairman: Yes, the hon. Member can speak, but the amendment as such cannot be moved.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I beg to move:

(1) Page 1, line 9,—

after "means" *insert*—

"the year beginning with 1st April and ending 31st March next year or". (3)

(2) Page 2,—

for lines 10 to 12, *substitute*—

'x (e) "child" means a boy or girl in the age group of not less than six or more than fourteen years; x' (4)

(3) Page 2,—

after line 12, *insert*—

'(ee) "indigent child" means a boy or girl whose parent is unable to maintain himself and the child who has to earn for his maintenance or maintenance of his parent;'. (5)

(4) Page 2,—

after line 12, *insert*—

'(ee) "stipendiary indigent child" means an indigent child who will be entitled to get a stipend of such amount per month within the limits prescribed by the State Government as the attendance authority after making enquiry into the economic circumstances of each child as prescribed, sanctions for him in add tion to the supply of books, writing material, uniforms or other necessary amenities including food or refreshments provided for children attending schools free of cost;' (6)

(5) Page 2,—

for lines 20 to 22, *substitute*—

'(i) "elementary education" means education up to the present fifth class or standard as prescribed;

(ia) "primary education" means education up to eighth class or standard as prescribed;'. (7)

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : जनाब चेअरमैन साहब, अगर मेरे पास वक्त होता तो इन अमेंडमेंट्स के बारे में मैं काफी वक्त लेता और उन के ऊपर वजाहत से अर्ज करता क्योंकि मेरी राय में यह अमेंडमेंट निहायत जरूरी ह और फिर वाक्या जो सोशलिस्ट पैटर्न की हमारी वेलफेअर स्टेट है, उस के ऐन मुताबिक है । मुझे न तो सीलिंग अपील करती है और न मुझे और कोई चीज अपील करती है । मुझे तो यह सोशलिस्ट पैटर्न पसन्द है कि कौम के हर एक बच्चे के वास्ते सारी कम्यूनिटी सैक्रिफाइस करे और सब को ठीक तालीम दे । यहां आनरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब और यह गवर्नमेंट इस के मुताल्लिक सिम्पैथी रखते ह और जो इन से बनता है वह कर भी रहे हैं, लेकिन मुझे अफसोस है कि वह इतना काफी नहीं है जिस को हम समझें कि तसल्लीबख्श है । आनरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब ने फरमाया कि कम्यूनिटी का फर्ज है इस के बारे में । कम्यूनिटी का काम कराना किस का फर्ज है ? मेरा अपना तजुर्बा है कि जिन लोगों को तालीम दी जाती है वहां उन के लिये ठीक से इन्तजाम नहीं है । मैं इस बारे में आप के दो चार मिनट लेना चाहता हूं क्योंकि मेरा भी कुछ तजुर्बा है । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर आप कांस्टिट्यूशन के डाइरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल्स को फरोग देना चाहते हैं तो उस की एक यही तरकीब है तालीम का इन्तजाम सब के लिये ठीक से किया जाये । हम यहां पर शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स का नाम लेते हैं । उन के बच्चे कैसे पढ़ने के लिये आ सकते हैं, जब कि उन को अपने लिये वक्त के लिये काम करना पड़ता है । इस तरह से उन की एजुकेशन नहीं हो सकती । उन की एजुकेशन का एक ही तरीका है कि आप उन को स्टाइपेंड दें—और

उन की पढ़ाई का इन्तजाम करें। आप देखें कि उन के जो बच्चे पढ़ने जायें वे इन्फीरियर तरह के बन कर न जायें। इस बिल से आखिर आप का क्या नतीजा निकलेगा? अगर आप कांस्टिट्यूशन के आर्टिकल ४७ के मुताबिक लोगों को न्यूट्रिशन दिलाना चाहते हैं तो बच्चों को न्यूट्रिशन की सब से ज्यादा जरूरत होती है। मैं ने कल राइट साहब की बात पढ़ कर सुनाई थी, अगर आप कोई और आर्टिकल देखना चाहते हैं तो आर्टिकल ३९ को देखिये। कहने को तो हमारे कांस्टिट्यूशन में सारे आर्टिकल नये हैं लेकिन वह सारे के सारे ऐसे हैं जो कि आप की मिनिस्ट्री के जिम्मे हैं। अगर आप उन को पूरा करेंगे तो सब चीजें अपने आप हो जायेंगी। उस में अनटचेबिलिटी का आर्टिकल है, अनटचेबिलिटी खत्म हो जाती है अगर सब बच्चे एक साथ बैठ कर स्कूल में पढ़ते हैं और उन को वहां पर तालीम दी जाती है। यह जो ऐक्ट है यह सारी बुनियाद है। लेकिन मुझे अफसोस है कि गवर्नमेंट इस को इम्प्लिमेंट नहीं कर सकती। मैं इस को मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं हूं कि अगर स्टेट इन्कार करना चाहती है तो सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट चुप हो कर बैठ जायेगी। जहां गवर्नमेंट को काम करना होता है वहां गवर्नमेंट जो चाहे कर सकती है। आखिर ग्रो मोर फूड किसका फर्ज है? स्टेट्स का, लेकिन हमारी सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट कितना जोर दे कर कहती है। अगर यह काम स्टेट्स में होगा तो सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की इमदाद से ही होगा। मैं जानता हूं कि अगर सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट चाहे तो सारी स्टेट्स इस को कबूल कर लेंगी, इस के वास्ते टैक्स लगायेंगी। लेकिन आप इस के लिये टैक्स नहीं लगाते। आप रोज टैक्स बढ़ाते चले जाते हैं, हर एक चीज के वास्ते बढ़ाते हैं, लेकिन एजुकेशन के वास्ते नहीं बढ़ा सकते। मेरी गुजारिश है कि मिनिस्टर साहब को जोर दे कर सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट से इस चीज को तय करना चाहिये कि एजुकेशन टैक्स जरूर लिया जाय। इसी तरह से यह चीज हो सकती है। आखिर आप का भी तो इस मामले में कोई फर्ज है।

आनरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब ने फरमाया कि गो मंशा यह है हमारे कांस्टिट्यूशन की और उस का हुक्म है आर्टिकल ४५ में कि ८ जमात तक हर एक लड़की लड़के के वास्ते एजुकेशन प्रोवाइड करनी होगी। भले ही आप दस वर्ष में करें या कमी करें लेकिन आप को करना होगा। आज मिनिस्टर साहब फरमाते हैं कि आखिर वह क्या करें। उन का इस में क्या बस है जब कि प्लैनिंग कमिशन ने सिर्फ ६ से ११ साल की उम्र तक के ही लिये रुपया मंजूर किया है। अगर वह और ज्यादा देने को तैयार नहीं हैं तो मिनिस्टर साहब क्या कर सकते हैं? लेकिन आप ने प्राइमरी एजुकेशन की तारीफ में क्यों लिखा कि आप १४ साल तक पढ़ायेंगे? मैं चाहता था कि आप जरा रिआलिस्टिक होते। आप लिखते कि हम ६ साल से ११ साल तक एजुकेशन देंगे। आप कहते कि आप एलिमेंटरी एजुकेशन ही देना चाहते हैं। भले ही स्टैन्डर्ड कम होता, लेकिन हम को यकीन होता कि आप जो कहते हैं उसे करते हैं। आज तो हालत यह है कि आप कहते कुछ हैं, करते कुछ हैं और लिखते कुछ हैं। इस से कंफ्यूजन ही बढ़ता है। मैं भी कहता हूं कि एलिमेंटरी एजुकेशन ६ से ११ साल तक हो। आप प्राइमरी एजुकेशन को भले ही सारे देश में कम्प्लीटली खत्म कर दें, लेकिन ११ से १४ साल तक की उम्र को न रख कर आप रिअलिस्टिक तो बनते। लेकिन आप ऐसा करना नहीं चाहते हैं। आप वही बात करते हैं जिस को आप अच्छा समझते हैं, लेकिन आप कहते हैं कि भले ही आर्टिकल ४५ भी खत्म हो जाय लेकिन लोगों को यकीन हो जाय कि बच्चा प्राइमरी एजुकेशन १४ साल तक हासिल करेगा। १४ साल तक वह सिर्फ पांच जमात पास करेगा। इस से ज्यादा सस्ती हमारी कौम के साथ और क्या हो सकती है? आप कहिए कि ६ से ११ साल तक पढ़ाएंगे और पांचवी जमाअत तक ले जायेंगे बजाय इसके कि आप कहें कि १४ वर्ष तक पढ़ायेंगे और पांचवीं जमाअत तक का आइडियल रखेंगे।

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

मैं इन अमेंडमेंट्स पर जोर नहीं दूंगा । मैं ने सूब तो इसलिए कर दिए हैं कि आइन्दा के वास्ते हमें यह दिक्कायी दे कि हमें किस तरफ चलना है । मैं उनको विदड्रा नहीं करना चाहता । मैं अदब से अर्ज करूंगा कि आप मेरे इन अमेंडमेंट्स पर गौर फरमायेंगे और आयन्दा के वास्ते देखेंगे कि आप क्या कर सकते हैं ।

Shri Amjad Ali: I think, in express terms, their Lordships of the Supreme Court, while discussing the reference on the Kerala Education Bill, have said as follows:

> "While the State has a solemn obligation to introduce free and compulsory education, it is possible for the State to discharge that obligation through State-owned or State-aided schools and article 45 does not require that obligation to be discharged at the expense of the minority community, by acquiring or taking over of schools established by the minority community which they have to administer under article 30(1)."

One difficulty which he might experience is about the curriculum which these schools will follow. The curriculum could be fitted somehow with general education also. To that end, I should say that in order to claim the right conferred by the clause it is not necessary that the curriculum of the institution must be confined only to the teaching of the religion or language of the minority community. There is no limitation on the subjects to be taught at such institutions and they are not debarred from giving general education at such institutions.

My point is this. If the hon. Minister would agree that this kind of institutions may also be listed in the approved schools, it will have the same effect as the other education which, according to your own curriculum, they are following. When you recognise them and list them in the list of approved schools, it will satisfy the requirements. I think, with the necessary amendments in the wording, the hon. Minister may kindly accept my amendment.

According to the Constitution, these institutions may also get aid. They may get aid or they may not get aid. Aided or un-aided, these institutions are there. They are imparting education very usefully.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: In clause 2(b), there is provision,—

> (b) "approved school" means any school in any specified area within the jurisdiction of a local authority imparting primary education which—
>
> (i) is under the management of the State Government or the local authority, or
>
> (ii) being under any other management, is recognised by the local authority as an approved school for the purposes of this Act;

I think this should meet the requirements of the hon. Member.

Shri Amjad Ali: My anxiety is, "recognised by the local authority as an approved school for the purposes of this Act"—all these limitations are there. I want to be explicit that these institutions which are now being managed in the shape of *maktabs* or *madarsas* should be listed as approved schools, because they are also schools imparting education to boys and girls. Also, it is possible to fit with the general curriculum for primary education. Primary education can be given there even if it is not now given, if they are listed. I urge upon the hon. Minister to see that these schools are given some sort of recognition. They are not going to waste the time and energy of the children. Some sort of education is being given. I urge upon you to see that these schools are approved by the authorities. After approval is given, if you want that some sort of general education should

be given, that also can be allowed. The Constitution allows it and according to the ruling of the Supreme Court of India, this thing can be done. This is my submission before the hon. Minister. I think he may accept my amendment.

Shri Mohammed Tahir (Krishnaganj): May I know whether all the amendments are under discussion or it is clause by clause?

Mr. Chairman: Amendments to clause 2.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): I want to put one question for information. I want to know whether the hon. Minister is satisfied that in the territories under Delhi Administration for which this Bill is primarily intended, they have got a sufficient number of approved schools to introduce an element of compulsion there. Because, the boys must be able to go to the approved schools. Unless a school is situated within a certain radius, it will become impossible. I am only asking by way of information whether the hon. Minister is satisfied that they have got the approved schools or they are going to create more schools by virtue of this Bill.

Shri Mohammed Tahir: May I know if the amendment of Shri Amjad Ali has been admitted?

Mr. Chairman: The amendment is not admitted. He has been allowed to speak. It is for the hon. Minister to reply.

Shri Amjad Ali: If he likes he can accept.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: With regard to the points raised by Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, as I said, I am in general agreement with the spirit in which he has moved these amendments. In fact, as he is aware, both the State Governments and the Central Government are giving a large number of scholarships and stipends to backward classes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Under the Government of India Scholarship scheme to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, they are eligible for scholarships. In addition to this, every State has its own programme of giving stipends and scholarships to poor children. Under the Third Five Year Plan, we are proposing to have a scheme of scholarship under which the State will take over the responsibility of educating some poor and deserving students. The provision may be limited. We are going to initiate that scheme in the Third Plan. Ultimately, our objective should be that nobody should be debarred from the highest education on account of economic barriers. That should be the objective towards which we are going. Whether it is today or not, is the point. It will be very difficult to push forward this programme if you make it obligatory at this stage. But, I can assure you that every effort will be made to ensure that poor deserving students are not deprived of education, and with the various efforts that are being made by the State, local authorities and the community, we would be able to take education to the door of every poor child.

With regard to the point that was raised by Shri Amjad Ali, I really do not understand what is worrying him. The Constitution has given full safeguards for the education of the minorities. The minorities are free to have any kind of institution they like. In fact, if you look at the various provisions in the Constitution, the safeguards are very clear and we are insisting on the State Governments to ensure that the rights of the minorities for education that they want are properly protected. The point is whether the local authority or the State Government should recognise any school or not. For recognition, they will have to look to certain standards. As I said, nothing in this Act prevents any religious organisation from setting up its own institutions. They may be mission schools, they may be *maktabs* or *madarsas*. All kinds of religious organisations could set up their schools. In fact, we would like to encourage them to come forward and share in this great enterprise that we are undertaking.

[Dr. K. L. Shrimali]

But, the State Government or the local authority, whoever is concerned, must satisfy itself that they maintain a minimum standard as far as general education is concerned. Otherwise, how can they be brought under the provisions of this Act? Therefore, recognition is necessary. I think with this assurance, he should be satisfied.

Shri C. K. Nair (Outer Delhi): There is difference between recognised schools and approved schools.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: An approved school has been defined here. An approved school will have to be recognised by the local authority.

Dr. M. S. Aney: My question is not answered.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: With regard to the question which was raised by Dr. M. S. Aney, it is obvious that the Delhi State does not have all the schools which it would need during the next 3 or 4 years. New schools will have to be opened. Provision has been made for the opening of new schools in the Third Plan so that all children in the age group 6—11 are given education.

Mr. Chairman: I put amendment Nos. 3 to 7 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 3 to 7 were put and negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3— (*Schemes for primary education*)

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I beg to move:

(1) Page 2, *for* lines 32 to 38, *substitute*—

"3. (1) It shall be the duty of every local authority to provide for free and compulsory elementary education within one year of the passing of this Act and for free and compulsory primary education within a period of three years from the passing of this Act for children ordinarily resident within its jurisdiction and for this purpose the local authority shall from time to time submit to the State Government such proposals in the form of schemes as it may think fit providing for such free elementary and primary education for children resident in the whole of the area within its jurisdiction." (8)

(2) Page 3, *for* lines 1 to 7, *substitute*—

"(2) After six months of the passing of this Act the State Government shall at any time call upon the local authority to submit to it within such time as it may allow a scheme for free and compulsory elementary education for the areas within the jurisdiction of the local authority for children ordinarily resident therein.

(2A) After eighteen months of the passing of this Act the State Government shall at any time call upon the local authority to submit to it within such time as it may allow a scheme for free and compulsory primary education in the area within the jurisdiction of the local authority for children ordinarily resident therein." (9)

(3) Page 3, *after* line 19, *insert*—

"(dd) the approximate amount of money required for payment to stipendiary indigent children in the area within its jurisdiction;" (10)

(4) Page 3, line 20, *after* "scheme" *insert*—

"including the expenses to be incurred on stipendiary indigent children". (11)

Mr. Chairman: I put amendments Nos. 8 to 11 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 8 to 11 were put and negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 4 to 7 were added to the Bill.

Clause 8— *(Attendance authority to notify parent of his obligation towards his child)*

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I beg to move:

Page 4, *after* line 25, *add*—

"(2) It shall further be the duty of the attendance authority of the child in respect of whom it notifies the parent to enquire whether he is an indigent child and in case he is found to be an indigent child to enquire into the economic circumstances in accordance with the rules prescribed and fix and make a report to the local authority about the amount of stipend which it considers reasonable for the child within the limits prescribed by the State Government for indigent children." (15)

Mr. Chairman: I shall now put the amendment to vote.

Amendment No. 15 was put and negatived

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That clause 8 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 8 was added to the Bill.

Clause 9 was added to the Bill.

Clause 10— *(Reasonable excuse for non-attendance)*

Shri Mohammed Tahir: I beg to move:

Page 4, *after* line 33, *insert*—

"(aa) that the child is receiving instructions in any educational institution established, by any of the minorities, according to their choice;" (1)

I move this amendment for two reasons. Firstly, I want to attach greater importance and respect to the provisions of our Constitution. Secondly, I want that the fundamental rights of the minorities guaranteed under article 30 of the Constitution should be fully maintained and not denied to the minorities.

Article 30(1) says:

"All minorities, whether based on religion or language, shall have the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice."

In Basu's *Shorter Constitution of India*, under the heading 'Clause 1: Right of minorities to establish educational institutions' you will find the following:

"1. Cl. (1) implies the right of a minority community to impart instruction to the children of its own community in institutions run by it and in its own language, and if such right is infringed, an institution run by the community may seek relief for the violation of Fundamental Rights.".

In support of this, I may also draw your attention to article 13(2) of the Constitution, which reads thus:

"The State shall not make any law which takes away or abridges the rights conferred by this Part and any law made in contravention of this clause shall, to the extent of the contravention, be void.".

So, this is the position that if the Fundamental Rights which have been guaranteed under the Constitution are not allowed to the minorities, then, there will be some complications.

[Shri Mohammed Tahir]

In this connection, I would like to draw your attention to a recent ruling of Their Lordships of the Supreme Court on the Kerala Education Bill. Their Lordships have held:

> "We the people of India have given unto ourselves the Constitution which is not for any particular community or section but for all. Its provisions are intended to protect all minority as well as the majority communities. There can be no manner of doubt that our Constitution has guaranteed certain cherished rights of the minorities concerning their language culture and religion. These concessions must have been made to them for good and valid reasons. Article 45, no doubt, requires the State to provide for free and compulsory education for all children, but there is nothing to prevent the State from discharging that solemn obligation through Government and aided schools and Article 45 does not require that obligation to be discharged at the expense of the minority communities. So long as the Constitution stands as it is and is not altered, it is, we conceiv. the duty of this Court to uphold the fundamental rights and thereby honour our sacred obligation to the minority communities who are of our own. Throughout the ages endless inundations of men of diverse creeds cultures and races—Aryans and non-Aryans, Dravidians and Chinese, Scythians, Huns, Pathans and Mughals—have come to this ancient land from distant regions and climes. India has welcomed them all. They have met and gathered, given and taken and got mingled, merged and lost in one body. India's tradition has thus been epitomised in the following noble lines:
>
> None shall be turned away
> From the shore of this vast sea of humanity
> That is India'. ".
>
> "Indeed India has sent out to the world her message of goodwill enshrined and proclaimed in our National Anthem".

16 hrs.

In the light of such high ideals their Lordships have safeguarded the rights of the minorities guranteed under article 30(1) of the Constitution. My amendment only aims at to protect the rights of the minorities in accordance with the opinion expressed by Their Lordships, and nothing more. The hon. Minister has taken up this matter of compulsory primary education under article 45 of the Constitution, which is one of the directive principles of State policy, but he must know that Article 45 cannot override the fundamental rights. This is the clear finding of the Supreme Court, that article 45 cannot override the fundamental rights.

Therefore, if the hon. Minister wants that the right which has been given and guaranteed to the minorities under article 30 is to be maintained I think he has got no alternative but to accept my amendment. If he does not accept it, it means that he does not accept the view expressed by Their Lordships. Hence I appeal to him to give due consideration to this matter.

He has admitted now that there is ample provision in the Constitution for safeguarding the interests of minorities. That is so, but if the safeguards simply remain in the Constitution, they will be of no value. When Government are bringing in a Bill of this type, they must legislate in the light of the provisions in the Constitution. Then the minorities will be benefited, not otherwise.

Shri Achar (Mangalore): I would like to say a word. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to one aspect of the question. I did not have an opportunity to speak about it earlier, but I will do it now very briefly.

We welcome the Bill. 'Compulsory' and 'free' are quite all right. But there is one more important element guaranteed by the Constitution. I may bring to the notice of the hon. Minister article 350A under which primary education must be in the mother-tongue. That is one thing that is advocated by our Constitution.

Delhi happens to be a cosmopolitan City. It has got probably all the 14 languages represented here. I expect in course of time Delhi probably will be having a population in a proportion representing all the national languages we have now accepted. If we take that aspect of the question into account, I expect that in course of time, there will be a fairly good proportion—even already there is—of children representing all the languages of India. So we should find out what exactly is the population of the different linguistic groups. I think there is a sizable population of Kannadigas in Delhi. When we are having a piece of legislation for compulsory and primary education and when the Constitution says that primary education must be in the mother-tongue, I want to know whether the Minister or Government have found out a census what is the proportion of the different linguistic groups here.

Shri Mohammed Tahir: Is this a point of order?

Shri Achar: We have got here Tamils, Kannadigas, Andhras, Maharashtrians, Punjabis and others. I submit that the hon. Minister must consider this aspect of the question. As primary education has to be imparted in the mother-tongue, there should be a census of the population and Government must try to see that primary education is imparted in the mother-tongue to the different pupils in the country.

Shri Jaipal Singh: There are more than 4 mother-tongues in Delhi.

Shri Mohammed Tahir *rose—*

Mr. Chairman: I thought the hon. Member had concluded. He has taken more than 5 minutes, and I was about to call the hon. Minister to reply.

Shri Mohammed Tahir: No. Sir. I thought my hon. friend was raising a point of order. That was why I yielded.

Mr. Chairman: I take it that the hon. Member has concluded his speech.

Shri Mohammed Tahir: I may be allowed to say a few words more.

Shri C. K. Nair: May I ask a question of the hon. Member? Are his institutions, the religious institutions, going to keep a standard which is lower than the standard of primary education?

Shri Mohammed Imam (Chitaldrug): Religious institutions always keep a higher standard than ordinary institutions. The hon. Member is anxious that these religious institutions must be made approved schools.

Shri C. K. Nair: Then it is all right.

Mr. Chairman: I think the hon. Member has concluded. The hon. Minister.

Shri Mohammed Tahir: I have not concluded my speech.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member has made out his points.

Shri Mohammed Tahir: One or two minutes and I will finish. I would like the hon. Minister to see that the

[Shri Mohammed Tahir]

legislation he is going to get passed is in consonance with the Constitution and the rulings that have been given by the Supreme Court.

I will submit one thing. If specific mention is not made in this Bill as Maulana Hifuzur Rahman and Shri Amjad Ali said, it will be no effect. The result of it will be that the religious institutions that are imparting instruction under article 30 will, in course of time, all disappear. If you go to these schools you will see that there are number of Muslim boys who are there getting by heart the Holy Quran; they have also to read the Hadis. It is impossible for those boys to get the Quran by heart unless they read exclusively in these schools. Unless they are exempted from attending the approved schools it will be impossible for them to have that education. If they do not have that education, the right that has been given to them under article 30 of the Constitution is denied to them altogether.

Shri Oza (Zalawad): I will draw the attention of the hon. Minister to one thing. There are several circumstances mentioned in the Bill as reasonable excuses for non-attendance. And in sub-clause (f), it is mentioned—

> "such other circumstances as may be prescribed."

The Government shall prescribe what are the circumstances which are to be deemed as reasonable excuses for non-attendance. Sub-clause (e) says:

> "that there is any other compelling circumstance which prevents the child from attending school, provided the same is certified as such by the attendance authority;"

We are giving such sweeping powers to the attendance authority. We are legislating here giving powers to Government. On top of it we are giving too much of powers to the attendance authority who certifies that such and such is a compelling reason for the non-attendance of the child. This is an anomaly. I think the attendance authority is the pivot round which the whole Bill revolves. He will be the person solely responsible. So much powers are vested in him that we should be very careful about it. We should lay down certain provisions by which we can regulate these compelling circumstances.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Coming to the point raised with regard to the safeguards for minorities, I do not understand how any provision in the Bill would be in contravention of the Constitution. As I said, the Constitution itself makes very liberal and adequate provision; and there is nothing in this Bill which is in contravention of the various articles of the Constitution. I think the hon. Member is labouring under some kind of misapprehension. His fears are altogether baseless.

If he would look at the provision in the Bill he will find that it is laid down that the child shall attend an approved school. The definition of 'approved school' is given in clause 2(b). It will be seen from that definition that it includes private schools also recognised by Government. Private schools can be any kind of schools; they can be run by anybody.

Shri Mohammed Tahir: I may let the hon. Minister know that the private schools mentioned in my amendment may not be recognised schools. They may not ask for recognition at all.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The choice of the school lies entirely with the parents. They are to decide which kind of school the child is to attend. He may go to the school, *maktab* *madrasa* or any kind of public or

private institution. In fact we have in our country various kinds of institutions run by various agencies. This Bill gives the minorities the right to have their own institutions. There is nothing in the Bill which prevents them from sending their children to the school of their choice.

Shri Mohammed Tahir: If a child is receiving education in the *madrasa*, will it not be compelled to go into an approved school?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Not at all. The private schools will be approved schools. The parents have a right to send the children to the school of their choice. Clause 10(b) says:

> "that the child is receiving instruction in some other manner which is declared to be satisfactory by the State Government or by an officer authorised by it in this behalf".

So, that will be a reasonable excuse for the non-attendance of a child at an approved school. If the State Government or the local authorities are satisfied about the standard of the secular instruction imparted there, there is no difficulty. The fears are groundless and the minorities have the full right under this Bill to have the type of education which they choose.

Shri Oza raised this point. I do not see any anomaly here. The attendance authorities have to decide whether there are any compelling circumstances or not. It is possible that there may be other circumstances which are not before us now and the State Governments or the local authorities may come across them. It is to have that safeguard that this provision is made.

Mr. Chairman: I shall put amendment No. 1 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 1 was put and negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That clause 10 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 10 was added to the Bill.

Clause 11 was added to the Bill.

Clause 12. (*Special provision for part-time education in certain cases*)

Mr. Chairman: We shall take up clause 12. Is Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava moving his amendment No. 17?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I beg to move:

Page 5, lines 22 to 26,—

for "it may, by order and subject to such conditions, if any, as it may think fit to impose, permit the child to attend any approved school established as a part-time institution or in which primary education is imparted on a part-time basis", *substitute*—

"it may inquire into the non-economic and other circumstances and pass such order as it considers proper and just. In regard to economic circumstances, attendance authority shall inquire into the economic circumstances of the parent and the child and if the child is indigent that is the parent is unable to maintain himself and the child and the child has to earn for his maintenance and the maintenance of his parent and sanctions within the limits prescribed by the State Government such stipend as it considers reasonable and also provide for books, writing material, uniform and other necessary amenities including supply of food and refreshments free of cost and order that subject to these provisions the child shall attend the aproved school". (17)

Sir, in regard to clause 12, I am very unhappy. To start with this is the most undemocratic part of the Bill. I do not agree that there should be two kinds of schools for children—one inferior and the other superior.

[Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava]

Both of them will be called approved schools. The intention is to have part-time schools. The expressions used here are: "approved school established as a part-time institution or in which primary education is imparted on a part-time basis". So, there will be schools in which the attendance will be only for certain days in a week—twice or thrice in a week. Or, they may come for some part of the day, say, for two hours in the morning or evening. Some such schools are contemplated. I do not know; I do not want to be told that in other parts of the world, in America or England or somewhere else this was the condition. So far as India is concerned, I am perfectly clear that every poor man in this land wants his boys to go to the school. It is entirely wrong to suggest that people do not like their children to go to school. The circumstances may be such that the parents may not be in a position to send their children to schools. Sir, clause 12 reads like this:

> "If the attendance authority is satisfied that a child, due to economic or other circumstances connected with the family to which the child belongs, is unable to attend an approved school in the manner required by or under this Act, it may, by order ....."

So far as economic considerations are concerned, as I have already submitted, even if you make this condition—this condition is not satisfactory—even then many people may not like to send their children to schools. At the same time I would like to submit for your consideration that if this clause is taken away and they are compelled to send their children to schools it will be much better than allowing them this concession and bringing a social stigma on them, an inferiority complex on them. By having this clause and allowing two kinds of schools to exist you will be going against the socialist pattern of society which this House has accepted. The children who attend this kind of schools will not get the same education and for such full period as in the other schools. Why do you want to make an exemption in favour of these people and still call it a concession? It is not a concession to them. It is actually a great hardship to them, that their children will go to schools which will be regarded as inferior schools.

May I humbly ask, what is the use of the Preamble of our Constitution where it is said: "equality of opportunity, equality of status, equality of justice etc." You also want to be fraternal, whereas you want to make a class distinction here. That is what will happen here. The poor people will send their children to those inferior schools and the children of the rich people will attend the regular schools. The poor people will thus be stigmatised as inferior.

What is the use of having article 14 of the Constitution? This clause goes against article 14 of the Constitution. In practice, as I said, there will be two kinds of schools in a particular town or village. The children of poor people the Scheduled Caste people even if they are given scholarships, will attend this kind of inferior schools and they will not get proper education. Does the hon. Minister want to convince me that after a boy has done six to seven hours work in the field or in a factory if he is sent to a school for three hours he will get the same amount of education as a boy who attends a regular school will get? As a matter of fact, by making this provision you are going against the democratic institution in the country, you are going against the national aspirations of the people and you are making a provision which differentiates and discriminates between the poor and rich. I submit, Sir, our people will gladly bear any hardship but not distinction like this where you are making this

discrimination which is uncalled for and which, perhaps, will be disliked by most people.

So far as "other circumstances" are concerned, if there are students who on account of other circumstances connected with the family are not able to attend schools it is said that an order may be passed asking them to attend the other kind of schools. I say that the order should be exempting them from attending schools rather than saying that they should be sent to the other kind of schools. You have not mentioned here what are the other circumstances connected with the family whereby they are unable to attend schools. Even where it is a question of economic circumstances you can solve the problem by giving stipends. The cost will not be much. Hardly two or three per cent. or at the most five per cent. of the people would like to have stipends. If five per cent. of the people get Rs. 5 a month what will be the cost. We have not been given any idea about the cost. As a matter of fact, nobody has even calculated what it will cost and whether it will be prohibitive. But you are making a provision the result of which will be much more objectionable and prohibitive than the cost even if it be prohibitive. This kind of schools will be intolerable so far as the national point of view is concerned.

Therefore Sir, I have moved my amendment saying that the authority should inquire into the non-economic and other circumstances and pass such order as it considers proper and just. In regard to the economic circumstances also I have said that the attendance authority should enquire and make a report. The authority can say whether it can give some kind of relief and then allow the boy or girl to the same school. At the same time, the cost of maintaining these schools will also be much greater. If you have two kinds of schools in a village, more teachers will be required and the cost will be more. There are these difficulties also. So, on the question of cost too, the proposal to have two kinds of schools will not be feasible. Therefore, I would humbly suggest to the hon. Minister that he should reconsider this question from the point of view which I explained and take away this so-called concession. He says this is a concession, but I say this is not at all a concession. On the contrary, it is a veiled hardship of the worst kind.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta (Mahendragarh): May I have just two minutes?

Mr. Chairman: We must finish this Bill now.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: This is a very important clause. The fundamental policy of the Government is involved here.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: The whole purpose of the Bill is taken away if this clause is not considered in all its aspects.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: When the discussion on a certain clause is not sufficient—

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Minister.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: This clause is very important.

Mr. Chairman: Every clause is important. The hon. Minister.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: The scope of the Bill is limited by this clause.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. The hon. Minister.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The House will remember that when this Bill was introduced, this clause was not there. It was only in the Joint Committee that this provision was made. I would like to explain the genesis of this clause so that hon. Members might understand the intention of the Government in this matter. As

[Dr. K. L. Shrimali]

far as the Government are concerned, we would not like to have two types of schools. As far as possible we would like to have only whole day schools for all children. But, several hon. Members in the Joint Committee said that they would not have become Members of Parliament if they had not attended part-time schools. That means to say, they were also studying when they were earning a living. While they were earning a living, at the same time, they were receiving some kind of elementary education. I saw the force in that argument.

Recently, some studies were made by the Gokhale Institute in Poona. I think the study was made in the Satara district. The studies showed or indicated that nearly 50 per cent of the children in the rural areas are doing some kind of work either in the family or outside the family. They are attending to the cattle, looking after sheep, looking after the small baby in the home, etc. They had some occupation. One of the main reasons for this great wastage in primary education is this employment. That is, the children have to do some kind of work out of necessity, inside or outside the family. Therefore, what is the alternative? If you have whole-time schools, it will mean some kind of hardship for the families, especially when no children would be able to do some kind of work for the family. In order to avoid this hardship, this exception was made.

It is not going to be a general rule. The general rule will be that we will have only whole-time schools. It is only in special circumstances that part-time schools will be set up, because we do not want to create hardships for poor people. I have accepted this provision because I am anxious that this Bill should succeed and that we should be able to have effective free and compulsory primary education in this country. I do not want to have anything which would just remain a letter of the law and would not be put into practice. I am anxious that every provision of this measure should be fully implemented. Therefore, I have accepted this provision under the special circumstances and conditions. I hope that as we move forward and as we improve our general standards of living, this clause in course of time will be done away with as it has been done away within many of the progressive countries.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Then, will there be two types of schools in particular areas? One will be the whole-time school and the other will be the part-time school.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: These are matters of detail which will have to be concern of the local authority. I have said that we will have whole-time schools only; under very special circumstances and to fulfil the needs of special kinds of communities, this provision has been made. Probably we may not have any part-time schools at all. If the circumstances warrant, the local authorities should have the freedom to open such schools. (*Interruption*).

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Has any census been taken for that purpose? No census has been taken. I have experience of schools. I was also running schools. But I can say that no such trouble arose there. We were paying just one anna to the teacher who taught those pupils and one anna to the others!

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: I request the hon. Minister to withdraw this clause.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

Page 5, lines 22 to 26, *for*

> "It may, by order and subject to such conditions, if any, as it may think fit to impose, permit the child to attend any approved

school established as a part-time institution or in which primary education is imparted on a part-time basis,"

substitute—

"it may inquire into the non-economic and other circumstances and pass such order as it considers proper and just. In regard to economic circumstances, the attendance authority shall inquire into the economic circumstances of the parent and the child and if the child is indigent, that is, the parent is unable to maintain himself and the child and the child has to earn for his maintenance and the maintenance of his parent and sanctions within the limits prescribed by the State Government such stipend as it considers reasonable and also provide for books, writing material, uniform and other necessary amenities including supply of food and refreshments free of cost and order that subject to these provisions the child shall attened the approved school". (17)

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That clause 12 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 12 was added to the Bill.

Clause 13—(*Amendment orders*).

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I beg to move:

Page 6, (i) lines 14 and 15, *omit* "immediately".

(ii) line 15, *after* "writing" *insert* "within fifteen days" (22).

Mr. Chairman: I will put it to the House.

The amendment was put and negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That clause 13 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 13 was added to the Bill.

Clause 14—(*Children not to be employed so as to prevent them from attending school*).

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I seek a clarification? We have provided in clause 12 that the children may be allowed to earn something. In this clause, it is said:

"No person shall employ a child in a manner which shall prevent the child from attending an approved school."

Here we are providing the contrary thing.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Here we are punishing not the children, but the person who is exploiting the children.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: When you are preventing the employer from employing the child, how will the child be able to earn his living?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: It says:

"No person shall employ a child in a manner which shall prevent the child from attending an approved school."

Suppose there is an approved school with part-time education and yet the person employs the child and deprives the child of that kind of education; then he is punishable.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That clause 14 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 14 was added to the Bill.

Clause 15– (*Primary education to be free*)

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I beg to move:

Page 6, *after* line 39, *add*—

"(3) The local authority shall make arrangements with the help of the State Government to provide mid-day meals and text-books free of charge to all those children whose parents do not have an annual income of more than one thousand and two hundred rupees." (19)

Shri Mohammed Imam: I beg to move:

Page 6, *after* line 39, *add*—

"(3) It shall be the duty of the local authority to provide free transport to children attending these schools if they live more than a reasonable walking distance from their schools and also to provide them free of cost necessary books and other material." (20)

Mr. Chairman: I shall put amendments Nos. 19 and 20 to the House.

The Amendments Nos. 19 and 20 were put and negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That clause 15 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 15 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 16 to 20 were added to the Bill.

New Clause 20A

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I beg to move:

Page 8, *after* line 12, *insert*—

"20A. An appeal shall lie from convictions for offences under this Act to the District Magistrate of the District in which conviction takes place and the judgment in appeal shall be final. The period in which appeal shall be filed shall be thirty days exclusive of the period of time spent for obtaining the copy of the judgment appealed against." (23)

I am not for a provision in which convictions take place even for the purpose of employing or not giving immediate information if the boy is transferred and a fine of Rs. 25 is levied. They are not allowed even to go on appeal even if I do not employ or if the employment is not for such period as collided with the period of the school.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member has already spoken. We have to finish this Bill by 4.30. He need not elaborate on his amendments.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I am not accepting the amendment. I suppose the punishment that is proposed is very small. All the provisions would be defeated if we allow appeal and make the whole thing cumbersome. Moreover, on merits, there is hardly any need for providing for appeals, because there is enough remedy under section 26 of the Delhi Panchayat Raj Act, 1954 and under section 435 of the Criminal Procedure Code, read with sections 5 and 29 of that Code. In view of this, I hope the hon. Member will not press his amendment.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: If he says that all these orders are already appealable according to certain provisions, I do not press my amendment.

Mr. Chairman: I think the hon. Member has the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That clauses 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and Title were added to the Bill.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I would not like to take any more time of the House. I would only like to thank the hon. Members who have supported this measure. I think this is a beginning of the silent social revolution which is taking place in our country, and I am hoping that this is the beginning of a series of legislations which would be introduced in different States to realise that great dream which we have cherished for so many years.

I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed".

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Let me ask for one clarification. Neither in the Third Five Year Plan, nor in this Bill, nor in the speeches which have been made during the course of the debate by the hon. Minister has there been any clear indication by what time we shall be able to fulfil the directives of the Constitution with regard to this.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The hon. Member went out of the House when I gave the clarification.

Some hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Chairman: I am sorry, I cannot give opportunities to any hon. Member because we are already behind the schedule.

The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: We will now take up Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

SEVENTIETH REPORT

Sardar A. S. Saigal (Janjgir): I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Seventieth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 7th September, 1960."

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Seventieth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 7th September 1960."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: We will now take up the introduction of Bills. I find that Shri Radha Raman is absent.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): The first Bill is by Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi.

Mr. Chairman: I think he withdrew it. I find that Shri Narayanankutty Menon is also absent. We will take up the next Bill by Shri P. R. Patel.

PROHIBITION OF STRIKES BILL

Shri P. R. Patel (Mehsana): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to prohibit strikes.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Before it is put to the vote, I should like to point out to my hon. friend, the sponsor of this Bill, that Government are considering the question of bringing in a detailed Bill on this subject. Under the circumstances, I would request the hon. Member not

[Shri Datar]

to press this Bill for introduction at this stage.

An Hon. Member: Because he has joined the Congress party.

Shri P. R. Patel: I am happy that the Government are thinking of bringing a comprehensive Bill....

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Ferozabad): Not withdrawing the Bill, I suppose.

Shri P. R. Patel: With all the principles laid down in the Bill. So, I beg the permission of the House to withdraw my Bill.

Mr. Chairman: There is no question of withdrawal when it has not been introduced.

16.35 hrs.

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of Section 162)

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Tangamani: I introduce the Bill.

CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of section 92)

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta (Mahendragarh): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: I introduce the Bill.

INDIAN PENAL CODE (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of Section 450 etc.)

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta (Mahendragarh): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: I introduce the Bill.

COMPANIES (AMENDMENT) BILL* BILL—contd.

Insertion of new Sections 13A and 624-A and amendment of Section 293

Mr. M. R. Masani (Ranchi-East): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 1956.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 1956."

The motion was adopted.

Shri M. R. Masani: I introduce the Bill.

---

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II—Section 2, dated 9-9-60.

OLD AGE MARRIAGE RESTRAINT BILL—*contd.*

Mr. Chairman: Now, further discussion of the Old Age Marriage Restraint Bill, moved by Shri Mohan Swarup.

Eighteen minutes are left.

Shri Khushwaqt Rai (Kheri): That day, it was said that time will be extended by half an hour. There is plenty of time. You can extend the time.

Mr. Chairman: Out of one hour allotted for discussion, forty-two minutes were taken up on the 26th of August. Eighteen minutes are now available.

Shri Ram Sevak Yadav; the hon. Member may take five minutes.

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : सभापति जी, यह जो विधेयक माननीय सदस्य ने रखा है, मैं उस का स्वागत करता हूं और समर्थन भी करता हूं । जहां तक पचास वर्ष या इस से ऊपर के पुरुषों का बीस वर्ष या इस से नीचे की लड़कियों से शादी करने का सम्बन्ध है, मैं समझता हूं कि यह समाज के लिये कलंक है और बहुत ही बुरी बात है । इस को रोकना चाहिये । कुछ माननीय सदस्य यह भी कहेंगे कि इस तरह से कानून बनाने से कोई काम चलने वाला नहीं है और अपनी इस दलील के पक्ष में वे शायद शारदा एक्ट का हवाला दे कर कहेंगे कि इस से हमारा उद्देश्य पूरा नहीं होता है । लेकिन फिर भी मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि इस विधेयक के मंशा को दृष्टि में रखते हुए इस कानून को तो बनाना ही चाहिये । मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि वह एक अच्छा खासा कानून इस सदन में लायें, क्योंकि इस में कुछ खामियां हैं, जिन की तरफ़ मैं इशारा करूंगा । अगर उन का निराकरण कर दिया जाये, तो यह एक बहुत अच्छा विधेयक बन जाता है ।

आज समाज में स्त्री और पुरुष में कितनी असमानता है, उस को देखते हुए यह विधेयक बहुत ही ज़रूरी हो जाता है । यों तो तमाम तरह की नाबराबरी इस देश में है । हिन्दुओं में जाति-पांत का भेद है । पहले तो हिन्दू मुसलमान का फ़र्क है और फिर हिन्दुओं में ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय, वैश्य और शूद्र हैं । और शूद्र की पंक्ति में स्त्री भी आती है । जिस तरह शूद्र का समाज में कोई दर्जा नहीं है, उसी तरह स्त्री का भी समाज में कोई दर्जा नहीं है । आज हम क्या देखते हैं कि हमारे समाज में स्त्री जैसे कोई वस्तु हो, कोई इस्तेमाल की चीज हो । आज हमारे समाज में स्त्री का वही आदर है । जब हम शादी के सिलसिले में देखते हैं, तो कितना घृणित और नग्न चित्र हमारे सामने आ जाता है कि हमारे यहां स्त्री का कोई आदर नहीं है । पुरुष को अधिकार है कि वह एक नहीं, अनेक शादियां कर सकता है हिन्दू धर्म के अनुसार । अगर मैं मुसलमान भाइयों के बारे में कहूं, तो एक पुरुष को चार स्त्रियों के साथ एक साथ ब्याह करने का अधिकार मिला हुआ है । एक तो फ़र्क यह है । फिर चाहे पुरुष पचास, साठ साल का हो, वह बहुत छोटी उम्र की लड़की से शादी कर सकता है । मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि मैं ने अस्सी अस्सी बरस के लोगों को शादी करते हुए देखा है । मैं एक कलंक की बात आप को बतलाना चाहता हूं और वह बाराबंकी की ही है । एक राजा साहब थे जिन की उम्र ८० वर्ष थी । उन को एक कुर्सी में बिठा कर जिस में पहिये लगे हुए थे मंडप तक ले जाया गया और वहां पर १६ साल की एक लड़की के साथ उन की शादी सम्पन्न की गई । उस का नतीजा वही हुआ जो होना था, कि एक साल के बाद वह स्वर्ग-धाम या मैं कहूं नरक-धाम पहुंच गये । इस तरह की जो शादियां होती हैं वे चूंकि आदमियों के पास धन होता है, इस वास्ते होती हैं । यह कितनी घृणित चीज है कि जो स्त्री है उसे लोगों के भोग-विलास और आए-दिन जिन्दगी के इस्तेमाल की वस्तु

[श्री रामसेवक यादव]

बना दिया गया है । उस का स्थान मनुष्य से कहीं नीचे है, उस का कोई आदर नहीं है ।

16.41 hrs.

[SHRI MULCHAND DUBE *in the Chair*]

अगर इस तरह की चीजें समाज में चलती हैं तो जो विधेयक रखा गया है, उस को पास करना आवश्यक हो जाता है । मैं चाहता हूं कि इस को कुछ संशोधनों के साथ पास कर दिया जाना चाहिये । इस में जो कमियां हैं, उन की ओर मैं आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं ।

पहली बात तो लड़की की रजामंदी की है । जब तक वह रजामन्द न हो तब तक उस की उम्र में शादी नहीं होनी चाहिये । अगर कहीं पर किसी लड़की की ५० या ५० से ऊपर उम्र वाले व्यक्ति से शादी होती है तो उस में लड़की की इच्छा जान लेना जरूरी कर दिया जाना चाहिये । यह चीज माता पिता की इच्छा पर ही नहीं छोड़ दी जानी चाहिये । माता-पिता तो राजी इस बिना पर हो सकते हैं कि जिस से शादी वे कर रहे हैं वह धनी हैं या इस बिना पर भी शादी करने के लिये राजी हो सकते हैं कि उन को डावरी नहीं देनी पड़ेगी या डावरी देने की उन की हैसियत नहीं है, तौफ़ीक़ नहीं है और इसलिये मजबूरी में वे ऐसे लोगों के साथ अपनी लड़की की शादी कर देते हैं । लड़कियां कई केसिस में देखा गया है ऐसे पुरुषों के साथ शादियां करना पसन्द नहीं करती हैं । इस वास्ते मैं चाहता हूं कि यह व्यवस्था इस में हो जानी चाहिये कि लड़की की राय लिये बिना शादी नहीं हो सकती है और उस की राय लेना अनिवार्य कर दिया जाना चाहिये ।

यहां पर सिविल सर्जन के सर्टिफिकेट की बात भी कही गई है और कहा गया है कि वह जरूरी है यह जानने के लिये कि वह पुरुष ५० साल से ऊपर है या नीचे है । मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूं कि ५० साल या इस से ऊपर के जो लोग शादियां करते हैं वे धनी लोग होते हैं । जो गरीब लोग होते हैं वे २० साल की या १६ साल की लड़कियों की ऐसे बूढ़ों के साथ कभी शादियां नहीं करते हैं । धनी लोगों में ही ऐसी शादियां होती हैं । वे पैसे के बल पर शादियां कर लेते हैं । अब सिविल सर्जन के सर्टिफिकेट के बारे में क्या कहा जाय । मैं आप को उत्तर प्रदेश की मिसाल देना चाहता हूं । वहां पर एक कानून बना है जमीनों की बंदखलियों के बारे में । उस में यह प्रोवाइड किया गया है कि जो कोई अपने हाथ से खेती नहीं कर सकता है डिसएबल्ड है खेती के, वह अपनी रिआया को, जो आसामी है, बेदखल कर सकता है भूमि से । यह योग्य है या नहीं इस का सर्टिफिकेट भी वहां पर सिविल सर्जन देता है । आय दिन वहां पर देखा जाता है कि सिविल सर्जन को अयोग्यता का सर्टिफिकेट देने के लिये पैसा दे दिया जाता है और वह सर्टिफिकेट इशू कर देता है । वहां तो अयोग्यता के सर्टिफिकेट लिये जाते हैं और यहां पर योग्यता के सर्टिफिकेट लेने होंगे । यहां पर इस बात के लिये सर्टिफिकेट लिया जायगा कि ५० साल से नीचे है और शादी करने के योग्य है । इस में भी रिश्वत चलेगी, श्रीमन् । इस का कोई न कोई रास्ता निकाला जाना चाहिये । इस तरह का सर्टिफिकेट लिया जाय, इस को तो जरूरी माना जाय लेकिन इस के साथ साथ और भी बंदिशें लगाई जा सकती हैं । इस तरह के जो लोग शादी करते हैं उन के पास हाई स्कूल की परीक्षा का या जूनियर हाई स्कूल की परीक्षा का सर्टिफिकेट रहता है और साथ ही साथ इस तरह के जो लोग होते हैं वे अपनी हौरोस्कोप जरूर बनवाते हैं, जन्मकुण्डली जरूर बनवाते हैं और उन का भी इस में जिक्र हो जाना चाहिये । इस में स्कूल के सर्टिफिकेट का, कुंडली का और सिविल सर्जन के सर्टिफिकेट का, तीनों का जिक्र हो जाना चाहिये ताकि पता चल सके कि वह ५० साल से ऊपर का है या नीचे का है ।

इस कानून में यह भी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये कि जो इस तरह के लोग शादी करना चाहें, यानी ४० साल या इस से ऊपर के लोग शादी करना चाहें तो जो भी सम्बन्धित अधिकारी हो, जो भी इस काम के लिये एप्वाइंट किया गया हो, कलक्टर हो या कोई भी हो, उस को इस शादी की सूचना पहले से दे दी जाय । जो भी इस तरह के लोग शादी करना चाहें वह यह सूचना उस अधिकारी को दें कि मैं फलां लड़की के साथ फलां तारीख को और फलां जगह पर शादी करने जा रहा हूं और मेरी उम्र इत्यादि यह है । इस तरह की अगर इस में व्यवस्था नहीं की जाती है तो कई शादियां ऐसे ही हो जाया करेंगी और उन पर कोई चैक नहीं होगा । अगर शादी करने वाले को शादी की सूचना पहले से ही देने के लिये बाध्य नहीं किया जायगा तो जो इस तरह के गैरकानूनी केस आप की नजर में आयेंगे वे या तो दुश्मनी के कारण जब कोई आदमी शिकायत करेगा तब आयेंगे या फिर अचानक ही अगर किसी केस का पता चल जाये, तब आयेंगे । अगर इस तरह की सूचना देने की व्यवस्था नहीं की जाती है तो यह जो बिल है यह सरकार की लाइब्रेरी में या वकीलों की लाइब्रेरी में शोभा बढ़ाने मात्र के लिए ही पड़ा रहेगा, इसका कोई उपयोग नहीं हो सकेगा । इस वास्ते यह जरूरी कर दिया जाना चाहिये कि जो इस तरह की शादी करे वह इसकी सूचना सम्बन्धित अधिकारी को पहले से दे दे ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं और निवेदन करता हूं कि जो सुझाव मैंने दिये हैं, उनको अगर इसमें इनकारपोरेट कर लिया जाये, तो इस बिल का जो मंशा है वह पूरा हो सकता है और अगर सरकार चाहे तो एक खासा अच्छा विधेयक इसके लिए अपनी तरफ से पेश कर सकती है ।

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): I regret that I have to oppose this Bill, though I have nothing but sympathy for the principal underlying it. I hasten to add that I am myself over fifty, but that is not the reason why I am opposing this Bill.

Marriage is essentially a personal matter, a very delicate relation.

An Hon. Member: Why delicate?

Shri N. R. Muniswamy (Vellore): Marriage is a contract.

Shri Hajarnavis: There may be exceptions which are so obvious that I may be pardoned for ignoring them.

Marriage being essentially a personal matter, I do not think that these relations ought to be arranged on the basis of law or that law ought to intrude unduly into relations which are established on the basis of personal choice.

The other day, I was reading the memoirs written by the wife of the famous American dramatist Eugene O'nielle. Her daughter who was almost a child married the great comedian Charlie Chaplin; and when she married him, she was hardly in her teens, and the man whom she married and chose as her husband, and with whom she had more than ten or twelve years of very happy conjugal life was old enough to be her grandfather. The mother asked her daughter, 'Do you realise how old he is. He is old enough to be your grandfather'. The daughter said, 'Mother, you do not know how much I am in love with him'.

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav: Are you going to make Indian Charlie Chaplins?

Shri Hajarnavis: And she married him. Not all can be as humorous as he. They tried to be funny and often succeeded.

There, you will see a very great drama, a human drama when two human beings are united in a beautiful relation which does not depend upon their ages. There are many instances of many classical relations in which

[Shri Hajarnavis]

there has been great disparity of ages. I am told that between Adelard and Heloise there was a very great hiatus in their ages, and yet their love story has become classical.

If the idea is that such a relation ought not to be established for pecuniary considerations or that the person who is the guardian of the girl or her parent ought not to force her to enter into an unsuitable alliance merely because he derives pecuniary advantage, then I have nothing but sympathy for this Bill. But that is not the Bill. The Bill is that even in case the girl herself is exceedingly willing and she feels that she will not be happy unless she maries a particular individual even though he happens to be fifty years of age or more, the law should prevent it. I do not think both the spirit of our Constitution and our society would require us to place this restraint upon the individual choice; if that is done. then all sorts of difficulties are likely to arise. We do not have an exact record of births and death and marriages. In these circumstances, there will be a great deal of blackmail, and a great deal of litigation undertaken merely for the purpose of harassing a couple of people of persons who intend to live a happy life. The law there, instead of working for the happiness of society, will be nothing but a source of blackmail, a source of mischief, to society.

Shri Tyagi (Dehradun): Particullarly in old age.

Shri Hajarnavis: Yes, jealousy is a very common human failing, as my hon. friend, Shri Tyagi, has reminded me, in old age.

Therefore, I do not think this is a subject which ought to be governed by law at all. Hence I regret that while I have sympathy with the idea of the Bill that there should be no such misalliance—where the alliance has been brought about by pecuniary inducement—the law should not be allowed to intervene in this field of personal relations.

श्री मोहन स्वरूप (पीलीभीत) : सभापति महोदय, बिल के सिलसिले में बहुत से वक्ताओं ने अपने विचार जाहिर किये । मेरे दोस्त दीवान चन्द जी ने कहा कि डी० एम० को बहुत से काम करने पड़ते हैं और उस के पास इतना समय नहीं है कि वह इस किस्म की बातों पर भी विचार कर सके । मैं समझता हूं कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट को जिलों में कानून के मुताबिक जो काम प्रोवाइड किये गये हैं वह उन के अलावा भी बहुत से काम करता है, जो कि उसे करने भी चाहियें । वह बहुत सी चीजों की देख भाल करता है । जहां तक शारदा ऐक्ट का सवाल है, वह भी उस की जिम्मेदारी है । इस लिये इस चीज को भी अगर डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट देखे तो कोई ऐसी बात नहीं है जो कि गलत हो और जो कि वह न देख सकता हो । इस तरह की शादियां बहुत कम होती हैं और बड़ी आसानी से उसे मालूम किया जा सकता है ।

इसी के साथ साथ मेरे बहुत से मित्रों ने कई चीजों के सिलसिले में कहा । जैसा मेरे लायक दोस्त राम सेवक जी ने कहा जन्म पत्री वगैरह के बारे में । मैं बड़ा खुश हूं कि उन्होंने एक नई बात कही । मिनिस्टर साहब ने चार्ली चैप्लिन की बात कही कि इस तरह की शादी हुई थी, लेकिन इस तरह की शादियां बहुत कम होती हैं, जहां एक बुड्ढे खाविन्द के साथ कोई लड़की खुश रह सकती हो । बहुत रेअर केसेज होते हैं । इंडिया में चार्ली चैप्लिन बहुत कम होंगे ।

Shri Hajarnavis: It is a very beautiful love story.

श्री मोहन स्वरूप : उन्होंने कहा कि यह दो मिलने वाले व्यक्तियों के बीच में रोड़े अटकाना बुरी बात है । ऐसे तो शारदा बिल भी पास किया गया था । जहां तक शादी का सवाल है पुराणों में भी और ईसाई मत में

और इसलाम धर्म के मुताबिक भी यह बतलाया गया है कि ८ साल से लेकर १२ साल तक की लड़की की शादी हो सकती है । जब इस पर रोक लगाई जा सकती है तो यह चीज भी रोकी जा सकती है जो समाज के खिलाफ है और समाज में विषमता पैदा करने जा रही है । जहां तक कांस्टिट्यूशन का सवाल है, बहुत सी चीजें ऐसी हैं जिन पर आज रोक लगी है और लगाई जा रही है ।

इसी के साथ साथ मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा कि यह कांस्टिट्यूशन की स्पिरिट के भी खिलाफ है । मैं नहीं समझता कि इस में कांस्टिट्यूशन की स्पिरिट के खिलाफ कौन सी बात है । मैं ने अपने विचार जाहिर करते वक्त कहा था कि ५० वर्ष के अन्दर आदमी कमजोर हो जाता है और वह इस योग्य नहीं रहता कि अच्छे बच्चे पैदा कर सके । जैसे कि मैं ने उस रोज फिगर्स दिये थे बहुत इन्फैन्टाइल मोर्टेलिटी इंडिया में बढ़ रही है । हर साल बच्चे मर जाते हैं, इस लिये बुड्ढों को इजाजत देना कि वे इस तरह के बच्चे पैदा करें जो मर जायें, यह मुनासिब बात नहीं है । मिनिस्टर साहब ने यह भी कहा कि यह एक सेसें आफ मिस्चिफ हो जायेगा अगर इस तरह का कानून बनाया जाय । मैं नहीं समझा कि इस में मिस्चिफ की क्या बात है । स्पष्ट बात है कि ५० साल के ऊपर के लोगों को शादी नहीं करने देना चाहिये । इस में तो मिस्चिफ की कोई बात है नहीं । मैं तो सोच रहा था कि सरकार अगर इसे हाथ में ले ले, इस तरह का कोई अच्छा कानून बनाये तो बेहतर बात होती । लेकिन मुझे दुःख है कि सरकार की तरफ से इस की मुखालिफत हो रही है ।

अन्त में मैं फिर अपील करूंगा हाउस से और मिनिस्टर साहब से कि वे इस पर दुबारा गौर करें और इसे जरूरत के मुताबिक कानून में, स्टैट्यूट बुक में लायें । इन शब्दों के साथ मैं प्रार्थना करूंगा कि इस बिल को पास किया जाय ।

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the Bill to put a restraint on marriage in old age be taken into consideration."

The motion was negatived

16.57 hrs.

INDIAN CONTRACT (AMENDMENT) BILL

(*Amendment of Sections 69 and 129*)

Shri S. C. Samanta (Tamluk): Mr. Chairman, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Contract Act, 1872 be taken into consideration."

Sir, I am not a lawyer but the thing has been brought to my notice by many lawyers in the country. The Indian Contract Act has a history of its own. When the British were ruling this country they were having the English law enforced in India. By and by they tried to make an Act and the work was entrusted to Her Majesty's Commissioners, who, in a preliminary way, prepared a Bill. The Bill was referred to a Select Committee; and the report of the Select Committee was submitted on the 20th February, 1872 to the then Governor-General's Council. Discussion in the Council went on; and after some amendments, the Bill was acceptable and made into an Act.

There were very interesting discussion while the report of the Select Committee was being considered. If you go through the Contract Act you will see that it is nothing but an Act of illustrations. Every section has been illustrated with some illustration so that there will be no difficulty in coming to the right conclusion.

A contract is an agreement between parties whereby one engages to do a thing or engages not to do a thing. A contract may contain several engagements and they may be either by the

[Shri S. C. Samanta]

same party or by different parties. In a word the contract may be defined as 'an agreement enforceable by law'.

17 hrs.

Now when the report of the Select Committee was being discussed, you will be astonished to hear that the Governor of Bengal who was a member thereof, brought an amendment to section 16 of this Act relating to undue influence. This 'undue influence' was to be defined by illustration in the Act. It is amazing that the Governor of Bengal brought this amendment to have a clear definition of 'undue influence'; he wanted to incorporate this illustration:

> "A, a rich and powerful zamindar, induces B, C and D poor and ignorant ryots holding under him, to engage to grow certain produce and to deliver it to him for a term of twenty years, in consideration of an inadequate price for which no independent ryot would have so engaged. A employs undue influence over B, C and D."

This was objected to by many of the members. The mover of the Bill, Shri Stephenson proposed another amendment, when the Governor of Bengal did not withdraw his amendment cited by me, inspite of repeated protests from the other members and he asked the Governor of Bengal to acept it. It is this:

> "C, a rich and powerful Lieut. Governor of remarkable force of character, induces S, a member of Council of feeble intellect, to sell him a horse for a totally inadequate price, C employs undue influence'.

When this was brought forward, the Governor still did not agree. So, his amendment was put to vote and by 3 votes to 7 it was negatived.

My amendment is for section 69 and 129 of the Act. This section reads:

> "A person who is interested in the payment of money which another is bound by law to pay, and who therefore pays it, is entitled to be reimbursed by the other."

The illustration is like this:

> "B holds land in Bengal, on a lease granted by A, the zamindar. The revenue payable by A to the Government being in arear, his land is advertised for sale by the Government. Under the revenue law, the consequence of such sale will be the annulment of B's lease. B, to prevent the sale and the consequent annulment of his own lease, pays to the Government the sum due from A. A is bound to make good to B the amount so paid."

This illustration is about land problem in Bengal and in that the word "zamindar" has been mentioned. As you all know, there is no zamindari at present in Bengal. It has been abolished. So in an Act like the Contract Act there should not be any mention of zamindar or yamindar which does not exist. Sir, this Act is a very good Act and some flaw should not be there. So, I wish that this flaw should be removed, this illustration should be removed and the law sould be modernised.

Another section which I want to modify—that is also an illustration—says: "A guarantee which extends to a series of transaction is called a continuing guarantee". That is the definition of 'continuing guarantee'. There also an illustration has been given saying: "A in consideration of B will employ C in collecting rent of B's zamindari promising B to be responsible to the amount of Rs. 5000 for the due collection and payment by C of those rents—that is a continuing guarantee". Here also zamindari has been mentioned. So I respectfully beg of the House and the Government to see that the word "zamindari" which has been mentioned here should be dropped from the present Act.

Sir, I brought this to the notice of the Government in 1958. Before that also I mentioned it and I think the Government have given thought over it. The amendments which I have proposed are very innocent, and I hope Government will have no difficulty in accepting these amendments.

Sir, I move that this Bill be taken into consideration.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved.

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Contract Act, 1872 be taken into consideration."

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): Sir, I may only point out that these illustrations though they are based on the continuance of the zamindari system would not be wholly out of date because you have the claims which might have arisen or which might be sustained in the court of law. Zamindari has been abolished only the other day and a claim under section 69 or 129 would not be barred by time yet. Therefore, I would suggest, let it remain for the moment. As the House is aware, all the statutes are under constant revision by the Law Commission, and I have no doubt when this goes to the Law Commission they will examine the whole statute again and leave out such of the illustrations which may be considered as out of date and supplant them by other illustrations which would be more appropriate.

I suggest that Shri Samanta may consider withdrawing this Bill for the moment with my assurance that it will go to the Law Commission for the examination of the entire Act.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Sir, I am glad to learn that Government is going to have the whole Indian Contract Act revised and while revising....

Shri A. K. Sen: I said it will be examined by the Law Comission, and it will be really for the Law Commission to suggest what revision they want.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Sir, in view of the assurance that this will be taken into consideration by the Law Commission, I beg leave of the House to withdraw my Bill.

Mr. Chairman: I hope the hon. Member has leave of the House to withdraw his Bill?

The Bill was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Chairman: We shall now proceed to the next item. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi—absent; Shri Jhulan Sinha—absent; Shri C. K. Bhattacharya—absent; Shri Naushir Bharucha—not present; Shri Tangamani—absent. Shall I wait for a minute or so, so that any one of them might turn up?

Shri A. K. Sen: The House may adjourn *sine die*.

Mr. Chairman: The House stands adjourned *sine die*.

17:11 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned *sine die*.

[*Friday, September 9, 1960/Bhadra 18, 1882 (Saka)*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS . . 7705—49

S.Q. No.	Subject	Columns
1230.	Sanskrit Commission	7705—13
1231.	Production in Neyveli Lignite Projects	7713—17
1232.	Children's museum in New Delhi	7717
1233.	Ceiling on urban property	7718—20
1235.	Safeguards for linguistic minorities	7720—23
1236.	Discipline Committee Report	7723—27
1238.	Mysore Gold Mines	7727—30
1240.	Financial ceilings for Backward classes	7730—31
1241.	System of University examinations	7731—38
1242.	Synthetic liquid fuel from coal	7734—36
1243.	Resettlement of evicted persons of steel plants	736—39
1264-B	Arrest of Solicitor and Honorary Consul of Ethiopia at Bombay	7739—44

S.N.Q. No.		
10	Proof and Experiment Centre, Balasore	7744—46
11.	Indian Labour Conference	7746—49

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS . . 7749—7944

S.Q. No.		
1193.	Jawahar Tunnel	7749–50
1194.	Experiments on Yogi at All India Institute of Medical Sciences	7750
1195.	Chain-pulling	7750
1196.	Tunghabhadra High Level Canal	7750–51
1197.	A. H. Wheeler & Co.	7751
1198.	Demurrage and Wharfage charges	7752
1199.	"Punarnava"	7752
1200.	Purchase of Cargo and passenger ships	7753
1201.	Training of rural artists	7753–54

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

S.Q. No.	Subject	Columns
1202.	Medical officers in Delhi Government Hospitals	7754
1203.	Greek ships-aground near Marmagoa	7755
1204.	Electric trains	7755–56
1205.	Registered laden weight to goods vehicles	7756
1206.	Felling of trees in Himachal Pradesh	7656–57
1207.	Supply of wheat and rice from Madhya Pradesh to Maharashtra and Gujerat	7757
1208.	Accident at Mathura	7758
1209.	Panchayat elections in Tripura	7758–59
1210.	Renigunta-Tirupati line	7759
1211.	Ticketless travel by I.N.T.U.C. workers	7759–60
1211-A	I.A.R.I.	7760
1212.	Southern rice zone	7761
1213.	Contracts on railways	7762
1214.	Town Planning organisation, Delhi	7762–63
1215.	Suicide committed by a Veterinary Doctor in Madhya Pradesh	7763–64
1216.	Rail link between Howrah and Cuttack	7764
1216-A	Train services between Howrah and Puri	7764–65
1216-B	General strike in Railways	7765–66
1216-C	Creosoting Plant at Olavakkot	7766–67
1216-D	Floods in Delhi	7767–68
1217.	Fisheries delegation to Japan	7768
1218.	Bhakra Mishap Enquiry Report	7769
1219.	State Transport Undertakings.	7769–70
1220.	Gandak Project	7770–71
1221.	Buckingham coal	7771–72
1222.	Train services on Howrah-Nagpur route	7772–73
1223	Allopathic medicine tablets	7773–74

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
1224.	Allotment of foodgrains to various States	7774
1225.	Tetanus patients in Delhi	7774–75
1226.	Canal Water dues from Pakistan	7775
1227.	Barwadih-Bijuri line	7775–76
1228.	Delhi-Patna Trunk Telephone line	7776–77
1229.	Renewal of radio licences	7777–78
1229A	Rihand Dam Project	7778
1234.	Dolomite from Hirri mines	7779
1237.	Hydrobiological research in lakes	7779–80
1239.	Mechanisation of Dalli Rajhara mines	7780
1244.	Christian Missionaries in Tripura	7780–81
1245.	Transfer of pensions from Pakistan	7781
1246.	Co-operative Society for Nicobar Islands	7781–82
1247.	Mining in Madhya Pradesh	7782–83
1248.	Social injustice	7783
1249.	Indian students going abroad	7783–84
1250.	Oil survey in Jaiselmer	7784
1251.	Ceiling on pay attachable by Civil Court decree	7784–85
1252.	Training of the deaf in Photography	7785–86
1253.	Children's threates	7786
1254.	Pump attendant, M.E.S. Meerut	7786–87
1255.	Tax on gratuity to employees	7787–88
1256.	General Insurance Business	7788–89
1257.	I.A.F. centre Gurgaon	7789
1258.	Enforcement of Marketing Act in Himachal Pradesh	7789–90
1259.	'African Horse Disease'	7790
1260.	Indian Haj Notes	7790
1261.	Oil Exploration in Bengal basin	7791
1262.	Industrial Management pool	7791
1263.	I.A.S. etc. examinations	7791–92
1264.	Bankers' Mission	7792–93
1264-A	Akali agitation	7793
1264-C	Bank of China	7793–94
1265.	Steel Production in Ordnance Factories	7794
1266.	Panna Diamond mines	7794–95
1267.	Amalgamation of uneconomic coal mines	7795
1268.	Diplomas of rural institutes	7795–96
1269.	Steel plant in Andhra Pradesh	7796
1270.	Staff College Course for Territorial Army Officers	7796–97
1271.	Representation of S.C. and S.T. in services	7797
1272.	Lignite Project, Palana	7798
1273.	Oil survey in U.P.	7798
1274.	Central Government Employees' Representative in N.D.M.C.	7799
1274-A	Hand grenade in Delhi	7799–7800
1275	Assistant Superintendents Examinations	7800—02
1275-A	Punjab University	7802–03
1276	All India Investment Centre	7803
1277	Kargil-Leh road	7803–04
1278	Violation of foreign exchange regulations	7804–05

U.S.Q. No		
2349	Iron and steel for irrigation and power projects in Andhra Pradesh	7805
2350	Rural electrification	7805
2351	Sailing vessels	7805–06
2352	P. & T. employees in Kerala	7806–07
2353	Consumption of flour in Punjab	7807
2354	Cattle in Delhi	7807–08
2355	D. T. U. buses in road accidents in Delhi	7808–09

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
2356	Visakhapatnam Port	7808–09
2357	Ticketless travel	7809–10
2358	Sleepers supply from Punjab	7810
2359	Training in management of Goshalas	7810
2360	C. H. S. Dispensary in Laxmibai Nagar	7810–11
2361	Mental Health Service	7811
2362	Yamuna Hydel Project	7812
2363	Air freight rates	7812
2364	Warehousing Corporations	7813–14
2365	Hassan-Mangalore rail link	7814
2366	House Building Co-operatifle Societies in Delhi	7814
2367	Tinnevelly-Cape Comorin line	7815
2368	Railway Time Tables	7815–16
2369	Supply of foodgrains to Maharashtra	7815–17
2370	Pisciculture in Delhi	7817
2371	Supply of defective sleepers	7817–18
2372	Akhil Bharat Sarva Seva Sangh and Community Development Programme	7818–19
2373	Industries in Community Development Blocks	7819–20
2374	Irwin Hospital	7820
2375	Persons X-rayed in Government hospitals in Delhi	7821
2376	Train collision at Ajni	7821
2377	Corruption cases	7822
2378	Track renewals	7822–23
2379	Arrears of local taxes	7823–24
2380	Accidents on railways	7824–25
2381	Electric trains in Sealdah Division	7825–26
2382	Under-bridge near Vinay Nagar	7826
2383	Extension of Suburban area	7826
2384	Fist Class coaches	7827
2385	Purchase of aeroplanes	7827–28
2386	Gaya-Moghalsaria electrification	7828
2387	Interception of coal wagons	7829
2388	Srisailam Power project	7829–30
2389	Dearth of fire-wood and fish a Port Blair	7830–31
2390	Forests in Andamans	7831–32
2391	Latur-Karimganj rail link	7832
2392	Firing at Burdwan Yard station	7832–33
2393	Sale of ferrous scrap at Kharagpur	7833–34
2394	Sale of cinder on S.E. Madhya railway	1834
2395	P. & T. circle for Pradesh	1834–35
2396	Special trains to Mathura	7835–36
2397	Accident at Mathura	7836–37
2398	Watermen on Western Railway	7837–38
2399	Water supply schemes in Madhya Pradesh	7838
2400	Discontinuance of dining car on S. E. Railway trains	7838–39
2402	Allotment of wagons	7839–40
2403	Sugar factories	7840
2404	Crop competitions	7840–41
2405	Aranian project	7841–42
2406	Khalasis and Bhangis on Railways	7842
2407	Non-vegetarian establishments on S. Railway	7842–43
2408	Passenger amenities	7843
2409	Grain-shop staff	7843–44
2410	Electrification of Tambaram-Chigleput line	7845
2411	Charging of extra fare	7845
2412	Approach roads to stations	7845–46
2413	Over and Under bridges in Orissa	7846–47
2414	Scarcity of foodgrains in Pangi area of Himachal Pradesh	7847–48
2415	Low-powered turbines for generating electricity	7848–49

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
2416	Malaria Institute of India, Delhi	7850
2417	Road Transport Corporation in Orissa	7851
2418	I.A.R.I.	7851-52
2419	Yamuna Committee	7852-53
2420	Family Planning Centre, Krishnanagar, West Bengal	7853
2421	Railway station at Khasoli	7853-54
2422	Refreshment room contracts on Railways	7854-55
2423	Prizes for agricultural research work	7855
2424	Town Planning Organisation	7855-56
2425	Milk Supply Scheme	7856
2426	Cremation Ground near Nauroji Nagar, New Delhi	7856-57
2427	Arrears of telephone bills	7857
2428	I.A.R.I.	7858
2429	Development of I.A.R.I.	7858
2430	Robbery in train near Karmatar station	7858-59
2430A	Allotment of sugar to States	7859-60
2430B	Andaman Islands	7860
2431	Halls-cum-Auditoria in Andhra Pradesh	7861
2432	Production in Ordnance factories	7861
2433	Issue of load line certificates to vessels	7861-62
2434	"M. V. Andamans" and "M.V. Nicobar"	7862
2435	Survey of monuments in Mysore	7862-63
2436	Removal of untouchability	7863-64
2437	S. C. and S. T. agriculturists in Punjab	7864
2438	Banaras Hindu University	7864-65
2439	Polytechnic at Hamirpur (Punjab)	7865
2440	Investment in industrial projects	7866
2441	Survey of petroleum deposits in Muradpur	7866-67

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
2442	Development of Punjabi language	7867
2443	Action against Nepalese Gold smugglers	7867-68
2444	Central Institute of English, Hyderabad	7868
2445	Steel re-rolling mills in Punjab	7868-69
2446	Working of Hindu Succession Act, 1955	7869-70
2447	Konarak Temple, Orissa	7870
2448	Payment of arrears of salaries to Delhi School teachers	7870-71
2449	Board of Control for Cricket in India	7871
2450	Acquisition and Requisitioning of land	7871-72
2451	Fire-fighting personnel in Defence Installations	7872-73
2452	Committee on moral and religious education	7873
2453	Training centre for the adult blind at Dehra Dun	7873-74
2454	Adulteration of Ghee	7874
2455	Property Tax on Government buildings in Delhi	7874-75
2456	Foreign exchange	7875
2457	Rules for Police and Civil Services for Delhi and Himachal Pradesh	7875-76
2458	Investment Committee of L.I.C.	7876
2459	Civilian staff of Defence Ministry and Armed Forces H.Q.	7876
2460	Class III employees of National Laboratories under CSIR	7877
2461	Mineral survey in Himachal Pradesh	7877-78
2462	Buddhist Monasteries in Himachal Pradesh	7878
2463	General Education Scheme of Delhi University	7878-79
2464	Accounts of Central Universities	7879
2465	Tune for Vande Matram	7879-80

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
2466	Black-marketing in Cinema tickets in Delhi	7880
2467	Housing Loans to sherpur village (Delhi) residents	7880–81
2468	Suspected murder of old woman in Delhi	7881
2469	Sulphuric acid Plant at Bhilai	7881–82
2470	Abduction of a Delhi woman	7882–83
2471	Ordnance Factory, Khamaria	7883
2472	Women's calleges in Delhi	7884
2473	Visit of Indian Naval Ships	7884
2474	S.S. exchequer	7885
2475	Clerks in A.I.C.	7885–86
2476	Smuggling of country liquor	7885–86
2477	Display of Indian Rare manuscripts in Leningrad exhibition	7886–87
2478	Arrears in High Courts	7887
2479	Currency Notes	7887–88
2480	Higher Education abroad	7888
2481	Territorial Army	7888–89
2482	Territorial Army	7889
2483	Surrender value of Life Insurance Policy	7889–90
2484	List of Scheduled tribes	7890–91
2485	Voluntary amalgamation of collieries	7891–92
2486	Murders in Himachal Pradesh	7891—94
2487	Service conditions of Government employees	7893–94
2488	Archaeological Excavations in Ganges valley	7895
2489	Chit Fund Societies in Delhi	7895–96
2490	Nav Hind Girls Higher Secondary School, Delhi	7896–97
2491	Building for Income-Tax Department	7897—7903
2492	Tribal riot in Manipur	7903–04
2493	Chota Chhatar Manzil, Lucknow	7904–05
2494	Library of Indian Council for Cultural Relations	7905
2495	Realisations from Delhi School students	7905–06
2496	Indian Council for Cultural Relations	7906
2497	International Students Houses	7906–07
2499	Tripura Territorial Council	7907
2500	Judicial Enquiry into the death of displaced person in Tripura	7907–08
2501	Export of Scrap	7908–09
2502	Licence to Banking Companies	7909–10
2503	Vijanan Mandirs	7910–11
2504	Seizure of gold from Pilgrim ship	7911–12
2505	Rehabilitation of Ex-servicemen in U.P.	7912–13
2506	Excise Duty on Khandsari	7913–14
2507	Mission properties	7914
2508	Tehsildar of Ramka, District Sirmur	7914
2509	Himachal Pradesh Big Zamidari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1953	7915
2510	Adivasis of Chiria village	7916
2511	Iron ore deposits in Ramnad	7916
2512	Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	7917
2513	Stenographers' Examination for S.C. and S.T.	7917–18
2514	Narayana village in Delhi	7918–19
2515	Appeals against orders of Land acquisition in Delhi	7919–20
2516	Delhi School Teacher-Parents Association	7920–21
2517	Police raid in Delhi Cantonment	7921
2518	Employment of S.C. and S.T.	7921–22
2519	Hindi Assistants	7922
2520	Gypsum deposits in Rajasthan	7923

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
2521	Copper deposits in Khetri	7923-24
2524	Persons retruned from Pakistan	7924
2525	Speculation in Stock Exchange	7924
2526	Delhi teachers	7925
2527	Kolar gold mines	7925-26
2528	"Aid India" club meeting	7926-27
2529	Credit Agreements with East European countries	7927
2530	American Loan Commodities	7927
2531	Industrial Finance Corporation	7228
2533	Assistance from colombo Plan	7928
2534	Post-graduates of Kurukshetra Sanskrit University	7928-29
2535	"Chenna Basava Nayaka"	7929
2536	Excise duty on oil expellers	7930-31
2537	Territorial Army Commission for Personnel	7931-32
2538	Commanding Officers of Territorial Army	7933
2539	Working Girls' Hostel, Curzon Road New Delhi	7933-34
2540	Craft Teachers' in Grah Kalyan Kendra	7934-35
2541	Ioans of Archaeological importance	7935
2542	Burglaries in Delhi	7935
2544	Basic Schools in urban areas	7936
2545	Steel rolling and re-rolling mills	7936-37
2546	Printing presses in Universities	7937-38
2547	Research in insulation and cold storage	7938-39
2548	Admission in Evening Colleges in Delhi	7939-40
2549	UNESCO aid for Third Five Year Plan	7940-41
2550	UNESCO aid for Second Five Year Plan	7941
2551	Looting of Property by Nagas	7941
2552	Floods in Orissa	7942-43
2553	Working Girls Hostel, New Delhi	7943
	Correction of Reply to U.S.Q. No. 761, Dated 16-8-60	7943-44
	MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT	7944

The Speaker withheld his consent to the moving of the following adjournment motions given notice of by the members shown them:—

(*i*) Situation arising out of the alleged non-implementation of the Colliery Labour Award in the Dabar Colliery, Asansol.	Notice by Sarvashri Bibhuti Bhushan Das Gupta and Aurobindo Ghosal.
(*ii*) Statement of the Agriculture Minister of Uttar Pradesh regarding inter-state movement of fertilizers.	Notice by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee.
(*iii*) Action ken against certain Central Government employees who went on strike.	Notice by Sarva Shri S.M. Banerjee, K.T. K. Tangamani and Atal Bihari Vajpayee.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 7951—53

(1) A copy of the Statement regarding the non-enforcement of the Faridabad Development Corporation Act, 1956.

(2) A copy of Report of the Intermediate Ports Development Committee.

(3) A copy of each of the following papers under sub-section (2) of Section 16 of the Tariff Commi-

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

COLUMNS

ssion Act, 1951:—

(*a*) Report (1960) of the Tariff Commission on the continuance of protection to the Engineers Steel Files Industry .

(*b*) Government Resolution No. 18(2)-T.R./60 dated the 7th September, 1960 .

(*c*) Notification No. 18 (2)-T.R./60 dated the 7th September, 1960 .

(*d*) Statement explaining the reasons why a copy of each of the documents at (a), (b) and (c) above could not be laid on the Table within the period prescribed in the said sub-section .

(4) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 998 dated the 29th August, 1960 issued under Section 3 of the Agricultural Produce Development and Warehousing) Corporations Act, 1956 . .

(5) A copy of each of the following Notifications:—

(*i*) G.S.R. 986 dated the 27thAugust, 1960 under sub-section (4) of Section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 .

(*ii*) G.S.R. 987 dated the 27th August, 1960 making certain further amendment to the Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Rules, 1960, under sub-section (4) of Section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 and Section 38 of the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944 .

(*iii*) G.S.R. 989 dated the 27th August, 1960 containing Corrigendum to G.S.R. 686 dated the 18th June, 1960 under sub-section (4) of Section 19 of the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955 . .

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

COLUMNS

(6) A copy of each of the following Notifications, under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act 1955:—

(*a*) G.S.R. 997 dated the 27th August, 1960 .

(*b*) G.S.R. 999 dated the 30th August, 1960 making certain amendment to the Delhi Wheat and Wheat Products (Export Control) Order, 1959 .

(*c*) G.S.R. 1029 dated the 3rd September, 1960, making certain further amendment to the Uttar Pradesh Foodgrains (Restrictions on Border Movement) Order, 1959

(7) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1028 dated the 3rd September, 1960 making certain further amendments to the Rice-Milling Industry (Regulation and Licensing) Rules, 1959, under sub-section (4) of Section 22 of the Rice-Milling Industry (Regulation) Act, 1958 . . .

MINUTES OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES—LAID ON THE TABLE 7954–55

(*i*) The Minutes of the sittings (Sixty-sixth to Seventy-first) of the Committee on Private Members Bills and Resolutions held during the Eleventh Session were laid on the Table . . . .

(*ii*) The Minutes of the sittings (Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth) of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation held during the Eleventh Session were laid on the Table . . .

(*iii*) The Minutes of the Twenty-first sitting of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House held during the Eleventh Session were laid on the Table . . . .

(*iv*) The Minutes of the sittings (Forty-fifth to Forty seventh) of the Committee

MINUTES OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES—LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

COLUMNS

on Petitions held during the Eleventh Session were laid on the Table

(v) The Minutes of the sittings (Seventh to Thirteenth) of the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit were laid on the Table

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION PRESENTED 7955

Ninth Report was presented

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS 7955

Tenth Report was presented.

REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE ON OFFICES OF PROFIT PRESENTED 7955

Second Report was presented.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE 7955–60

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty called the attention of the Minister of Finance to the proposed retrenchment of 250 employees as a result of winding up of the Rehabilitation Finance Administration.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai) laid on the Table a statement in regard thereto.

In response to the five other calling attention notices mentioned below against the names of the members concerned, the Ministers concerned laid statements on the Table:—

(1) Shri S.M Banerjee. Finalisation of the revised pay scales of the remaning Central Government Employees and non-implementation of the new pay scales of the employees in almost all Central Government Undertakings

(2) Shri N. Keshava. Famine conditions in some districts of Mysore and the relief measures contemplated

(3) Shri Badakumar Pratap Ganga Deb Bamra. Reported purchase of wheat from the open market by the Punjab Government and the impending closure of flour mills in Punjab on account of supply of wheat at higher rate.

(4) Shri Khushwaqt Rai. Delay in the publication of the schedule giving rates for payment to cane-growers

(5) Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri Reported cracks in the Chattar Manzil Palace, Lucknow and the measures taken to shift the Central Drug Research Institute therefrom.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS— 7960–70

(1) The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah) laid on the Table a statement correcting the reply given on the 20th August, 1960 a supplementary by Shri Jaipal Singh on Starred Question No. 589 regarding import of horses from Australia

COLUMNS

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS—*contd.*

(2) The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai) laid on the Table a statement regarding decisions of the Government on the more important recommendations of the Direct Taxes Administration Enquiry Committee .

(3) The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri) laid on the Table a statement on cotton textile prices

(4) The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan) made a statement regarding wrong delivery of a registered letter to the Chief Minister of Punjab .

(5) The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda) laid on the Table a statement regarding the Plastic Ebonoid Block making equipment at the Government of India Press, Faridabad .

BILLS INTRODUCED . 7970—71

(1) Employees' Provident Funds (Amendment) Bill

(2) Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill. .

BILL PASSED . 7974—8081

Further discussion on the motion to consider the Delhi Primary Education Bill, as passed by Rajya Sabha continued. The motion was adopted. After clause-by-clause consideration the Bill was passed . .

COLUMN

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED . 8082

Seventieth Report was adopted.

PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS INTRODUCED . 8083–84

(1) The Code of Criminal Procedure (*Amendment*) Bill, 1960 (*Amendment of section* 162) by (Shri K. T. K. Tangamani .

(2) The Code of Civil Proc:–dure (*Amendment*) Bill, 1960 (*Amendment of section* 92) by Shri Ram Kishan Gupta . .

(3) The Indian Penal Code (*Amendment*) Bill 1960 (*Amendment of section* 405 *etc.*) by Shri Ram Krishan Gupta

(4) The Companies (*Amend ment*) Bill, 1960 (*Insertion of new section* 13*A and* 624*A and amendment of sectoin* 293) by Shri M. R. Masani . .

PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILL NEGATIVED . 8085—94

Further discussion on the motion to consider the Old Marriage Restraint Bill moved by Shri Mohan Swarup continued. After discussion the motion was negatived

PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILL WITHDRAWN . 8094—98

Shri S. C. Samanta moved that the Indian Contract (Amendment) Bill, 1958, (*Amendment of sections* 69 *and* 129) be taken into consideration. After discussion the Bill was withdrawn by leave of Lok Sabha . . . .

Lok Sabha adjourned *sine die*.

OF THE ELEVENTH SESSION OF SECOND LOK SABHA

1. PERIOD OF THE SESSION	August 1 to September, 9 1960/Sravana, 10 to Bhadra 18, 1882, (Saka).	
2. NUMBER OF SITTINGS	31	
3. TOTAL NUMBER OF SITTINGS HOURS	203·33 hours.	
4. NUMBER OF DIVISIONS HELD	5	
5. GOVERNMENT BILLS :		
(*i*) Pending at the commencement of the session	13	
(*ii*) Introduced	16	
(*iii*) Laid on the table as passed by Rajya Sabha	7	
(*iv*) Referred to Joint Committee	2	
(*v*) Reported by Joint Committee	1	
(*vi*) Passed	23	
(*vii*) Returned by Rajya Sabha without any amendment	7	
(*viii*) Pending at the end of the session	13	
6. PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS :		
(*i*) Pending at the commencement of the session	110	
(*ii*) Introduced	18	
(*iii*) Withdrawn	3	
(*iv*) Negatived	1	
(*v*) Passed	Nil.	
(*vi*) Pending at the end of the session.	124	
7. GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS :		
(*i*) Moved	Nil	
(*ii*) Adopted	Nil	
8. PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTIONS :		
(*i*) Received	1104	
(*ii*) Included in the List of Business	769	
(*iii*) Withdrawn	Nil	
(*iv*) Negatived	3	
(*v*) Adopted	Nil	
(*vi*) Part Discussed	1	
9. GOVERNMENT MOTION :		
(*i*) Moved	7	
(*ii*) Adopted	6	(including 3 substitute Motions)
10. PRIVATE MEMBERS' MOTIONS :		
(*i*) Received	77	
(*ii*) Admitted	55	
(*iii*) Moved	6	
(*iv*) Adopted	5 1	(including substitute motion)
11. STATUTORY RESOLUTIONS :		
(*i*) Received	1	
(*ii*) Admitted	1	
(*iii*) Moved	1	
(*iv*) Negatived	1	
12. DISCUSSIONS HELD ON MOTIONS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE	2	
13. HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSIONS HELD	6	
14. NUMBER OF MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE TO WHICH ATTENTION OF MINISTER WAS CALLED AND STATEMENTS WERE MADE OR LAID BY MINISTER	25	

15. ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS :

(*i*) Received . .	22
(*ii*) Admitted . .	Nil
(*iii*) Consent withheld by Speaker . . .	22

16. QUESTION ASKED :

(*i*) Starred . . .	1287
(*ii*) Unstarred (Including Starred Questions converted as Unstarred Questions) .	2540
(*iii*) Short Notice Questions . . .	11

17. REPORTS OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES PRESENTED :

(*i*) Business Advisory Committee . .	4
(*ii*) Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House	1
(*iii*) Committee on Petition . . .	1
(*iv*) Public Accounts Committee . .	2
(*v*) Committee on Subordinate Legislation .	1
(*vi*) Committee of Offices of Profits . . .	1
(*vii*) Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions . .	6